The Sunday Oregonian.

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Clothing Dep't.

Our stock for this SPRING comprises all the latest and most desirable styles and patterns in FROCK and SACK Suits, Wide Wale Coats and Vests and Extra Pants. We carry no shoddy or Cottonades, but guarantee to sell All-Wool, Well-Made Goods lower than any other house, quality considered. Your attention is invited to our immense line of

[illegible]

Which we believe will satisfy the requirements of all classes.

[illegible]

The attention of ladies is particularly invited to this department. We have just fitted up at large [illegible] carpeted and [illegible]. Here you can [illegible] stock. Our line of Jerseys [illegible] large and [illegible].

"[illegible]" SHIRT WAISTS A SPECIALTY.

Furnishing Goods.

We do not waste much printers' ink advertising our Gents' Furnishing Department for several reasons, one of which is, newspaper space is expensive; another, that our clothing stock is entitled to it; but the last and best reason is that the department has not needed it, as its trade increases every season rapidly. We now feel that the department is deserving of special mention. It has put on its summer attire, and the new and bright things to be seen are many and from the best markets in the world, both imported and domestic.

WHITE SHIRTS.

We handle exclusively the "Monarch" Shirts. These goods are perfect fitting and if you try one you will use no other. Prices, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. Their Dress Shirts are recognized as the best.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

No past season has ever shown so many handsome Fancy Flannels or Negligees in Imported Cheviot Silk Stripes and pure silk. We limit ourselves to no one house and have the best goods made in America. Young men buying these goods for summer wear want style, tone and variety of colors. We've got them.

NECKWEAR.

We are showing all standard makes in Tie Silks, Four-in-Hands, and Windsors, as well as many novelties in Pique and other wash goods. Splendid values at 25c, 50c and $1.00.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Now is the time to buy your Underwear, before the stock is broken. Now you have a selection and can be [illegible] suited. No matter what you want in this line from a [illegible] silk to a [illegible] cotton we can please you.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The best made goods are "E. & W.," of which we carry full lines, and for collars to sell at three for 50c we handle the famous "Coon" brand, in which we show all the latest shapes.

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders. Splendid goods at close figures.

ESTABLISHED
1852

PORTLAND,

A. ROBERTS

OREGON.

Hat Dep't.

HATS IN SILK, FUR AND STRAW.

At this season of the year you have a choice of materials and colors. This spring shapes have taken decided [illegible] and everybody knows it. Therefore before you select a hat you should be sure you are shown "the correct shape." We buy from the Leading MANUFACTURERS of this country and introduce the shapes and colors as shown in New York and Chicago at this season.

STRAW HATS.

Our lines comprise the new shapes and noveltles introduced this season, among which the "Straight Brim" Yacht Hat takes the lead.

CRUSH HATS.

Everybody wears them for a knock around hat, and we have them in all shades and prices. $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50.

English Cloth Driving Hats, the new novelty. Children's Double-End Turbans and Ladies' Silk [illegible] Hats.

Polo Caps in Fancy Cheviots and Silk. Jno. B. Stetson's Soft Hats a specialty.

[illegible]
27 ALDER ST.

Merchant Tailoring.

27 Alder Street.

We have moved, and our newly fitted-up apartment enables us to display our stock of

Suitings and Trouserings

In the manner that they merit. We only claim to do fine tailoring. We have facilities for such and no other. Our stock consists of imported cloths only, and our trimmings are first-class, and our labor corresponds. If you want a suit under $35 come and see us in our ready-made department, but if you want clothing

Made to Order

That is another matter, and we will be pleased to show you what we can do in that line. Our stock is large, well-selected and varied. You can see all that is new and desirable, and we will guarantee to fit you and suit you.

WAITSBURG, W. T.

A Beautiful Town Possessed of Great Advantages.

EXTRAORDINARY WATER POWER

The Center of the Great Wheat Region of Eastern Washington.

THE NEW ENTERPRISES TALKED OF

An Important Wheat Shipping Point—Population and Business Doubled Within the Past Two Years—A Good Location.

To the traveler who passes over the ceaseless expanse of hills and valleys in the great Inland Empire there are many things to attract his attention and invite his admiration The great beauty of the country consists in the fact that there is something different in the appearance of all sections. Unlike the vast level expanse of territory in Kansas and Nebraska over which the eye can gaze almost into infinity and find no stopping point the conditions of the surface in this country are such that one may look in any direction and behold scenes and objects beauteous in splendor and rich in magnificence.

Stretching out over the country from Walla Walla to Dayton lies a beautiful tract of rich and productive land. In the very midst of this section, about thirty miles from Walla Walla, is situated the city of Waitsburg, a thriving, bustling town of nearly 1000 industrious people. The town is situated near the Columbia county line, in Walla Walla county at an elevation of 1400 feet, and covers an area of perhaps two square miles. The Touchet (pronounced Tooshay) Coppei and other streams that flow down the ravine from all sides form a delta in the beautiful little valley, so nicely laid out for a townsite that it must have been the intention of the Creator in forming it that it should at some time be the site of a thriving city. All the surrounding hills slope downward to this little valley, numerous ravines open up in all directions and a number of sparkling streams furnish an abundance of water and help to make the place look like a garden spot at all seasons of the year. East from the town, for a distance of perhaps ten miles, lies what is called the Coppei valley, while to the north some fifteen miles stretches the Touchet. Streams of good size wend their way through these valleys, having their sources in the Blue mountains many miles distant. Other similar valleys are to be found in different directions and it is in these that the majority of the farmers make their homes, for the double reason of water supply and desirability of location. Neat farm houses and beautiful orchards dot the course of every stream, while the rolling hills at this season of the year are covered with a green layer of growing grain. Along the creeks in the valleys the growth is simply marvelous.

Thirty years ago the man who ventured to say that these hills would ever be put under cultivation would have been considered a fit subject for the asylum. Land that cannot be bought now for $50 an acre could have been had at that time, and even better, for the taking. But time works wonders, and what was then considered a great worthless tract of hill land, fit only for grazing purposes, is to-day the equal of any section of the world for its grain producing qualities In fact it would be useless to try to convince the people of some parts of the country what this land has already produced If you would tell them that the black loam lands of the foot-hills frequently yield as high as sixty bushels of wheat to the acre they would laugh in your face. Attempt to convince them that a yield of sixty bushels of barley and eighty bushels of oats is not an uncommon thing, and you have a gigantic contract on your hands. Yet these yields are assured, the producing qualities of the soil having been tested over and over again A few years ago, a gentleman of extensive knowledge of good soil, made a visit to Waitsburg, and after making a careful examination of the soil covering the hills and valleys surrounding here, made the assertion that there is only one place in the world where better producing soil is to be found and that place, he said, is in some parts of France

To give the reader some idea of the amount of wheat raised in this immediate vicinity last year, it might be interesting to state that since the hauling season commenced there have been over 700 cars of this product shipped from the railroad station here Mr Preston, one of the proprietors of the Waitsburg flouring mill, informed the writer that since last August they have shipped 150 carloads of flour, besides supplying the local market, and they are still grinding as industriously as ever. They estimate that there are fully 50,000 bushels of last year's crop not yet shipped Besides this mill, which has a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and which last year ground 140,000 bushels of wheat, there are two other mills within a distance of ten miles. The average yield of wheat last year is declared to have been thirty bushels to the acre in the country tributary to Waitsburg

It must be remembered that wheat is not the only product of the country Barley and oats are raised in abundance while timothy and alfalfa do remarkably well One Waitsburg gentleman is experimenting with the latter and has twenty five acres sown on his hill-land, about a mile southeast of town. It is having a luxuriant growth, and the gentleman is highly gratified with the results

Tributary to Waitsburg there are some five or six sawmills in constant operation in the Blue mountains, at a distance of from ten to twenty miles from the town, which supply the place with good lumber at a nominal price when the distance of hauling is considered.

While the people depend principally on the grain industry of the immediate country for the continued growth of the town, there are other industries that will eventually engage the attention of capitalists and new comers At every half mile point along the Touchet river is a magnificent water power The large flouring mill here has never been known to be without sufficient power to keep its machinery going at full speed, and only about half the power at the point from whence the water is taken is utilized All kinds of manufactories would thrive here A sash and door factory would pay from the start. Woolen mills are not beyond the range of possibilities for the near future. A furniture factory would pay. In fact almost every branch in the whole list of manufactories could be successfully carried on at this point

Waitsburg with her great natural advantages should be a town of 5000 people. These advantages must be made known to the outside world Once seen, these grand opportunities offered here of getting rich will never be lost sight of Thousands can find good homes not many miles from here, who will help swell the volume of trade that will be done at this place ten years hence. The population of Waitsburg has doubled within the last two years It will do far better in the next two years The resources are here to attract and hold people and all that is necessary is for the citizens to keep these advantages before the country

A small creamery would thrive here A paper mill would prove a profitable enterprise. Woodenware could be manufactured at a slight expense and would yield a handsome revenue to the man who will embark in that business There is sufficient farming land tributary to Waitsburg to maintain a population of 50 000 people. Immigration is what is needed

The fruit industry is becoming an important factor in the industries of the country surrounding Waitsburg Men have been known to make from $700 to $1000 in one year off the products of a single acre of large and small fruits Here is a chance for thousands to gain a livelihood The fruit grows along the streams principally, and the money producing qualities of the trees is something remarkable.

The following taken from a pamphlet issued last year by the Waitsburg Board of Trade, will convey an idea of the amount of wheat produced in this section

In 1887, Lewis Neace, from 130 acres club wheat had 32 bushels per acre Charles Taylor 100 acres, spring wheat, 30 bushels per acre A. L. Brunson, 70 acres over 47 bushels per acre L T Parker from 900 acres harvested 29 000 bushels of grain L T Parker 40 acres barley 72 bushels to the acre John Kendall, 130 acres club wheat, 35 bushels per acre A C Dickinson from 400 acres harvested 15 000 bushels of grain A C Dickinson 40 acres corn 25 bushels per acre T J Howell from 3 acres of oats harvested 2400 bushels. These figures are not imaginary nor these men myths If you doubt the correctness of these figures, write to any of the men above named, at Waitsburg W T, and be convinced

Considerable corn is raised here the yield being from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre

Waitsburg is on the Dayton branch of the O R & N railroad 273 miles from Portland and fifty eight miles from Wallula Junction the nearest point on the Northern Pacific railroad At the time of this writing a party of surveyors are at work in the north east part of the town locating depot grounds etc, for Hunt's branch line to be built from Walla Walla to Ainsworth in time for this year's crop The people here have every reason to believe that this will some day be quite a railroad center The Spokane & Palouse road is also headed this way

SCHOOL INTERESTS

THE PEOPLE OF WAITSBURG MANIFEST CONSIDERABLE PRIDE IN EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

Perhaps there is not another town in the Northwest of the size of Waitsburg where educational interests are so carefully looked after as here and no further proof of the broad and liberal policy of the public spirited people of this city is necessary than the existence of this laudable state of affairs. There is nothing that does so much to attract men and women and families into a community as good educational facilities, and certainly they are to be found in Waitsburg.

The public school building here is neat and commodious. During the year there has been an average attendance of 300 pupils and an enrollment of over 350 Six teachers are employed to carry on the work of this school. There are perhaps in the district 500 children of school age, nearly all of them living in town The work of the school is thorough in every department none but competent and reliable teachers being employed, and the good results are manifest in the sobriety and intelligence of the people.

In addition to the efficient public school facilities Waitsburg has an institution of higher educational facilities, the Waitsburg Academy This institution was opened in September, 1886, and though only in its third year shows signs of undoubted prosperity The attendance has constantly increased from the first, and at the present time there are eighty students from different parts of the country receiving the benefits of a higher education. The institution was founded under the auspices of the United Presbyterian church, but is non-sectarian in its teachings. The building, constructed by a joint stock company of Waitsburg men at a cost of over $4000, is a beautiful wooden edifice, sufficiently large to accommodate as many more students as are now attending and occupies a prominent position in one of the most handsome portions of the city It contains a chapel, three large recitation rooms, business department hall, a study room, a library, and cloak and hat room The services of three competent instructors are required to carry on the work of this institution. While Waitsburg academy is yet only in its infancy the good results already make themselves manifest in innumerable ways. Two objects are constantly held in view—adaptation to the wants of its patrons and thoroughness in every line of work In these it is second to no institution on the coast.

THE CHURCHES

While the school interests here are so closely looked after, and the work so thorough and complete, the people of Waitsburg are none the less negligent so far as church affairs are concerned Four beautiful church edifices adorn various parts of this beautiful city They are owned by the United Presbyterians, the Christians, the First Presbyterians of Waitsburg, and the Methodists Of these, which are all well patronized and largely attended the Christian church has the largest membership fully 300 people in this community having their names on the rolls of the church. The pastors of these various churches are men of superior ability, of thorough knowledge of their work, and, withal, possess all those qualifications necessary to endear them to their congregations

In each of these churches Sunday schools are held, and the young people of Waitsburg are there taught how to "walk in the straight and narrow way."

SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

Waitsburg is happily possessed of various secret organizations They have here, the Waitsburg Lodge No 16 A F and A M., Touchet Lodge No 5, I O O F having a good membership, Occidental Lodge No 47 A. O. U W, Naomi Lodge No 4 Daughters of Rebecca, I O. O. F, Waitsburg C. L. S C., Company D, Second regiment N, G W T, with over fifty men enrolled; Order of the Eastern Star, Washington Engine Co No. 1, fully equipped, Ladies Library Association Also a G A R. post, and a branch of the W. C T U, with the usual literary and aid societies connected with the various churches and schools.

IS WAITSBURG IMPROVING?

Well, we should say it is! Within the last twelve months fully a half dozen substantial brick buildings have been erected, at a cost of from $2000 to $12,000, the handsome two-story structure just completed for a hotel having cost fully the latter amount. Within the same period something like fifty dwellings and other modern structures were built. For this year many substantial improvements are contemplated, and already a large brick building is being constructed on Main street, near the hotel Rents here are good, making it a profitable investment for men to invest their money in building improvements.

As soon as the organization of the new state of Washington is once effected, a complete system of water works will be constructed. The water supply is magnificent and the fall sufficient to add great pressure for protection against fire

The city has a well organized fire department the same being thoroughly equipped with engines hose carts, etc and has already proven itself of great benefit to the place.

A board of trade was organized two years ago, and has kept in fine working order ever since. Where is there another town of the size of Waitsburg that can boast of such an organization? This board is composed of some of the most wealthy and energetic business men—men of extraordinary progressive ideas who are ever wide awake to the interests of Waitsburg and vicinity

Waitsburg has some enterprising young men possessing extraordinary musical ability The band has a membership of sixteen, and has the reputation of being second only in the territory to the Walla Walla cavalry band

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCES OF THE PROSPERITY OF WAITSBURG AND TRIBUTARY COUNTRY

The business of Waitsburg is represented by a private bank, three large and well stocked mercantile stores two grocery stores, two drug stores, two millinery establishments, two livery stables, two hardware stores, two butcher shops, a jewelry store, two shoe shops a good hotel, and a second about finished two blacksmith and machine shops, two variety and notion stores, a shoe store, tailor shop harness and saddlery shop, barber shop, photograph gallery, furniture store, and in fact all branches of trade are fairly represented here.

The manufactories at present consist of a fine grist mill with a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day, by the new roller process, a planing mill, and a small mill where all kinds of grain is chopped, including the tributary sawmills, several in number The chop mill also makes castor oil, both for lubricating and medicinal purposes.

Waitsburg has a good weekly newspaper, the *Times* owned and edited by Mr C W Wheeler whose connection with the paper dates from the spring of 1882 The paper is all printed at home in a handsome brick building erected last year by the publisher, and has a first class job office in connection The *Times* very ably reflects the enterprise of the people of the city.

The brick building now in course of erection will be occupied by a bank. Waitsburg has long been in great need of a bank and it is gratifying that after so long a time such an enterprise is to be established here.

A fine opera house adjoins the City hotel, with a good stage and is sufficiently large to accommodate all kinds of performances

Waitsburg will have a large grain elevator this year the same to be built by a company who are constructing elevators at all the principal grain shipping points in Washington and Oregon Its headquarters is Spokane Falls its owners being those of the N P Elevator Company

The aggregate business done by one of the leading stores here last year amounted to $100 000 The gross amount of business in all lines of trade and commerce for the year 1888 aggregates over $700,000

The population of Waitsburg is given at 1000 and of the country directly tributary about 2800 A population of 10 000 people could easily find support in this part of Walla Walla county. Like all other sections of the Northwest the farms are too large and consequently there is ample room for more people in the country These large tracts of land should be cultivated and occupied by a denser population.

For instance Three or four parties have farms within three miles of town of from 2000 to 4000 acres each These will eventually be cut up into twenty or thirty smaller ones and thus afford homes and a good living for as many families. Men have been known to get rich in this country off the product of very small pieces of land One man came to Waitsburg five or six years ago with quite a large family, and purchased forty acres of land a mile or so from town By industry and economy he has succeeded in accumulating quite a fortune He has never failed to find a ready market for garden products chickens, butter, eggs etc and out of these he has received a handsome revenue.

The growth of fruit trees in this vicinity is very prolific and the yield is large. Strawberries grow in wonderful quantities.

The total population of Walla Walla county is between 8000 and 9000 and Waitsburg receives fully one-fifth of the whole volume of trade.

Waitsburg is under the government of a mayor, a city council of five members, police judge, city clerk and marshal, and has a good charter The city tax is 5 mills county tax 13¾ mills

Assessed valuation of county property $4,000,000. Assessed valuation of town lots, $223,000

Waitsburg is well represented in trades Manufactories of all kinds are needed here An agricultural implement house should be established here It is badly needed and would pay handsomely. The professions are ably represented.

Waitsburg has thirty-three dealers of all kinds

Merchandise received here during the past year averaged 10,000 pounds daily

Four passenger and two freight trains pass Waitsburg daily. The average is fourteen cars per each freight train.

The number of hotel arrivals for the past year was 2800. A large number of commercial men and others stop here In fact, Waitsburg is not passed by very frequently by anyone.

Stockraising is not so extensively engaged in, hence very little is being shipped from this point. The land being principally and profitably adapted to the raising of grain farmers have long since learned to realize that there is more money in cultivating this land than by using it for range Fine stock in small herds Horses raised here are of good breed and suited in every way for the work required of them. The breed of cattle is also being improved.

The day for herds of stock in this part of the country has long since passed The grazing land of a few years ago is now converted into rich fields of grain, from which there is an abundant harvest each year. Every section has the appearance of permanence and prosperity. Government land near here is nearly all taken up Improved farm land within ten or twelve miles from town is worth from $15 to $30 per acre. Nearer town it is worth $50 per acre At a distance of fifteen miles and over that distance it ranges in price from $10 to $25 an acre Unimproved lands are worth from $5 to $10 per acre.

Waitsburg town lots are worth from $60 to $200 according to location, business lots $80 per front foot The price of real estate has doubled in the city within the last year Lots that are now worth $100 will bring $500 two years hence Waitsburg possesses advantages that are sure to make it a town of good size within a very few years The man looking for a home in a place with bright prospects and possessed of superior present advantages can find no better town than Waitsburg, or if he wants a farm that will prove a sure thing for him for all time to come, let him buy in the vicinity of Waitsburg. Crops are never known to fail here, neither is it ever found necessary to irrigate. In fact, there is no better grain producing section anywhere If he wants to locate in a place having good school lands and where moral influences are superb, he can find no better town than this There is a city marshal here but judging from the appearance of the city jail, if such it may be called, on account of its dilapidated and forsaken condition, it is scarcely ever found necessary for him to make an arrest. There is exhibited in this little city a high grade of moral and intellectual refinement. It may be said further that there is to be found in Waitsburg only one saloon.

Business in all branches is much better this year than ever before, and all dealers seem to feel the spirit of increased activity Immigration is pouring into this Northwestern country at a wonderful rate. Every section will eventually receive its quota. Waitsburg does not propose to be left, and the people are earnestly working with a view of increasing their population

The average quarterly sale of stamps sold at the Waitsburg postoffice amounts to $387; amount received in the money-order department for the quarter ending March 30, 1889, was $12 813 40, amount paid out in this department during the quarter was $1049 96 average number of letters received daily 125, registered letters and packages per month, 50

The streets of Waitsburg are wide and well improved The sidewalks would be a credit to any town Roads leading into the place from all directions are kept in good traveling condition During the summer months the roads become dusty from heavy hauling but a remedy has been found which works well for both mud and dust. Straw is scattered over the roads, making a nice soft roadbed and keeping the thoroughfares in good condition all the year.

Waitsburg had an existence some years ago, but its growth is of recent years The first brick building of any importance was constructed by Captain E L Powell, in 1882, and used as a store. It is very commodious and a credit to the town There are now eight bricks here, and several others are contemplated this year.

The enormous amount of wheat raised in the country surrounding Waitsburg makes this one of the largest wheat shipping points on the Oregon Railway & Navigation lines It is not an unfrequent thing after the hauling season has commenced, to see the streets lined with teams and wagons loaded with wheat, on their way to the mill or depot It is a sight that must encourage the lover of prosperity, and one that needs be seen to be fully appreciated

CLIMATE SCENERY AND HEALTH.

The climate of Eastern Washington corresponds with that on the 37th and 38th parallels in the Mississippi valley, although the modifying influence of the Pacific ocean currents makes it much more equable. There is just enough of variation and change in the climate to make it admired It is not all sunshine, neither is it all rain or cold The mean temperature of the winter months is 35, spring 50, summer 70, fall 50, making an average annual temperature of 51¼. The coldest weather ever recorded in this valley was 30 deg below zero, and the warmest 108 above It is something very unusual for the thermometer to fall as low as zero in the coldest winter months, and seldom is it as warm as 100 degrees during the summers Farmers in this valley frequently plow during the whole winter, with the exception of four or five weeks. In summer the nights are cool and bracing.

The scenic attractions surrounding Waitsburg are all that could be desired. The uneven condition of the country and the distant mountain ranges to be seen in almost any direction form a most picturesque view.

From the trains one can get a beautiful view of the town and country to the south and east. In Waitsburg there are many elegant houses, made more beautiful by an abundant growth of shade trees which adorn the surroundings. Trees of all kinds grow here with wonderful thrift even without the slightest attention. Numerous places of resort are to be found within easy access of the city—in fact in the city along the banks of the Touchet river.

The streams abound with beautiful speckled trout, and fishing is one of the favorite sports indulged in by the Waitsburg people

So far as the health of Waitsburg and vicinity is concerned it cannot be excelled Among other things Dr J H Hudgin of this city has the following to say upon this subject "In my judgment there is no section in these United States more healthful than this immediate vicinity Our climate is mild and salubrious One can sleep comfortably under blankets almost every night the year round and morning finds you rested and refreshed clear of that tired languid feeling so common when hot nights are the rule Our winters are short seldom lasting thirty days When we have thirty days of snow we call it a long winter and it is a rare thing when the thermometer climbs above 100 degrees and remains there more than four or five days during the summer season There are no marshes or swamps consequently no malaria, but good drainage brought about by the swiftly flowing mountain streams Consumption is almost a stranger The unfortunate with weak lungs will find here a climate beneficial to him In fact I believe nine out of every ten so afflicted will recover by proper care." And so it is with Waitsburg and surrounding country Both are bound to grow and become substantial factors in the commerce of the great Northwest The average rainfall in this section is about twenty one inches.

FOR INFORMATION

The board of trade will take pleasure in answering all letters of inquiry regarding Waitsburg or Walla Walla county If you desire to know more about this favored place write to the board tell them who you are and what you want, and you will get the desired information

HARRISON'S MANNER.

Unusual Tact in the Reception of Visitors.

Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph

The man who wants to get a special interview with President Harrison in his private office must have staying qualities It is not difficult to get an audience but you must wait your turn and there is no telling with certainty when that turn is to come. As far as Harrison himself is concerned, there is no red tape about getting at him within the proper hours, but he can see only so many in a given time, and each in the order of his coming Senators and representatives and cabinet ministers may walk into his private office unannounced, but when they get there they must each take his proper turn to have his say.

All other callers must send in their cards. They are received after the hour for Congress has expired. Harrison's manner of receiving visitors in his private office is quite his own His room is just off the large room where the cabinet sittings are held, communicating with it by a small door in one corner, and through it with the office of Private Secretary Halford Through the cabinet-room all callers must pass to get to the president, unless they are so highly distinguished as to be admitted through the library. It is seldom that President Harrison receives one man alone in his office. Generally as many as twenty or thirty are standing around him waiting a chance at his ear while he is talking to one There is not much chance for general conversation and discussion of health or weather They must get right down to business and be quick about it. Yet Harrison has a way of making a man feel as if he has been especially well treated and has not been hurried at all. This display of tact is appreciated the more because it was unexpected.

Like some others who don't deserve it, Harrison has got the reputation of being cold and unapproachable His conduct belies this reputation He has a way of quickly getting out of a man what the man has to say, and is very quick to show his appreciation. He stands usually in front of his desk, which is between two windows. He shakes hands with the caller, and if it is a man he knows well of, either personally or by reputation, he is apt to hold the hand for a moment giving the impression of one in a mood to be receptive of confidences, such as office-seekers have to make. He is always ready if the caller makes a move that way, to retire to the recess of a window or elsewhere out of the earshot of the others in the room Otherwise he stands still and listens courteously He has a way of taking hold of a man's coat sleeve while listening to him, and sometimes he will rest the other hand on the speaker's shoulder in a way to give an impression of earnestness and sympathy in what is being said. Garfield had a way, when arguing the matter of office, of throwing one arm around the shoulder of the man—senator or member, as it might be—with whom he was talking Harrison does not go quite so far, but when he is trying to impress a statesman with the fact that he is anxious to do the very best he can, but must not be expected to do more, he takes him by the hand and places one hand on his shoulder. There is nothing undignified or effusive about this action It is expressive merely of sympathy and courteous earnestness.

PROBLEM OF THE SEXES.

More Boys Born Than Girls, But the Latter Live the Longer.

You have a boy and girl—twins, perhaps Which will outlive the other? Nothing but death to both is certain, but in all probability if both pass the age of 35 your girl will live the longer. Here are some curious statistics from the Atlanta *Constitution* In 1884 there were 50,000,000 people in this country, and about 882,000 more males than females. That was only because more males were born, the females live the longer. Of the centenarians 1469 were men and 2607 were women The boys start out nearly 1,000,000 ahead and are in the majority until the sixteenth year, when the girls are a little more numerous. Sweet sixteen is a numerous age anyhow After that first one and then the other is in the majority, the girls gradually gaining after 36 and leaving the men far behind after 75. There are some interesting facts about the old people. The native whites constitute about three fourths of the entire population, but have only one seventh of the centenarians. The colored is only one-eighth of the whole population, but has three-fourths of the centenarians.

There seems to be a providential provision to balance this longevity of the females In almost every state a few more boys are born, not many more, but almost always a few It is astonishing to see where the census gives thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys and girls under 1 year old there are with one or two exceptions, always a few hundred more boys, and only a few hundred more. In only six of the forty-nine states and territories are more girls born and in these states they are very slightly in excess—from 11 to 80 These exceptions are Arizona, Delaware Montana, Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina The fact that the females are in the majority in all the original thirteen states but Delaware and North Carolina, especially in Massachusetts and New England has created the impression that there is something in the climate or in the people that produces more women than men. This is a popular but egregious error In Massachusetts there were in 1880 437 more boys than girls under one year of age "The males are in the minority in almost all the Eastern states, because many of the young men go West All over the West there is an excess of men, and those who are not foreigners have been withdrawn from the states further east. In the new states and territories this is most noticeable In Idaho for instance, there are twice as many males as females, but the male infants are only a little in excess of the females.

The West is drawing heavily on the manhood of the East. From this all the old states have suffered. Massachusetts seems to have lost more than any. There are parts of Northern Ohio which are portions of New England removed Massachusetts shows the loss and Ohio shows the gain. Another curious fact is that while all over the country more boys than girls are born in cities and towns there are more girls Between the ages of 5 and 17, inclusive, there are 4686 more girls than boys in New York county, 1798 more in Kings county, 2725 more in the city of Baltimore, 1013 more in Suffolk county (Boston) Mass, 2000 more in Cook county (Chicago), Ill, 2131 more in the city of St. Louis, 1971 more in Philadelphia county, and 2633 more in the parish of Orleans. All these cities, except New Orleans, are in the states where more boys than girls are born.

Governor Hill's Dissolving Views.

New York Herald (Dem).

Governor Hill has no time to devote to matrimony His gaze is fixed upon a majestic, shadowy figure in the distance, a figure that keeps retreating

For all diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and will cure.

JUDGE LYNCH:

A Romance of the California Vineyards.

—WRITTEN JOINTLY BY—

BRANDER MATTHEWS and GEORGE H JESSOP,

Well Known Contributors to the Leading American and English Magazines and Authors of Popular Works of Fiction

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CHAPTER XV

Before the final appeal which resulted in Scott's temporary liberation Haman Jeffries had quietly left the crowd and taken the road to San Pablo Whatever might be his reasons for desiring the young man's death and they were evidently weighty he recognized that events had passed beyond his control and that further interference on his part would be alike unavailing and injudicious He had been violently excited during the scenes at the church, and his mind was still too disturbed for connected thought

He walked down the ravine cutting viciously at the bushes with a light cane he carried, and starting nervously as the night breeze sighed through the trees and their shadows wrought strange effects of motion on the patches of moonlight at his feet

On reaching the plaza he sought out a dark corner under the wall of the hotel where he watched and waited He saw the men who had carried the sheriff come out and overheard enough of the conversation to learn that they were still in doubt as to the extent of Starkweather's injuries Then they passed out of sight and all was silent again

Voices echoed from the ravine and presently the whole body of the vigilantes appeared—talking arguing, occasionally swearing They came on in detached groups by twos and threes and halted when they had gained the Plaza so as to give the stragglers time to come up Masks were discarded and the rough hard-featured fellows looked grimly picturesque in the moonlight The schoolmaster drew back further into the shadow and shivered as from the effects of a physical chill

"Sentimental fools!" he muttered.

Pat Byrne arrived among the last, and immediately suggested an adjournment to the Spread Eagle, He was evidently in high spirits, and he spoke with a hearty ring in his voice.

"Come over to the saloon, boys, this has been a quare sort of a night entirely, an' ye'll none o' ye be the worse for a nightcap before ye turn in I'll open for ye, I've the key in my pocket."

The suggestion met with general favor Every Day Pete, whose left hand was roughly bandaged in a blood-stained handkerchief, hailed the idea with enthusiasm

"Bully for you Pat, I need something to keep me from taking cold in my broken fingers."

They all trooped over to the Spread Eagle, and presently vanished behind its swinging doors The Plaza became once more silent and solitary. And still Jeffries watched and waited. For whom or for what? He did not himself know.

Another figure appeared from the ravine, and crossing the square with a brisk step entered the hotel, passing so close to Jeffries that the latter could have touched him by stretching out his hand It was Jack Scott, come to inquire about the sheriff. The schoolmaster drew himself together like a panther on the spring, and seemed about to fling himself on the advancing figure while his hand sought his breast. But he suffered the young man to pass without making any demonstration, and stepped from the shadow with a bitter curse as the other vanished in the hotel entry.

"Where could I have lost that knife?" he muttered. "This is a pretty time for me to go unarmed."

Then he reflected a moment. "Ah it is there." he said, "of course it must be there! Why hadn't I thought of that before?"

He crossed the plaza almost at a run, and descended one of the many narrow tracks that led down among the sand bluffs to the beach The broad Pacific lay before him smiling and dimpling under the moon, and calm as was its surface the strand was laced with white from the ceaseless foaming and breaking of the languid ocean swell. The monotonous boom of the summer sea sounded weird and lonesome in the hush of the night.

Jeffries walked rapidly northward till he reached a spot where the ribs of an old boat, half buried in the sand, supplied him the land mark which he sought.

"It was somewhere hereabouts," he muttered, and he commenced an earnest scrutiny of the strand, bending down to examine every inequality of the ground, and occasionally starting aside with an exclamation to pick up some stalk of seaweed or stick of driftwood, which marred the level surface only to let it fall again in disappointment, and commence the search anew.

"It must be here" he said, aloud, "I recollect now, how I let it fall, and—yes—this is the very spot! Not ten yards from the old boat frame."

Taking the stranded waif as a center, he ranged all around it, going in a circle of some thirty or forty yards in diameter, and marking off the ground with his cane so that no part could escape scrutiny Evidently he attached great importance to the quest.

"If anyone should pick it up," he mused with a shudder. "Well what if he did?" he went on defiantly, as if arguing some disputed question with a visible adversary What if he did! It proves nothing, but I wish I could find it."

And then for the third or fourth time, he began to travel round his circle with the patient attention of a hound on the trail

"I should have come sooner," he muttered "but I had no chance, I didn't think of it till I saw the fellow, besides, in any case, I should have been obliged to wait for night."

And so the search went on till the light of the westering moon was withdrawn, and a filmy gray mist blurred the outlines of sea and shore

An added touch of rawness in the air and a fresher edge to the breeze showed that the dawn was not far off.

Then Jeffries relinquished his purpose and turned back towards San Pablo by the way he had come.

The square was still deserted and looked gloomier than ever since the moon had set but from the Spread Eagle a hum of voices and a clink of glasses showed that the vigilantes were still astir and had probably determined to see the night through

The schoolmaster approached the saloon and peeped through the doors There had been no secession from the ranks which Byrne had led in some hours before The whole band had been present at the attack on the church at midnight and was still awake and animated at 4 o'clock in the morning Jeffries would have liked to enter and join the party He was a man who never drank—he was as fanatical in his abstinence as in all his other beliefs and theories, but at this moment he was chilled and dispirited, he seemed to feel the want of human companionship, and the interior of the saloon looked bright and inviting in contrast to the damp mist that was creeping up from the beach He pushed the door partly open and stepped inside No one noticed him. Mr Byrne stood near the end of the bar and was speaking as the schoolmaster entered

"It may be as ye say, Mr. Smith. You call Haman Jeffries a crank, an' sorry I'd be to dispute your word, but I'd be loth to state that as me own opinion without qualification. He's a highly intelligint man—divil a doubt of that—an' the childher all take to him, an' that's no bad sign. There's my boy Pat, swears by him But—an' ye'll folly me in this, gintlemen—wan man doesn't make a dead set at another without raison, and if ye'll tell me the raison why a harmless gintleman like the schoolmaster was so almighty anxious to put a rope round the neck of another harmless gintleman like my bookkeeper, ye'll greatly oblaege me, an' ye'll let the first glimpse o' daylight into the mystery o' Drunken Dick's murder Fill 'em up agen, Charley"

Jeffries slipped out into the night, and paced to and fro in the plaza with rapid steps No one had seen him He had looked into the saloon to find himself an object of speculation and discussion in his absence and like most listeners, what he heard did not please him More and more strongly he felt that there was a duel to the death between himself and Jack Scott. The schoolmaster realized that he had a powerful ally in time If he could postpone the combat he would win without a struggle. If the game could be deferred, the stakes would be adjudged without effort. He glanced at his watch Almost 4 o'clock, His ally had been working for him silently and steadily while he had been distressing himself at his own forced inaction Jack Scott had less than twenty hours left

A voice accosting him from the darkness startled Jeffries violently He swerved aside like a frightened horse and for a moment could not command his voice to reply though he speedily recognized that the man was only Corvey—the despised and degraded village loafer

"It's a fine night Mr Jeffries," said Corvey "Say you haven't got two bits in your clothes you could lend a fellow till pay day have you?"

This was one of Corvey's favorite fictions He always assumed that a pay-day dawned for him in each week, though as he was never known to work it naturally followed that he never had any pay to receive How the man lived no one could have told—himself least of all It was one of the standing marvels of San Pablo Perhaps Pat Byrne could have hazarded a guess

Jeffries recovering his voice with an effort gave a reply to which Corvey was well accustomed though he had never known the schoolmaster so "out of sorts" as he seemed this night. But Corvey was not to be disposed of so easily He had drunk full and deep earlier in the evening and had slept off part of his liquor under the lee of a soft sand wreath on the beach, and he was tormented with an inward sinking which told him that it was time to "freshen the nip" So he returned to the charge

"You needn't be so hard on a poor fellow schoolmaster" he whined "Because you never drink yourself that's no sign that you knows what other people's constitootions requires I tell you if I don't have a dram soon I'll have the horrors before morning

"Will you go away and not bother me?" cried Jeffries, with nervous petulance "I tell you I've nothing for you"

"Only two bits, guv'nor, You'll not feel that And I'll pay you Saturday—wish I may die if I don't I've been doing some chores for Pat Byrne, and I've money coming to me. Roast me alive if I ain't. Say I'll tell you what I'll do," he added, struck by a sudden inspiration as the schoolmaster turned away "Here's a knife—a bully clasp knife You may keep it till I pay you. That's collat, that is."

He thrust a long buck-horn handled knife into Jeffries's hand, before the other could refuse it The schoolmaster was on the point of throwing it down but something about it suddenly caught his eye and seemed to attract him He looked at it narrowly, turning it over and over, It was an expensive well-finished weapon, and with the exception of a little rust where the blade joined the haft, was as good as new

"Where did you get this knife?" asked Jeffries, examining it closely

"I came by it honestly, that's all you need care about it," answered Corvey "It's good value for a quarter, ain't it?"

"I'm not a pawnbroker," said the schoolmaster slowly "I can't lend money on things Tell me where you got this—the truth mind—and I'll see what I can do."

"Well, found it down to the shore, 'bout 10 or 11 o'clock," answered Corvey reluctantly, "but that ain't got nothing to do with it. Findins keepins you know. Are you going to let me have that two bits?"

"I'll not lend you money on it but I'll buy it if you wish," replied Jeffries. "I'll give you four bits for it"

"Make it a dollar, boss," cried Corvey, enthusiastically, "and it's a trade"

Though there could be no doubt that Corvey would be glad to sell his find for anything he could get, Jeffries handed him a dollar without a word, and the drunkard made straight for the Spread Eagle with the price of an hour's bestial happiness in his pocket.

"That was why I could not find it" muttered Jeffries. "If I had had it when Scott passed awhile ago—who knows? Perhaps it is best as it is."

And he put the knife in his pocket.

CHAPTER XVI.

The schoolmaster turned into a little street that led out of the Plaza towards the south, and passing one or two detached frame houses, reached his own, which stood facing the ocean a little back from the road. It was a neat cottage, consisting of four rooms and a tiny hall, all on one floor, and it was far snugger and more homelike than the majority of such dwellings at San Pablo Jeffries, who was a bachelor, lived there alone, a Chinaman coming in by the day to do the work and cook the meals

The schoolmaster let himself in with a key and lighted a candle which stood ready to his hand in the little hall. Then he entered the room to his right—not his bedroom—had setting the candle on the table took from a shelf a large meerschaum pipe and a canister of tobacco He smoked with long, rapid inspirations, like one who sought the sedative influence of the plant without caring for its fragrance. And as he smoked, he reflected

Haman Jeffries never entered this house without thinking of Kate Morley His love for her, half sensual, half mystical, was the strongest passion in his strange, distorted nature, a nature compact of strength, powerful in its delusions, in its fantasies and in its purposes. He had known and loved her for nearly three years, and his feeling for Kate Morley was the same as it had been at any time since he first met her His love—if such a strange, tormented fancy is worthy to be described by that word—had leaped into life at the sight of her It had burned with a changeless flame ever since. From the first he had determined to win Kate Morley for his own.

That he had found her married made no difference to Jeffries. He had seen at a glance that Kate's womanly nature had nothing in common with the drunken sot whose name she bore, and he did not make sufficient allowance for Mrs Morley's religious and conscientious character He believed that Drunken Dick could not live long—what he strongly desired usually ended by becoming an article of faith with Haman Jeffries—and he regarded Dick as the sole obstacle to his union with Kate But when three years passed and the drunken husband lived on the schoolmaster, with all his faith in an ordered future, grew wofully impatient At last the obstacle was removed, removed with an appalling suddenness and by means on which no man could have calculated, and still the prize for which Haman had striven and waited seemed beyond his reach

He looked round the room with an impatient sigh He had furnished and adorned it solely with a view to Kate's comfort and taste, yet she had never seen it But so strong was the man's desire for the woman whom in the strong jargon of his creed he thought his soul's affinity, and so entirely did his theory of predestination square itself with his hopes that he never doubted but that he would ultimately bring Kate Morley to the home he had prepared for her He reviewed the position and weighed chances with a calculation which showed that he looked on Fate as marching to its accomplishment through human accidents Mrs Morley was alone in the world—so he reasoned—she was poor, and the conditions of her life with Drunken Dick had not been such as to admit of her forming any close friendships She would find herself alone in the world, and beset by many anxieties and troubles. He had placed himself at her service; to him she would naturally turn when the difficulties of her isolated situation became too many for her He was content to wait. Every hour was bringing him closer to the realization of his dream

And so he was found by Juan Estudillo when the Mexican knocked at the door with Kate Morley's letter in his hand

It was the summons that Jeffries had been expecting It had come sooner than he had looked for it but that was a matter for congratulation rather than for misgiving The note was very brief It merely asked him to come to the Plateau at once, and was signed "Kate Morley" But he asked no more The appeal had been made Fate with irresistible force had swept the woman he desired to his arms The rest was in his own hands.

He was strangely cool and collected All the nervousness that had tormented him during the earlier hours of the night had passed away and he was conscious of neither doubt nor fear—only a diffused glow of triumph which touched his pale cheeks with hectic color and gave his black eyes an unwonted brilliancy, that made them shine and flash from under the heavy dark brows Juan was no close observer, and saw nothing unusual in the schoolmaster's [illegible] appearance as he read the brief [illegible] glance and crushed it together in [illegible] with a curt, "all right, I will go."

But he did not start immediately [illegible] offered Estudillo refreshments [illegible] latter declined and he expressed [illegible] prise that the Mexican should have ventured down to the village after the treatment he had experienced and [illegible] of the stern warning he had [illegible] from the vigilantes

Juan was non-committal in his reply [illegible]

"Ah senor, a man must visit [illegible] at times Besides one is a neighbor, [illegible] neighbor has duties"

This reference to Kate's unprotected [illegible] tion touched Jeffries

"You are a good fellow, Juan," [illegible] offering his hand, "and after all it [illegible] sonable to expect you to keep out [illegible] for six months I do not think you [illegible] much risk in coming This much [illegible] ous business of Mr Scott will occupy [illegible] committee's attention"

Juan's only reply was to shrug [illegible] ders and spread out the palms [illegible] —a gesture common enough [illegible] Mexicans, and one which may [illegible] thing or nothing

"Where is Carmelita?" inquired [illegible] master "I have not seen her for [illegible] week She is not ill, I hope?"

Carmelita was Estudillo's little [illegible] and had been a regular attendant [illegible] school up till a few days before.

Juan explained that he had not [illegible] send her while he himself was in [illegible] odor at San Pablo

"Pooh, pooh!" answered Jeffries [illegible] mustn't keep the child back from [illegible] fancy as that Let her come [illegible] picnic at Mr. Byrne's vineyard [illegible] will be a good beginning for her, [illegible] join the other children at play, and [illegible] pass through the village at all"

Juan promised that he would do [illegible] then, excusing himself, hurried [illegible] nearly as he could understand from [illegible] versation he had heard at Morley's [illegible] schoolmaster was to be made the [illegible] some witch-spell or sorcery, and [illegible] ican had no desire to be mixed up [illegible] such uncanny experiments So [illegible] straight home.

Jeffries took his hat and coat from [illegible] nail on which he had hung them [illegible] ing He put them on and then [illegible] moment, looking round the room [illegible] sure he had forgotten nothing He [illegible] up all night and had walked a con[illegible] distance, besides undergoing an un[illegible] gree of excitement and emotion; [illegible] conscious of neither fatigue nor [illegible] Still, as a sacrifice to prudence, [illegible] yet a moment, while he searched [illegible] for something to eat. He found [illegible] and breaking off a piece ate it stand[illegible] table A glass of water finished [illegible] meal, and then he extinguished [illegible] wrapped his cloak closely round [illegible] went out into the shimmering [illegible] light of the early dawn

Voices and laughter reached [illegible] crossed the plaza. The Spread [illegible] still open and he peeped in as [illegible] Byrne was no longer there, and [illegible] most of his vigilantes had [illegible] Field, however, his terrier face [illegible] excitement, was still holding for[illegible] moderate gesticulation to a group [illegible] dozen men. Charley Whiteley [illegible] behind the bar, and Corvey lay [illegible] a drunken slumber under the [illegible] where some one had charitably [illegible] out of the way of trampling feet

Jeffries turned from the saloon and [illegible] up at the hotel. There was no light [illegible] of the windows, and he vaguely [illegible] which was Jack Scott's room. He [illegible] the young man go in, and concluded [illegible] was there still. After such a night [illegible] would need rest. Jeffries smiled grimly [illegible] passed on.

Once more he struck into the [illegible] whose surface had been spurned by [illegible] hurrying feet during the last twelve [illegible] The dawn was well advanced now, [illegible] landscape looked ghostly and [illegible] pale morning light.

Where the chaparral narrowed in [illegible] the path it was still very dark, but [illegible] clearing round the church everything [illegible] plainly visible. The door stood [illegible] as the sheriff had flung it when he [illegible] out to confront the mob Jeffries [illegible] aside through the gate in the [illegible] and went up to the porch. His nerves [illegible] playing him no tricks and he gloried [illegible] unwonted strength. There were [illegible] of blood on the steps. They [illegible] come from the sheriff or from [illegible] Pete—theirs were the only two [illegible] the night assault.

Jeffries had a constitutional [illegible] the sight of blood. He scraped up [illegible] handfuls of sand, and scattered it [illegible] dark stains, pressing it down with [illegible] Then he glanced at his watch Five [illegible] Surely he need delay no longer. [illegible] go to Mrs. Morley now, especially as [illegible] urged him to come at once.

He started across the clearing at [illegible] pace. Something became entangled [illegible] his legs, nearly throwing him down. [illegible] a muttered exclamation he recovered [illegible] self and stopped to examine the obs[illegible] It was a riata, a long rope, and it lay [illegible] just as Jack had flung it from his [illegible] the committee had decided to [illegible] The noose was widely [illegible] on the ground, as if waiting for [illegible] sight seemed to discompose Jeffries [illegible] turned away with a shudder, and [illegible] once more into the chaparral, [illegible] steep road as it wound up to [illegible] plateau.

As he drew nearer to the house [illegible] the woman for whom he had waited [illegible] Jeffries's spirits rose. The end was [illegible] and it was not for him to scrutinize [illegible] means by which Fate had accomplished [illegible] purpose. Kate's summons could [illegible] one meaning. Her stubborn pride [illegible] broken down at last; she had appealed [illegible] him, and that appeal could mean [illegible] but a cry o capitulation.

"So they rise who are not afraid [illegible] he muttered, vigorously breasting the [illegible] incline "My dream will come true [illegible] Poor weak woman! Could she hope [illegible] sist her destiny!"

A turn in the path brought him in [illegible] the house. There it stood, on the [illegible] edge of the clearing, distinctly out[illegible] the faint morning light. Jeffries [illegible] and scanned it anxiously. Door and [illegible] dows were alike blank and shut. The[illegible] no sign of life about the place. Could [illegible] all a deception, a trick? No; her letter [illegible] in his pocket, he had recognized the [illegible] writing Behind one of those darkened [illegible] dows expressionless as closed eyelids [illegible] Morley was awaiting him. He [illegible] from the trees and stepped briskly across [illegible] plateau

The road ran perilously close to the [illegible] and Haman could not avert his eyes [illegible] its depths It exercised a morbid [illegible] tion upon him, and drew his gaze down[illegible] The rocky sides were clothed with scr[illegible] cactus, and the shadows of night [illegible] thickly in the abyss. Jeffries shivered [illegible] he looked. What a plunge for a [illegible] take! Was Dick Morley dead when [illegible] pitched headlong off that rock, or did [illegible] come to him among the cruel stones [illegible] dim gulf? It a was frightful fall Cer[illegible] not less than a hundred feet from the [illegible] mit of Table Rock.

Jeffries had advanced within a few [illegible] of the house before he looked up to [illegible] anew his estimate of the depth; and [illegible] raised his eyes his heart stood still [illegible] weight like lead chained his limbs [illegible] less All the blood in his body seemed [illegible] stagnate and curdle in his veins, and [illegible] knees trembled and shook beneath him.

There within a few yards of him, on [illegible] very edge of Table rock, stood [illegible] Morley

There was no illusion nor deception [illegible] ble. The light was abundant, and the [illegible] tures the figure, the attitude of the [illegible] man were unmistakable

"Does the grave give up its dead?" [illegible] the schoolmaster

This apparition slowly raised its right [illegible] and pointed with accusing finger at [illegible] "Murderer!"

The hollow sepulchral voice gave [illegible] gravity to the formidable denunciation [illegible] seemed to thunder in Jeffries' ears with [illegible] palling volume of sound He strove to [illegible] culate, he tried to raise his arm in [illegible] tory gesture, but the muscles refused [illegible] his will and the tongue rattled dryly [illegible] mouth

With a faint moan the wretched man [illegible] forward on his face and lay senseless.

At the same instant the door of the [illegible] house opened and Jack sprang down [illegible] steps Jimmy Ruggles joined him [illegible] the prostrate body

"We've killed him I'm afraid," cried [illegible] journalist, terrified at the result of the [illegible] periment

"No no he's only fainted" said [illegible] after a hurried examination "Now [illegible] you think?"

"I think that we are just where we [illegible] fore," answered Ruggles

"Then do you not see the effects [illegible]

science in this signal overthrow
Scott pointing to the prostrate fig
"It may be conscience, it ma
cowardice or weak nerves"
"I don't agree with you" rep
"But the experiment is not over ye
[illegible] to bring the man to
At that moment voices reache
from the chaparral path
"Here come some people," s
quickly "They mustn't see me at
they must not see you at all, ju
and [illegible] to the house
"But we can't leave the poor
[illegible] cried Ruggles
"They'll look after him It's
knock [illegible] Come!" And Jac
the journalist back to the steps.
new comers came out on the cle
door was closed and the first ra
newly risen sun stealing through
shone only on the red sand of th
[illegible] green of the stunted
[illegible] Hank Doliett, who h
to clear away the cobwebs of the ni
early [illegible] all came along the path a
stumbled on Jeffries before they saw
"It's the schoolmaster," cried th
men springing back a pace. "now
th under
"[illegible] drunk, anyhow" rema
"I'd say if it was most any
and he isn't dead. Come scho
or co up give an account of yours
Jeffries raised to his feet betwee
men slowly opened his eyes [illegible]
back turned toward Table Rock a
from one to the other in a bewilder
"What's the matter, Jeffries? W
pened you?" asked Smith
The schoolmaster caught his br
an effort and answered faintly, wit
shuddering sigh
"Take me home, please, Take
I've seen a shocking sight to-day"
[TO BE CONTINUED]

A WOMAN'S STORY

Ay! 'twas thirty years ago—
All the garden was aglow,
Ruddy hollyhocks, red roses,
Marigold and salvia posies,
Stately sunflowers, humble pans
Heartsease true as Little [illegible]
Quoth my lover, speaking low
In the orchard trilled a robin,
Ah me how my heart was throb
Those long happy years ago

Well the tale's been often told
Two things, pure love and pure
Do not wane with passing fashio
Life a cold without human [illegible]
Pick me that blue pansy [illegible]
Thoughts for pansies [illegible]
Grow our thoughts as we [illegible]
Haply as the rough path [illegible]
And our feet lag true love [illegible]
Just because the tale's [illegible]
—[illegible]

"A MASTERPIECE OF C

THE STRANGE HISTORY OF A FAMOUS

[Translated from the French of Jean

I.

His name was Oscar Laplasotte
poor without talent, and he thou
self a man of genius.
His first care, on entering a lit
journalistic life, was to take a ps
his second was to take another, a
ten years he used all the [illegible]
plume he could invent, to arouse t
ity of his contemporaries. [illegible]
which he seemed to be [illegible]
contrary, he greatly coveted, [illegible]
tempt to penetrate the thick shad
individual existence Under all t
names that he signed to his article
de la Mole Antoine Guiriand, T
Gregorius Hampshe, &c., &c., he
the most obscure of writers and th
of men of letters. Glory chased so
E pur si muove," he often exc
himself, in the phrase of Galileo
something here," and he tapped
which he thought profound be
sounded hollow.
It is incredible to what aberrati
ary vanity sometimes drives it
There are men of real talent which
into inconceivable absurdities an
duced to perform shameful and od
What power has it, then, when it
a wretch of acknowledged infanc
hausted patience incensed prid
quired inaptitude and a life wa
useless but unremitting hope, arou
the idea of ending his misery by
escaping from it by a crime.
Oscar Laplasotte was not brave
choose death. Besides, his pred
intellectual superiority found fe
idea of a crime He said to him
fect, that his genius had taken
road in employing itself with the
art, and that it was intended for t
ties of action Moreover crime m
a fortune, and riches would hel
into the light that transcendent
now sickened in poverty Thu
and artistically, this unknow
proved to himself that it was be
commit a crime.
He did it And, as if fate wishe
him right for the first time in
produced a masterpiece

II.

About ten years before the d
became a villain, Oscar Lapla
roomed on the sixth floor of a h
Rue Saint Denis. Lost in the mid
or forty lodgers, known only by
numerous literary aliases, he h
the lover of a gossipy maid, who
all her petty affairs. She was a
the house of a widow, who was ol
very rich. He remained in these
only a few months. His thoughts
tress soon slipped from his mind
Years passed. One evening he
friend, a house surgeon at the h
tal and in traversing one of the
reach the main door, he recognized
who was near to death She said t
she had lived with the old lady
weeks before that her place was b
filled by a housekeeper, that he
was too infirm to come to visit he
this was very distressing.
I understand, said Oscar.
to see her
"No, it is not that. It is that I
if I die here that she will read th
have left at the house and despise
my death,
"But why should she despise yo
"Listen! I will tell you the wi
You were my lover once but tha
long ago And then you knew
that I was not suited to you. You
test a man of the world You loo
a moment in passing and though
more But in the old lady's hous
of my own station a coachman
mistress should ever find him out
my ruin I have done so ma
things for him Ah, the scar
madly in love with him He is t
my child, that is why I did as he
always promised to marry me
see plainly that it was a trick, t
ter! My little one will not be bad
what I have left him, and madam
kind enough to look after him
have written her about the chi d
letter here under my pillow and
sent to her when I am gone, but d
my papers have been burned
Otherwise I should rather eat th
do not want madame to know wi
done She would have no pity o
she knew he was the child of a th
"Come, come, my dear
bruquely "explain a little more
speak so fast and so confusedly
make little of it. I must unde
case if I am to be of service to yo
At that moment Oscar Laplaso
thought of crime. He was led si
ordinary journalistic curiosity,
a story he was after copy.
"Well" replied the maid, "I w
clear I was taken sick sudden
attack of apoplexy in the stree
brought me to the hospital M
me here because I could not be
her house I have written to h
has replied The housekeepe
see me in her stead But
madame nor her housekeep
speak of that which torme
have a package of letters of
man of the boy's father
These letters are full of incrimin
about the thefts to which he ur
thanking me for what I had do
robbed her—yes, I robbed he
robbed my mistress! I want t
burned, those wicked letters!

UNION LABOR

SUITS

Made to Order and Fit Guaranteed

AT LOW PRICES

FOR FINE WORK

[illegible]

But I go to

KOHN'S

For my

Boys' + Clothing

EVERY TIME.

When I get good suits for $6 to $10 for boys 12 to 18 years of age.

AN UNLIMITED STOCK

GIVES THE BUYER

An Unlimited Choice

However commonplace this statement sounds, it is worth your consideration. When you go shopping you have an idea of what you want to buy and what you can afford to pay. Suppose you go to a store whose stock is limited. It may be a showy stock, but it's a shallow stock, being deficient in variety of grades and prices. The salesman knows his stock is limited; he intends to sell you something; to sell you what you want if he has it, and what you don't want if he has not got what you are seeking. He goes to work artfully. Tries a line or two as a feeler, finds out that what you want isn't in his stock; speaks disparagingly of that class of goods, and so on, until you buy something he makes you think you want, but something you did not want when you left home, and and something you don't want when you are at home again with your purchase. Don't blame the man too much. He wants to sell and does what he can with his stock.

WE CLAIM THIS ADVANTAGE.

We can offer our customers the choice from a practically unlimited stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing, so that they get what they want. We do not have to talk them into buying something else because we don't have the goods they are trying to find, but our large stock enables us to give them the very article they were looking for. We give them the grade of goods they want, the style they want, the pattern they want, the price they want. We match their taste as closely as we could match a piece of cloth.

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

Customers are satisfied; they are pleased. Instead of wearing something which they dislike and feeling a grudge at us because we over-persuaded them to buy! they wear the thing they wanted. It pleases them and leads them to praise us to their friends saying; If you want to be perfectly suited go to

KOHN'S

Nos. [illegible], 33 and 35 Morrison Street, and [illegible] Second Street,

Portland, - - - Oregon.

Samples [illegible] Suits.

Gentlemen's

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Ladies' Silk Hats.

English Cloth Helmets.

OUR NEW STOCK

CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS,

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS,

JERSEY AND CORDUROY SUITS,

CHEVIOT AND WORSTED SUITS.

Elegant Lines to Select From.

THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

The Rapid, the Masculine, the Learned, and the Fashionable.

But Dearer Than All These Is the Sweet Domestic Maiden to Whom the Family Looks in Time of Trouble.

New York Star.

Just now it is fashionable to declare that the girl of the period is typical of the woman of the future. What is the typical girl of the period? And what is the period? It is a period of rapid advancement in every way; there is but little time to sit down and think, or to fold the hands and rest, if one would keep up with the world. There is so much to see, to do, and to hear, that repose is not to be thought of. No one rusts out; one wears out.

This, then, is a fast period, and we have a "fast girl" that it has produced. But is she the prototype of the woman of the future? Not alone; for there are many varieties of this American girl of the period. For the period is not only fast, but it is also complex, and this complexity produces more than one type of girl. We have the fast girl, and her opposite, the domestic girl; there are, also, the learned girl, the masculine girl, and the fashionable girl.

THE FAST GIRL

Is wide awake and jolly. She is always going about intent on pleasure. If she does not find it close at hand, she goes far to seek it, and she does not search in vain. She is not content with what she calls humdrum amusements, such as afternoon teas, concerts, or even quiet dinners. She likes a theater party, with a supper afterward; and does not insist on a chaperon. She will walk or drive with men who are casual acquaintances, and her voice is likely to be as loud as her dress. She smokes cigarettes and drinks a cocktail with great relish, and she receives unlimited attention from her male friends.

THE DOMESTIC GIRL

Is another type. She is brought up carefully at home, where all her thoughts are centered. She sympathizes with her brothers in their little troubles, and takes care of them when they are ill. She helps in the housekeeping, superintends the servants, takes charge of the household mending, and is perfectly happy in so doing. Her manner is quiet and affectionate, her smile ready, and her disposition cheerful. Her amusements are in her home, and for outside excitements she has her church, her Sunday school, and her Dorcas Society. But even these do not interfere with her home duties. She is always ready in every emergency to do what is nearest, and it is to her that the family looks in time of trouble. The domestic girl is sweet and kind. She is not brilliant, nor beautiful, perhaps, but you love her just as much as if she were.

THE LEARNED GIRL

Is also a product of the period, and, since the period has produced her, we ought to be fond of her. We are fond of her in a way, but sometimes she knows just a little too much. She wants to go to college, and after she gets there she makes the best of her opportunities and graduates with honors. She is clever, hard-working and ambitious. She is inclined to look down upon girls who know less than she does, and she rarely indulges in anything so frivolous as a flirtation. She has views, and she longs to express them. Frequently these views are swallowed up in matrimony; but occasionally they are expressed from the lecture platform, or printed in a magazine devoted to showing woman's superiority over man.

THE MASCULINE GIRL

Is sorry that she was not born a boy. But as it is too late to waste much time over that unalterable fact, she goes to work to be as mannish as possible. She wears the most masculine-looking hat that is in keeping with the fashion, and tilts it just a little on one side. She has her coats and jackets cut like a man's, and frequently walks with her hands in her pockets. If she carries an umbrella she uses it as if it were a cane, and wishes it were. She affects to dislike girls and their amusements; she assumes masculine attitudes, uses slang and whistles. But at heart she is a genuine girl, sincere and amiable, and enjoys what other girls enjoy. Her assumed masculine airs are amusing, and we like her for them.

THE FASHIONABLE GIRL

Has perhaps been more seriously considered as the typical girl of the period, and more severely criticised than the types mentioned above, and yet she is no worse than they are. She occupies the niche for which she was born, as they do, and fills it as creditably. She has been accused of heartlessness, artificiality and selfishness, because these things are inculcated from her youth. Then surely, it is not her fault. She goes from a luncheon to a tea, from that to a dinner, and afterward to the opera and a ball. The greater part of her life is given to dress and society. She has little time to cultivate her mind, for one entertainment follows another in such rapid succession that her life is one of constant excitement. Often the heart becomes a little hardened and the mind dulled to much that is best and beautiful in life; but that this is not always so we have ample proof among the many happy homes of the fashionable girls, both before and after marriage.

WHERE THEY MAY BE FOUND.

These are all girls of the period, and their types may be found in every city and town in the United States. They represent different phases of the American character, and are each admirable and interesting. Who can say that one of these types is more representative of the American girl of the period than another? If we are going to criticise them and say that the fashionable girl is inclined to be heartless, do we not sometimes find the domestic girl a little dull and commonplace, despite her many virtues? Does not the fast girl occasionally shock our sense of refinement? Is not the learned girl a little pedantic and didactic? And do we always like a girl who tries to be manly? But, after all, is this not criticising them too severely? We do not want our girls to be all alike.

THE VARIETY IS CHARMING.

It is the variety that is so charming. We must like them for what they are, not for what they are not. The grace and tact of the fashionable girl are, in their way, as admirable as the most sterling qualities of her domestic sister; the high spirits of the fast girl are breezy and refreshing for their naturalness; the learned girl is to be respected for her energy and perseverance in her studies and for her earnest views of life; while the masculine girl is not uninteresting.

From these girls we shall have our women of the future, and who shall say that the promise is not good? For underneath the gay spirits, artificiality, pedantry and affectation of manliness are to be found sincerity, fearlessness, independence, and the native tact and brightness that make the American woman the most charming in the world.

Girls of All Kinds.

There's the pretty girl and the witty girl,
And the girl that bangs her hair;
The girl that's a flirt and the girl that is pert,
And the girl with the baby stare.
There's the tender girl and the slender girl,
And the girl that says her prayers.
There's the haughty girl and the naughty girl,
And the girl that puts on airs.
There's the tom girl and the fool-you girl,
And the girl that bets on the races.
There's the candy girl and the handy girl,
And the girl that has two faces.
There's the well-bred girl and the well-read girl,
And the girl with a sense of duty.
There's the dainty girl and the fainty girl,
And the girl that has no beauty.
There's the lazy girl and the daisy girl,
And the girl that's a merry joker.
There's the girl that's shy and the girl that's fly,
And the girl that bluffs at poker.
There are many others, O men and brothers,
Than are named in this narration.
There are girls and girls, and they're all of them pearls,
They're the best thing in creation—
That is, American girls are.
—*George Brown.*

The Flower Idea at Weddings.

New York World.

There are to be half a dozen swell weddings immediately after Easter, and in honor of the vernal season most of them are to be flower weddings, for which, as it happens, the names of the prospective brides give the cue. One of these young women is known to her friends as Lily, and the lace of her beautiful gown and veil is made in patterns of wreaths of lily of the valley. She will carry in her hand a great nosegay of the little odorous white blossoms tied with long floating white satin ribbons. The six bridesmaids will be all in green and white, the first one wearing green of the delicate tint of the lime leaves, and each one after her wearing a slightly darker shade, so that the dress of the last will be of the clear dark lily leaf green. The dresses will be made with underskirts of green silk over which falls a straight full skirt of white lace, the green moire Directoire coats opening over lace waistcoats and trimmed with big silver buttons; the hats are of white Leghorn with green feathers, and the gloves and slippers are of white suede; there will not be a touch of color about the whole party except white and shades of green, and all of them will carry lilies of the valley set in their own green foliage. Another one of these brides is named Margaret, more commonly known by the diminutive Daisy, and hers is to be a wedding of field flowers. All the floral decorations at the house and church are to be of daisies, and she herself will wear diamonds made in this form and carry the real blossoms in her hand. Her bridesmaids number ten and will go in couples as to dress, the first two wearing Josephine gowns of the palest pink China crepe, with huge sashes tied under their arms, and on their heads wide hats wreathed with wild roses, their gloves and shoes will be suede of the same tint, and on their arms they will carry baskets full of these hedgerow blossoms. The next couple are to wear pale lilac the color of the wood violet, and will have their baskets filled with the pale scentless flowers of the early spring. Following them come two in pale green, a wreath of ferns upon their hats, and their baskets filled with ferns, grasses and vines; next are two buttercups, with the little yellow satiny flowers as their decoration, and last two handsome brunettes dressed in the scarlet of the poppy and carrying the flowers of slumber. Another of the coming brides, who is not named after any flower, but who has a passion for roses, will make hers a rose wedding, she herself carrying white ones, the first two bridesmaids being in pink of the shade of the Catherine Mermet buds of their bouquets, the next following in the deeper pink of their Gloire de Paris roses, with the last two dressed in the deep shade of the Jacqueminot.

The Accordion-Plaited Skirt.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

The woman who has discovered the secret of lifting gracefully the accordion-plaited skirt has achieved one of the triumphs of the age. Already it is voted a nuisance—and no wonder—for its fan-like plaits are never satisfactory unless upon the promenade. Below are a few rules to be strictly followed when wearing this English skirt:

Never attempt to lift the skirt when going upstairs, but walk all over it.

Always choose a horse car with a low step and a gallant conductor.

If the fortunate possessor of a coupe, supply without delay a footman to assist in managing the yards of waste material.

If unhappily obliged to walk keep on going.

In the drawing room do not make the fatal mistake of sitting down unless you wish your friends to think you are falling to pieces.

Be careful that you measure at least forty-five inches below the waist line before investing in one of these skirts.

If longing for revenge upon your bosom friend persuade her to adopt the accordion plait.

If anxious for a fortune patent without delay an instantaneous accordion-plaited skirt-lifter.

Sloping Shoulders and Square.

New York Mail

Of all the changes which have taken place in the hundred years of the life of the republic one which is marked is never spoken of—the revolution in the fashionable shape of women's shoulders. Look at Blythe's portrait of Mrs. John Adams, painted when she was 22, the one with triple string of pearls about the throat. The shoulders are curved downward in a full oval. Girls in her day were trained to let their arms hang pendant, to depress the shoulders and to poise the head high up on a swan-like neck. Look at the painting of Lady Kitty Duer, the friend of Mrs. John Jay, and one of the belles of the inauguration ball. The points of her shoulders drop downward until the line of the arms seems only a continuation of the line of the neck and shoulders. Look at Mrs. John Jay herself, the wonderful American beauty who looked so much like Marie Antoinette that the audience in a Paris theater once rose to their feet to do her royal honor. She had sloping shoulders, and so had pretty Mrs. James Beekman, who served President Washington with lemonade made from fruit gathered in his presence from her own lemon trees.

Could you find a sloping shoulder to-day? Fashion no longer considers the long drooping line elegant or beautiful, and fashion within a comparatively recent period has evolved, by accelerated development, the full, square, high shoulder, bigger framed, smacking of the gymnasium, which is the present ideal. Square shoulders are almost universal, shoulders like Mrs. Langtry's or Mrs. Cleveland's, the wife of the ex-president being a passable type of the well built American girl. Square shoulders are classic, and we are in the midst of a Greek revival. Square shoulders, in short, have won the day.

Women Workers in Maine.

Miss Clara E. Haines has been employed during the last year by the Maine Labor Commission to gather statistics concerning women wage earners. She finds in that state over fifty different employments in which women are engaged, ranging from cotton and other manufactures to the professions. By far the greatest number are employed in manufacturing, there being about 7000 thus employed. The average weekly salary is $8, and one maker of portraits in crayon gets $1600. One woman is the proprietor of a prosperous newspaper; another owns an extensive orchard; there are a dozen regularly indorsed physicians in practice, and three are ordained ministers, all Universalists.

A Useful Instrument.

Philadelphia Record.

Musical visitor—"What a handsome piano!"

Mrs. Tiptop—"Yes, I do not know of any single piece of furniture I have that I am more proud of than of my piano. It was made to order at a cost of $5000."

"O, I must—why, it's locked."

"Yes. I lost the key some months ago and have forgotten to get another."

Knew She Wasn't a Bostonian.

Boston Gazette.

A charming and thoroughly cosmopolitan woman who came to Boston a year or two ago tells the following suggestive incident: "I was introduced the other day to a naive person who greeted me cordially and exclaimed: 'Ah, Mrs. Bienvenu, I have seen you at church and in the street car often. You are from the South, are you not? I knew that you were not a Bostonian, because I noticed that you always smiled when you bowed.'"

The Club Is Broken Up.

An Old Maids' Club was enthusiastically started in Berlin in 1880, and was for some years a great success. One of its provisions was that any of its members marrying must pay a fine of 1000 marks (about $250), and at the time of the annual meeting this year but a solitary member was left, with an accumulation of 28,000 marks in fines paid. She took the advice of the ex-members, divided the sum between a hospital and herself, and is just as likely as not married herself by this time.

The Rage for Miniatures.

Jewelers and bric-a-brac dealers report a revival of the liking for miniatures of all kinds. The smaller ones are in vogue for brooches, shoe-buckles, bracelets, necklaces, hair-pins, and the like. Empire and directoire gowns and the revival of the relics of Washington's time are responsible for it, they say.

Gossip About Women.

Tinsley's Magazine.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is soon to begin housekeeping in Brooklyn.

Olive Logan thinks that the domestic economy of the French consists in doing without things.

Mrs. Wanamaker, in Paris, is said to receive flowers from her Philadelphia home each week.

Mary Kyle Dallas, who has been writing serials for a quarter of a century, has just published her first book.

Fiery tongued gossip says there is jealousy between Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Lady Randolph Churchill.

The entertainments given jointly by Mrs. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) and Miss Story are most successful.

Thirty-five thousand dollars has been collected for the widow and daughter of Matthew Arnold by Lord Coleridge.

Mrs. Mary A. Lathrop, of Michigan, has been dubbed by her admirers "the Daniel Webster of the feminine world."

In the Santa Clara (Cal.) gold mines there are women who work by the side of the men hunting for the glittering nuggets.

Empress Victoria of Germany and the queen of Italy are said to be the two cleverest and most highly educated women of Europe.

The display of women's work at the coming International Exposition in Paris will include exhibits from over thirty countries.

Baroness Vetsera and Mlle. Loesinger are the latest in the long line of women who have infatuated the rulers and magnates of the world.

In her new book Mme. Blavatsky contends that Americans are destined to form a new race, which will succeed the present race of Europeans.

It is asserted that Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Burnett and Amelie Rives-Chanler have more readers than Mrs. Stowe, Charlotte Bronte or George Eliot ever had.

An establishment for teaching housewifery has been founded by Miss Forsyth, of London. It is to be known as the Forsyth Technical College Company (Limited).

Miss Emily Florence Chartres, of Manchester, England, has obtained the gold medal for violin playing in the Royal Academy of Music and has been created licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.

Miss Fannie Macaulay, the latest surviving sister of the famous statesman and historian, died early in February at her home in England, in the 81st year of her age. She has left an interesting batch of her brother's letters.

The widow of Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, is said to have a large cedar chest filled with lace handkerchiefs, all made by French manufacturers, at the special order of her husband, who disliked to have her use any other kind. Another of his whims was that she should have a quart of precious stones, and he bought and bought, until her jewel casket, made to hold just a quart, was filled. Query: Which is the more desirable, to be a queen or the wife of a newspaper man?

"It is often wondered by readers of Ouida's novels how it is that she obtains such a masculine grip of character, certainly exaggerated, but with a substratum of truth. I am told that occasionally she used to invite young officers of the guards and young gentlemen of a sporting tendency to dine with her and her mother. After dinner, when they lighted up their weeds and pipes, she would say: 'Now, gentlemen, suppose my mother and myself are out of the room. Seat yourselves; smoke and drink as if you were at the club; talk as if you were in the smoking room there; never think about us.' And they did so. Let her readers judge as to whether this is likely to have been the case or not. All I know is that I have seen the menu of a dinner for a number of persons, and at the back of the card, in Ouida's bold handwriting, is written thus: 'On est prie d'attendre et de fumer.'"

MILLIONS OF METEORITES.

J. N. Lockyer, in Harper's.

Observations of falling stars have been used to determine roughly the average number of meteorites which attempt to pierce the earth's atmosphere during each twenty-four hours. Dr. Smith, of Athens, from observations made during seventeen years, found that the mean hourly number of luminous meteors visible on a clear, moonless night by one observer was fourteen, taking the time of observation from midnight to 1 A. M.

It has been further experimentally shown that a large group of observers who might include the whole horizon in their observations would see about six times as many as are visible to one eye. Prof. H. A. Newton and others have calculated that, making all proper corrections, the number which might be visible over the whole earth would be a little greater than ten thousand times as many as could be seen at one place. From this we gather not less than 20,000,000 luminous meteors fall upon our planet daily, each of which on a dark, clear night would present us with the well-known phenomenon of a shooting star.

This number, however, by no means represents the total number of minute meteorites that enter our atmosphere, because many invisible to the naked eye are often seen in telescopes. It has been calculated that the number of meteorites, if these were included, would be increased at least twenty-fold; this would give us 400,000,000 of meteorites, falling in the earth's atmosphere daily.

A YANKEE IN THE FAR EAST.

Admiral Shufeldt's Description of Things in Japan.

His Weather Eye Kept Open for the Furtherance of American Commercial Interests—He Had to Return in an English Ship.

Retired Admiral Shufeldt has just returned from a three years' absence in the East, and is as hale and sturdy a man of 67 as can be found anywhere. He comes back full of enthusiastic ideas on the subject of increasing American commerce with Japan. The admiral has seen a good deal of the world in his time. Besides his services in the navy, which included a commercial tour of the world, he was the chief functionary in negotiating the first treaty with Corea, and one of the commissioners for establishing the Liberian boundary on the west coast of Africa. He was consul general at Havana twenty-five years ago, and has done some diplomatic service.

On his way to the East he stopped to inspect the De Lesseps canal, and he made up his mind that the lock system would have to be adopted, and that only about one-fifth of the work had been completed at the end of the first five years.

From San Francisco the admiral went to Japan, with authority from some Western men of ideas to investigate the question of securing the trade of Japan for this country. He found the Japanese officials quite friendly, but he also soon felt that the keen competition from Europe, chiefly from Germany, had been gradually undermining American commerce, so that, although we buy from Japan $13,000,000 worth of goods every year, we sell her only about $3,000,000. The reasons for this, the admiral thinks, are that the Germans are satisfied with more moderate profits, and that, though the Japanese government and people are friendly to us, they are naturally disposed to sympathize with a government more akin to their own. Another reason is that American capitalists appear to be timid about investing money there, while European capitalists are eager to furnish funds for new undertakings. The telegraph system, which he says supplies as good a service as ours, at cheap rates, reaches all parts of the empire, so that you can telegraph anywhere in either the English or Japanese language. This was supplied by other than American.

Admiral Shufeldt spent a year in the southern island of Japan, and had ample opportunity to study the government and people. He found there a postal service as good as our own extending to the smallest towns. He saw all over the empire signs in English, and found a system of free public schools much like our own, purely secular, and the English language taught in every one of them. He found the benefits of this free education extended to the females as well as the males. At Nagasaki he saw three schools where 400 boys were being taught by the missionaries, and three schools where 200 girls were taught.

He found that the Japanese are being civilized, although he could not say they are getting Christianized. He found the religion of Buddhism on the decline and temples replaced by schools. He found intelligent and educated Japanese men reading Darwin, Tyndale, Huxley and Herbert Spencer. He found, in short, Orientalism becoming rapidly replaced by modern ideas, and liberal ideas at that. He found the younger men disposed to take possession of the government, and preparing for that time, which the government of Japan has promised shall soon come, when there shall be a system much like that of the German empire, with one branch an elected representation of the people.

He found railroad communication with the capital was being rapidly opened. He found a system of national paper money, the counterpart of our national banking system, with circulating notes engraved and printed in New York, with even greater security than surrounds our own national currency, and it is kept constantly at par. He found a mint coining the most beautiful coins in the world. He found in the interior a system of canals, with storage reservoirs sufficient to supply water for irrigation. He found small farms, owned by the government, but leased at low rates for generations to the same family, each family building and owning its own houses.

The admiral saw few beggars in Japan, no large prisons or almshouses like ours. He saw a cleanly and healthy people; no great accumulation of wealth, but general health and prosperity. The common people can live on 3 or 4 cents a day, chiefly on vegetables and fish, and get decent clothing for $5 a year. They dress chiefly in their native cotton and silk goods. Their houses are not fortified against thieves as ours are. Their taxes are light. There is a general spirit of hospitality and good feeling and good temper. The courts are much like ours, only rather more speedy in arriving at decisions, and with the right of appeal to the capital from the decision of the local judges. By a system of district governments there is a good deal of home rule, although the government at Tokio is supreme. The Japanese have a university, he says, as perfect as any university in Europe. One detriment to the health of Japan he found to be the absence of aqueducts like ours and a failing to secure wholesome water for drinking purposes. This leads to cholera epidemics, but, strange enough, the cholera does not seem to affect the foreigners so much as the natives.

The admiral says there is no reason except the timidity of American capitalists to prevent our having a large share of the trade of this great and growing country, soon to make itself felt among the family of nations. He cannot see why they should not have American machinery, or why there should be a fleet of fifty merchant steamships built by the English instead of by Americans. He can see no reason why our present commerce with Japan should be carried in English bottoms any more than the date crop of Persia should be brought to us by the English.

As an illustration of the way the English ships do it, the admiral says he came home in an English "ocean tramp" steamship, which started at Yokohama and stopped at various ports in China and came through the Suez canal, picking up cargo for New York all the way, and arriving here with about 5200 tons of freight, realizing [illegible] for the ship at a cost of only about [illegible]. This ship was managed by a crew of about forty-three men, all told, with all the modern appliances, and needed only four men on deck to keep her running. She came through the Suez canal with nine other ships, eight of which were English.

Admiral Shufeldt has spent about nine months in Corea, and he speaks highly of the disposition of the government and people there to welcome and remunerate American capital. He deplores the obvious fact that Americans have of late years lost ground commercially in the East, but hopes that as our country gets richer and capital finds it necessary to look about for profitable investment the time will come when we shall not only regain our lost ground, but help send out the stars and stripes to every sea.

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VOL. XXIX—

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STATE AND TERRITORY.

A Mysterious Tragedy Reported From Port Blakeley.

A LOGGER CRUSHED TO DEATH

Pasco Rejoicing Over Her Railroad Prospects—A Deserter Accidentally Killed—Notes From Puget Sound.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 4.—A dispatch from Port Blakeley says: A man named W. R. Silber was found by Relmer and John Grinnell of Seattle, hanging to the mast of a small boat, about eighty rods from Blakeley rocks, with a hole in his forehead, this evening. They took him to the rocks and called for help. A man named Albertson came to their assistance and the body was taken to Blakeley by a justice of the peace, who was also summoned. The coroner was called from Port Madison, and the jury began an inquiry into the cause of death at 8:30 to-night. It is supposed that Silber was shot by unknown parties with a rifle.

A dispatch announcing his death was to-night received in Seattle by Clarke & Morrison, whose boat Silber was found in. They say that Silber came to them here at 12 to-day and hired the boat for the purpose of going to Port Blakeley. Silber appeared to be an expert boatman, and no hesitation was felt in allowing him to take the craft.

Nothing is known of Silber here. He is described as being a man about 50 years of age, with dark hair, gray chin whiskers and heavy moustache. He was attired in a dark suit, and seemed to be very well supplied with money.

Clark, Morrison and a reporter started for Port Blakeley in a rowboat at 9 o'clock to-night, and their return is anxiously awaited.

A LOGGER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

The Remains Being Brought to Portland for Burial.

ASTORIA, Or., May 4.—The [illegible] this afternoon brought down the dead body of James Hutchinson, a logger at Bradbury's. He was driving at the logging camp this morning, when a log slipped and crushed him against a tree. He was taken aboard the steamer at 1 P. M., and died half an hour later. The remains go up la to-night's boat to Portland for interment.

Two construction cars arrived for the Astoria & South Coast railway this afternoon.

AMID THE FIRING OF SALUTES.

Arrival at Pasco of the Surveyors of the Goldendale Railway.

PASCO JUNCTION, W. T., May 4.—This has been a gala day for the city of Pasco. The surveyors of the Pasco, Goldendale & Columbia Valley railroad arrived this afternoon amid the firing of cannons and the intense enthusiasm of the citizens. Engineer R. A. Habersham reports an easy grade the entire distance. The length of the surveyed route from Goldendale to Pasco is 105 miles.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Muncy Mays, of the Pomeroy *Independent*, Habersham Gray and Staab.

The grading will commence soon. They will start next week to run a line from Goldendale to Portland.

A salute was fired for each mile of the surveyed route.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

A Deserter Accidentally Killed—The New Custom House.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., May 4.—Alexander Peters, aged 23 years, a native of England, was accidentally killed last night at Port Hadlock, while carelessly handling a pistol, thought to have been unloaded. He was endeavoring to sell it to a companion, when it was discharged, the ball entering the right breast and penetrating the liver, from which he died four hours afterwards. He deserted the English ship Parsie in Port Discovery one year ago.

William B. Gould, a rancher near Crescent bay, accidentally cut his ankle half in two by an ax glancing from a timber.

Work on the new custom house will commence this month, on which an appropriation of $250,000 has been awarded by congress.

FROM TACOMA.

New Quarters Soon To Be Chosen for the Postoffice.

TACOMA, May 4.—Postmaster Hogue received a dispatch to-day from Inspector Treusten, stating that a special government inspector from Washington would arrive in Tacoma next Monday, for the purpose of looking up and leasing a building for postoffice purposes. This means that the post office department has recognized the fact that Tacoma's postoffice accommodations are not adequate to the business transacted and is about to furnish larger quarters. The new postmaster has issued an order forbidding any person to enter the hallway of the postoffice to get mail matter from the boxes or to mail letters between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ASSAULT WITH A PISTOL.

John Lawler swore out a warrant in Justice Patrick's court yesterday, charging one John Donahue with an assault with a pistol, with intent to commit murder. Lawler and Donahue met on Pacific avenue on Tuesday, April 30, and had a little quarrel. Donahue pulled his pistol out of his pocket and struck Lawler with it. Donahue was arrested by the officers this morning, and examined in Justice Patrick's court. He was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of $1000. He could not furnish bail and is in the custody of the officers.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

At the city council meeting to-day, an ordinance granting a street railway franchise along Railroad street to R. F. Ladebaugh and his associates was finally passed.

About twenty-four saloon keepers who have held licenses in the past which have expired were refused a renewal of the same. This action is due to the defeat of the liquor license ordinance raising the fee to $1000. One half of the council is acting as a unit in rejecting all applicants for license till this ordinance is passed.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Republicans and Democrats Meet at Vancouver to Choose Delegates.

VANCOUVER, W. T., May 4.—Both the republican and democratic conventions met here to-day to nominate delegates to the constitutional convention.

The republicans elected the Hon. Louis Sohns, of Vancouver, and A. A. Lindsley, of La Center.

The democrats put the Hon. G. H. Stevenson of Skamania county, and H. M. Knapp, of La Camas, on their ticket.

The republican convention also passed a number of resolutions expressive of the wishes of the republicans relating to exemption from taxation, the disposal of school lands, retrenchment of trusts and the corporative power, and the vote necessary for future amendments.

AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, W. T., May 4.—The democratic delegation to the convention will probably support W. W. Waltman as candidate for delegate from the first district. He is a heavy lumber manufacturer, and an old resident. The republican delegates are a unit for Charles P. Carey, a member of the firm of Carey Bros., dealers in general merchandise. The nomination is conceded to this precinct. The fight at the primary was bitter, three tickets being in the field. The Carey ticket secured a large majority.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE

Appointments for Oregon and Washington Territory.

CORVALLIS, Or., May 4.—The following are the appointments of the last day session of the Evangelical conference in this city:

Oregon district—C. C. Poling presiding elder. East Portland, L. S. Fisher; Albina, J. L. Fershner; St. Johns and La Camas, H. L. Pratt; Newberg, to be supplied; Dayton, J. M. Beauchamp; Salem, F. S. Bollinger; Independence, to be supplied; Silver, C. N. Plowman; King's Valley, G. McElroy; Corvallis, J. M. Dick; Albany, J. H. Fisher; Columbia, M. Furlingame; Nehalem, J. A. Ray; Sweet Home, Thomas A. Yost; Lafayette, F. B. Locke.

Washington territory district—J. Bowersox presiding elder; Brooks, J. Bowersox; Portland, H. Schuknecht; East Portland, to be supplied; Milwaukie, P. Bittner; Seattle, to be supplied; Tacoma, to be supplied; Sprague, T. R. Johnson; Spokane Falls, H. L. Bittner; Rockford, to be supplied.

After an earnest prayer by J. Bowersox the conference adjourned to meet at Albany next year.

Large Land Purchase at Ellensburg.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., May 4.—This afternoon W. W. Fish and others, of Elmira, N. Y., purchased the Michel addition, adjoining the Capitol addition, north of the city, consisting of 180 lots, making the largest sale made in any city in Washington by any one syndicate this spring. These gentlemen are now preparing to put up a number of substantial brick blocks, and think that many of their friends will invest largely in Ellensburg, which they consider will be one of the largest cities of the future state of Washington.

Victoria News Items.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 4.—W. H. Paine, the Victoria sculler, says to-day that he will accept the challenge of Henceman, and will row for from $500 to a $1000 or $1500 in October, at Stockton or San Francisco.

The British sealing schooners Viva and Annie C. Moore sailed to-day for Behring sea.

A couple of deserters from H. M. S. Swiftsure were arrested to-day and returned on board. One of them is a brother of the famous English pugilist Jim Smith.

Seattle News Items.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 4.—U. S. Attorney White returned to-night from his ranch near Redmond. When interviewed about his connection with the Wickersham case, he made a statement as to how he came to ask an interview with Sadie Brauine. He sent for her on Wickersham's assurance that she wanted to communicate something new about her statements before the U. S. grand jury.

Nicholas Johnson, injured yesterday by falling from the coal bunkers, died to-day at Providence hospital.

Rejoicing at Port Angeles.

PORT ANGELES, May 4.—The steamer Idaho arrived at 12 M. with about fifty tons of freight for Angeles, mostly machinery and groceries. She was given a royal reception by the citizens, headed by a brass band.

NOW IT'S A "TRACK AGREEMENT."

The Latest Scheme Between the Union and Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, May 4.—President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, says that President Adams's general idea of a general track agreement, as expressed in his letter, is this: That in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific shall each have access, by contract, to the branch roads controlled by each other and avoid unnecessary duplications of railroads. The matter is in condition for negotiation.

EASTERN ROADS HANGING BACK

Only One Line in Favor of Connecting With the New Fast Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Southern and Union Pacific people, who have been working so hard to secure a reduction of twenty-four hours in passenger time between this city and New York, feel very much discouraged over the action of the Eastern lines in refusing to co-operate with them in making a new through time schedule. If the trains of the Eastern lines were made to connect with the new fast trains of the Central and Union Pacific roads, the time from San Francisco to New York would be reduced to four days and twenty-one hours. A fast train will be put on the line between San Francisco and Omaha on the 12th, but it will be of no benefit to through passengers, as they must make a long wait at the Missouri river for the connecting train going east. There is only one road in favor of making connection at the river, and that is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

CARRIED A FULL LOAD.

The Golden Gate special went out with a full load of passengers. It brought a very few people on its arrival last night. The managers of the train say that the chief reason why Westbound passenger lists are so much smaller than the East-bound is that the connection with trains from the East at Council Bluffs is imperfectly understood by California-bound travelers.

THE NEW OVERLAND LIMITED.

A Meeting Held at Chicago to Arrange About Connections.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A meeting of general managers of the roads between Chicago and the Missouri river, and the Union Pacific, was held Thursday, to act upon the proposition of the Union Pacific that its Eastern connections so arrange the time of their limited trains as to connect with a limited daily which the Union and Central Pacific roads mean to run hereafter in place of the Golden Gate Special.

The representatives of the Union Pacific stated that all arrangements for running the new train between San Francisco and Council Bluffs had been completed, and if the roads east of the Missouri river showed a proper spirit and arranged the time schedules of their trains to closely connect with the Union Pacific trains, and also with the limited trains east from Chicago, shorter time could be made than ever before between Portland and San Francisco and New York.

After a long discussion, the meeting adjourned without having reached any conclusion, leaving it to the discretion of each road to make the arrangement if it so desires.

THE NEW CRUISER CHARLESTON.

Her Trial Trip Postponed—She Is a Vessel of Unwieldy Appearance.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Contrary to announcement the United States cruiser Charleston will not start on her trial trip next Tuesday. The test of certain parts of her machinery will be made at the dock at Mission rock next Tuesday. She will probably start on Thursday for Santa Barbara channel, where the test will be made.

The vessel presents an awkward, ungainly appearance. She is painted black and the broad, yellow smokestack is the most prominent object above the deck. She draws about seventeen and a-half feet of water.

The embrasures on the deck for the big guns are filled with cords of pig iron, each pile of iron being equal in weight to that of a gun and its carriage. Between the decks, wherever there is a place for a gun or any other heavy object, not now on board, pig iron of the same weight is piled. The full complement of coal, stores and officers and men is also represented by pig iron, each man or officer being represented by 150 pounds of that material.

This is in accordance with the requirements of the government, that the cruiser shall make her trial trip with the same weight on board as she will have when ready for battle.

"There is a mistaken impression abroad," said Mr. Eckart, one of the engineers in the Union Iron Works, "that the test which will be made in the Santa Barbara channel will be one of speed. The test will be a continuous run of four hours, and will be one of power and smooth working. The engines will be required to develop 7000 horse power, and this is a much more stringent requirement than one of mere speed. A vessel that has only to do a mile and repeat it at a certain rate has a much easier task, because at the end of a mile her journals will have time to cool. On the trial trip the government engineers will take indicator cards every fifteen minutes."

"Do you think the cruiser will make her trial trip all right, and fulfill the official requirements?" was asked of Mr. Eckhart.

"Yes sir. I see no reason why she should not do so. But I do not remember of any other war vessel succeeding on the first trial, and if the Charleston should have to make more than one trial trip it would be no indication that the next would be a failure."

CALIFORNIA HAS HAD HER DAY.

The Bulk of the Immigration Now Pouring Into the Northwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Westbound travel on the Central and Southern overland routes is very light at present. Few people, compared with the numbers going into the Northwest, are coming by these routes to California at this season.

Railroad officials explain this by saying that the spring time is not the season for California travel, and assert that the light travel now is no less than in many preceding years at this season. Exactly why the spring months should not see thousands of settlers moving into this state in time to secure homes and help by their labor other's harvests, if not their own, is not easy to understand.

Farmers, mechanics and men representing all occupations have, according to all reports, been pouring into Washington and Oregon for the past six months, and there is no sign of a cessation of the immigration. A proportion of these settlers and land prospectors find their way here by the daily trains, or steamers, but the proportion is not large compared with the number who remain in the vast, undeveloped regions of the Northwest.

A COWARDLY CRIME.

Dynamite, Placed in a Stove, Fatally Injures an Italian.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The police this afternoon were informed of a dynamite outrage near the Grand Trunk railroad tracks in the southern part of the city last night. A party of Italian laborers occupied an empty freight car. Yesterday they decided to go to New York and all left except Michelo Rochi, between whom and the rest a feud existed. Before leaving one of them, supposed to be Joseph Dottabio, put a number of track torpedoes in the stove and when Rochi lighted the fire to cook his supper there was an explosion, which burst the stove into a thousand pieces and wrecked the car.

Rochi was dreadfully injured and is lying at the county hospital at the point of death.

SAN FRANCISCO'S ICE SUPPLY.

A Proposition to Manufacture It With Convict Labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The idea of Prison Director Shattuck to utilize the wasted water power of the American river at Folsom in the manufacture of ice to sell in this city meets with the approval of the proprietors of hotels, saloons and other classes of business houses who use the commodity in large quantities. It is generally conceded that rates on ice, are at present much in excess of what they should be, and if the state begins the manufacture of ice, it would find a good market in this city, and the price would be materially reduced. The Palace hotel uses on an average eleven tons daily, for which it pays $120.

FROM THE AZORES.

Arrival of the Remainder of the Passengers on the Danmark.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamship Wieland, from Hamburg, which stopped at the Azores to pick up the passengers of the steamer Danmark left there by the steamer Missouri, arrived off Fire island this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE DISABLED NEVADA.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamship Nevada, from Liverpool, before reported as having been seen at sea proceeding under one engine, arrived off Fire island this afternoon, about the same time that the steamer Wieland arrived.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

Samuel Fessenden Demands $100 000 Damages of the "Boston Traveller."

BOSTON, May 4.—R. W. McCaull, chairman of the judiciary committee of the Massachusetts legislature as counsel for Samuel Fessenden, treasurer of the Cape Cod Ship Canal Company, has sued the Boston *Traveller* for libel, laying the damages at $100 000 on account of the publication of a special dispatch from Sandwich, May 2, alleging that Fessenden had mysteriously disappeared, and hinting at financial irregularities.

THE TRAIN-LOAD OF THRESHERS

It Passes Dickinson, Dak., Speeding Westward Over the Northern Pacific.

DICKINSON, Dak., May 4.—Z. T. Wright's big train composed entirely of Advance threshers, engines and horse powers arrived here on time and will arrive in Portland via the Northern Pacific Friday, May 10, at about 4:30 P. M.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Journalist.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Major John N. Edwards, one of the editors of the Kansas City *Times* and one of the best known newspaper men in the West, died suddenly in Jefferson City this morning from a stroke of paralysis.

Tickets to and from Europe.

Excursion tickets to Paris sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

SWEPT BY FOREST FIRE

Heavy Damage Reported From Ashland and Duluth.

PERILOUS PASSAGE OF TRAINS

The Country Aflame for Miles Along the Northern Pacific—Many People Have Lost Their Homes and Property.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 4.—Furious fires are raging in the northern Wisconsin forests, and unless a heavy rain soon falls there will be more loss to property than has been already reported.

Railroad men arriving over the Omaha road to-night report that from Ashland to Clear Lake, 150 miles, the woods are ablaze. Many thousand feet of ties have been destroyed, and some towns are endangered. Over on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation $4,000 worth of logs were burned.

Loggers who were interviewed to-night say that they expect great losses if rain does not come soon.

This afternoon in the eastern outskirts of Ashland the flames in the woods gained such headway that assistance was asked of the citizens to protect property. A large force of men organized a bucket brigade and succeeded in preventing serious destruction of property, but 1750 cords of wood were burned. The dense clouds of smoke make the air heavy in the city and on the lake it is like a thick fog.

AROUND DULUTH

Great Damage Reported Along the Line of the Northern Pacific.

DULUTH, Minn., May 4.—Dense clouds of smoke from burning brush and timber hangs over Duluth to-night, and it seems to be growing thicker. From the meagre reports from all the surrounding country brought in by travelers and trainmen, it seems that forest fires of considerable magnitude, and of a dangerous and destructive character are raging in nearly all directions from the city, within a radius of fifty miles and more. Cordwood, piles, telegraph poles, ties, etc., have been destroyed in many different localities, and in some instances settlers houses and buildings have been burned.

The fire seems to be worst on the line of the Duluth and Iron range, west to Thompson and south beyond Barnum and the Northern Pacific as far as Norman, twenty miles beyond the Northern Pacific junction.

There are reports of damage from the settlements back of this city, on the country roads, from the Ashland division of the Northern Pacific and elsewhere.

The limited from St. Paul this afternoon passed through fires on either side of the track from below Barnum. It was so hot and the smoke so dense that the doors of the cars had to be kept shut. On one side of the track, this side of Barnum, a dwelling house was burning, and on the other side the fire was in the stables and outbuildings. The Northern Pacific trestle near Walbridge, Wisconsin, on the Superior line was burned this morning.

There has been so little rain in this section this spring that the country is very dry, and the woods are easy food for the flames. Unless rain comes very soon there is likely to be very great damage. There is little wind but the fire shoots ahead through the dry brush and wood at a terrific rate. No estimate of the damage can be given.

THE CONSOLIDATION CONSUMMATED.

The Illinois Steel Company Established With a Capital of $25,000,000.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The last formality in the much talked merging of the three great steel manufacturing concerns of Illinois was completed without a hitch to-day. The new corporation is called The Illinois Steel Company, and constitutes the largest combination of steel interests in America. The capital stock is $25,000,000, of which $8,000,000 has been paid in. The percentage of valuation of the old plants in the representation of the new company is as follows: North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, 49 per cent.; Joliet Steel Company, 26 per cent.; Union Steel Company, 25 per cent.

The business of the company will be managed entirely by an executive committee chosen by the directors following the Vanderbilt idea of vesting the control in the hands of several instead of one man. The executive committee is O. W. Potter, chairman; A. J. Leigh, J. C. Morse, W. R. Stirling and E. C. Potter. The capital of $25,000,000 is based on the valuation of the three old companies of about $15,000,000, the remainder consisting of a cash working capital and unissued stock, to be used in an emergency or for improvement.

Besides the various mills in Chicago, South Chicago and Joliet, the plant includes mills at Milwaukee and mines in Dodge county, Wisconsin, besides much other property.

Chairman Potter said this evening that the company proposed to keep all of its plants running, avoiding a glut of the market by gradually advertising more and more of the company's products.

A RIOTOUS CONGREGATION.

Militia and Firemen Called Out to Subdue a Crowd of Infuriated Poles.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 4.—A Polish priest was assaulted on the street this morning by an old faction of his church. A general row resulted, in which men and women participated. The militia was called out to quell the riot. The fire department was also called out, and turned the hose on the mob. After nearly drowning several of the rioters, peace was restored. The sheriff attempted to arrest the leaders, but was attacked by women, several of whom knocked him down. Ten rioters have been jailed. A guard is stationed at the priest's house to prevent further trouble.

The trouble commenced three months ago over money matters. People to the number of one-third of the congregation opposed Rev. Father [illegible], whom they claimed, have compelled them to pay exorbitant taxes to support the church. Six of the ringleaders were arrested for assault and battery in February, but after trial were acquitted. Since that the trouble has continued, two parties running the church, both selling pews and transacting business.

Last Sunday the priest went through the church asking for the certificates of the pew holders. Puriel, one of his opponents, drew a knife and told the priest the knife was his certificate. A riot ensued. Yesterday women attacked the priest and his faction. The police dispersed the crowd, but the trouble was renewed this morning. More trouble is expected to-morrow.

HOP-PRODUCERS' GRIEVANCES.

They Accuse the Combined Brewers of Using Their Influence to Ruin Them.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 4.—About a year ago the hop-growers of the state began a movement for organizing a local association in affiliation with the State Brewers and Maltsters' association for the promotion of what might be deemed their mutual interest, but they seem to have met with a complete failure.

Hop growers generally manifest fault finding and a hostile feeling towards the associated brewers, and complain that the brewers' association uses its enormous wealth and unbounded political influence to manipulate market prices and legislation to the advantage of the hop buyers and the disadvantage of the producers. They charge that state hops of last year's growth in view of the short crop and the extra quality, would have brought 50 to 60 cents a pound under ordinary conditions, but that by the manipulation of the market by the combined brewers prices have been kept down to 18 to 25 cents a pound.

TELEGRAPH RATES REDUCED.

An Agreement Between the Western Union and Postal Companies.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies have agreed to reduce rates on long distances. The reductions made are principally on tolls between the Pacific coast and the country west of Indiana and the Mississippi river, and between points in the North and South. The reductions vary from 5 to 25 cents on a message of ten words. Reductions are generally 5 cents on ten word messages for short distances. The rate between New York and Chicago is raised from 35 to 40 cents, under an agreement made a short time ago for equalization of tolls. The Western Union is to abolish Mutual Union offices not already closed, and is having Western Union signs placed over their doors.

The Postal Telegraph people reiterated the statement that the arrangement does not mean consolidation, but simply an agreement to put a stop to competition.

DR. KIERNAN NOT INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Describes the Overcrowded Condition of the Asylum.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Contrary to expectation, the grand jury to-day completed its work without indicting Dr. Kiernan, superintendent of the Cook county insane asylum, as an accessory to the murder of lunatic Burns, for which three asylum attendants are now awaiting trial.

In an extended report on the condition of the asylum, the jury attribute the most of the evils to the extremely overcrowded condition of the institution, and the inadequate number of attendants. So horrible is the overcrowding, the report says, that a large number of the inmates are obliged to sleep two in a bed of three feet width, and the beds have to be so located for lack of room that many times the attendants, particularly in the female wards, must crawl over the patients in one bed to give those attention who are in the bed beyond.

Two Murders in One Day.

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 4.—During an altercation this afternoon, Hugh Cunningham, a special nightwatchman, was shot by Moses Weston, a colored man, and instantly killed.

Another murder was committed here to-night, John Kelly, a bartender, shooting and killing Lem Collier, an ex-policeman belonging to the better class of colored people. The cause of the shooting was Collier's open sympathy with the murdered Weston.

The Bennington Woolen Mills Purchased.

BENNINGTON, Vermont, May 4.—John B. Holden, of Palmer, Massachusetts, has purchased the Benington woolen mills and will start them at once. It is said that the purchase price was 8 per cent of the original cost, which was $1,000,000. The mills have been idle for over three years, the former owners having gone through bankruptcy.

Mrs. Harrison Returns to Washington.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Mrs. Harrison returned to Washington this afternoon, Vice-President Morton escorting her to the depot.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

Cleveland and Hill Actively Planning for the Nomination in 1892.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Those prepared to speak say that Cleveland's friends have discovered the beginning of a presidential boom for Governor Dave Hill, and they are going to crush it if they can.

The death of Barnum was the sequel for the Hillites to start the ball moving, and this they are doing by bringing forward Senator Gorman as successor to Barnum as chairman of the democratic national committee. The election of Gorman means the delivery of the democratic party, so far as lies in the power of the chairman of the national committee, into the hands of the protectionist wing of the party, that has for its leaders Randall, Hill and Dana.

Senator Gorman has been here for the last two two days, and during that time has been in constant communication with Randall. He was asked to-day if he had decided to become a candidate but he refused to commit himself. Randall, however spoke for him, and in conversation with friends admitted that the Maryland senator would be a candidate, and expressed confidence that there would be little or no difficulty in pledging a majority of the committee to vote for him.

The free-traders are somewhat flustered by the discovery of the plans of the protectionists, and have kept the wires hot firing telegrams to committeemen all over the country.

In this connection the New York *Herald* published a column editorial this morning that was full of significant meaning, although no names were mentioned. It says: "It is going to be up hill business to elect a democratic president in 1892. It is going to be an impossibility if the party is to be led and managed that year by men who don't believe in its principles and policy. No intrigues nor any possible manipulations can prevent the tariff question from being the issue in that year. It is the only live question. To put a man tainted with the late Mr. Barnum's opinion at the head of the democratic national committee would be fatal to democratic success. If there are men of such opinions on the committee they owe it to themselves and to the party to get off. Cleveland made a bad mistake for his party when he gave countenance as leaders and in very numerous cases office, to men like Mr. Barnum. If there are protectionists like the late Mr. Barnum so wedded to the democratic party that they will not leave it on that issue, that cannot be helped, but it ought to be understood at once that they must henceforth walk at the tail of the democratic procession, and not at its head."

THE OFFICIALS IN OKLAHOMA.

An Eye Witness Tells How They Secured Their Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—George W. Cole, of Chicago, who was in Oklahoma when the territory was thrown open to settlement, had a conference with Attorney-General Miller this afternoon in regard to the conduct of the government officers on that occasion.

According to this statement Marshal Jones, of Kansas, and nearly all of his 500 deputies, took illegal advantage of their official position to get possession of choice lands.

Cole said he was on the spot, and was prepared to substantiate his charges against Marshal Jones and his deputies. He said further that Marshal Needles and his deputies of the Oklahoma district, were alleged to be equally culpable in the matter, but as he was not personally cognizant of the facts, so far as these officials were concerned, he did not care to be responsible for the charges against them. He had seen enough, however, during his stay of three days in the territory to convince him that certain persons had been given unfair advantages in securing claims and he deemed it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities.

The attorney general assured him that the matter would be thoroughly investigated. He said he had already heard enough to satisfy him that some crooked business had been perpetrated in Oklahoma, and that he was determined that the offenders should be brought to justice, if possible.

A FINE MILITIA DISPLAY.

A Large Body of Troops Concentrated at New York in a Few Hours.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Captain Taylor, who was directed by the secretary of war to observe the movements of the militia assembled at New York on the occasion of the centennial celebration, with reference to the ability of the various commanders to concentrate at a strategic point in a short time is now preparing his report. He was much pleased with the result, and says that fully 40,000 militiamen poured into the city without disturbance, and on time, and on an average within sixteen hours from the time they started from their homes. As the troop trains were delayed by the regular passenger trains and were in cases sidetracked to permit other traffic to go on Captain Taylor regards the time made as highly favorable, and as demonstrating that in case of need 70,000 militiamen could be assembled in New York within fifteen hours.

The Fourth New York brigade coming from outside the city, landed 2134 men—their total strength being 2250—at Weehawken where they were ferried over the river, marched to Madison square and guarded and stacked arms, all in one hour and fifty minutes, and this despite the fact that the ferry houses, station and streets were jammed with people.

Captain Taylor also remarked upon the enthusiastic reception accorded by the public to the militia, clad in plain blue and nothing but the regular army accoutrements.

PENSION CASES.

An Applicant's Strange Manner of Making the Necessary Proof.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey has made a peculiar order in the case of James Dunn, a soldier in the [illegible] Massachusetts regiment. He was granted a pension, and applied for an increase, claiming to have been struck in the small of the back by a bullet, and the bullet is still imbedded in the vertebra.

An increase was refused, but Dunn pressed and offered to have his back cut open to see if the ball was not still there. Bussey has decided that he be allowed to prove his claim in that way, and if successful, a pension will be granted.

Bussey also overruled the decision of the pension officer, and has directed that a pension be granted to Felix O'Neal, now an inmate of the state home for adult blind at Oakland, Cal. O'Neal is totally blind, caused, he thinks, by being hit on the head by a bucket while enlisted. His application was rejected. It was conflicting as to the time and place where the injury was inflicted.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

President Harrison Believes in It When Guilt is Fully Established.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Attorney-General Miller was questioned to-day in regard to the president's views on the subject of capital punishment, his recent acts of clemency to men under sentence of death in Washington having given rise to the impression that he was opposed to it.

Mr. Miller said: "The president is not opposed to capital punishment, and in the murder cases referred to did nothing more or less than he should have done. He has none of that maudlin spirit which will interfere with the law, but he will see that the murderer's guilt is fully established before the extreme penalty is put into operation. I coincided with the president as to the commutation of Green's sentence, and I agreed with him as to the respites which have been granted Briggs and Colbert. What are my views on capital punishment? I favor it in all cases where crime is proved beyond a doubt."

RETIREMENT IN THE ARMY.

The Regulations Concerning Enlisted Soldiers Made Public.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The major general commanding the army has published for the general information of the army the regulations, as amended, concerning the retirement of enlisted men.

In brief they provide for a combination of service in the army and the marine corps in making up the thirty year period required for retirement, for the payment to retired men of three fourths of their full pay, without deduction for "retained pay," but with a deduction of 1½ cents monthly for the support of the soldiers' home. Retired men will not be entitled to any increase of re-enlisted pay beyond what has accrued at the date of their retirement, nor to commutation for fuel and quarters. The commutation for subsistence and clothing will be three fourths of the allowance given to men on duty.

A TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM.

The Young Ladies of the Chico Harrison Club Send Him Their Photographs.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Harrison Society of Chico, Cal., an organization composed entirely of forty-eight young ladies, which rendered effective service during the last campaign, has sent photographs of its members in uniform to the president, as a mark of their esteem. The photographs are tastefully arranged in lines of four, in large, handsome gilt frames, and have been temporarily hung in the private secretary's office.

CHENEY WILL HAVE WATER WORKS.

The Election Resulted Almost Unanimously in Favor of Bonding the City.

CHENEY, W. T., May 4.—The special election in the city of Cheney to-day, to bond the city for water works, resulted almost unanimously in favor, only one vote being cast against the bonds. The Holly people are already beginning on the job, and Cheney will have water works before the summer is over.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ending Saturday, May 4, says: Cool weather during the week retarded the growth and was generally unfavorable to crops in the Northwest, and some damage is reported to fruit and gardens from that section and in the central valleys.

A Veteran's Claim.

HURON, Dak., May 4.—E. M. Thomas, an ex-Union soldier, has brought suit against the county commissioners to compel them to appoint him auditor, ex-soldiers having preference under the law. The only other applicant is not an ex-soldier.

A New National Bank at Spokane.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Browne National bank, of Spokane Falls, to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

THE "FOUR HUNDRED."

A Private Circus Entertainment Their Latest "Fad."

SOCIETY BELLES IN THE RING.

An Example That Will Break the Hearts of Impecunious Imitators—Harsh Words About Ward McAllister and His "Yawp."

NEW YORK, May 4.—James Waterbury, jr., gave a circus entertainment last evening at Baychester, which has caused much excitement for past weeks among the "four hundred." A train of nine drawingroom cars, filled with a brilliant throng of lovely women and girls, and more or less known men pulled out of the Grand Central depot. Mrs. Paran Stevens, P. Lorillard, Miss Leiter, of Washington, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Marquis de Mores and many others prominent in society were among the passengers.

At Baychester they drove to Waterbury's private residence and entered. The tent was almost large enough for Barnum's circus.

A grand entree and quadrille was the first occurrence and was sufficiently fine to warrant its having precedence. Those who took part were Miss Florence Hurst, Miss Carey, Miss Sallie Hargous and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg. They appeared in scarlet jackets, white skirts and black riding hats. The polo ponies ridden had been thoroughly trained. The figures executed were intricate, and the accuracy with which they were done showed plenty of practice.

The clowns came in for their share of the fun. The celebrated baby clown elephant "Mac," was then brought in, and caused much amusement.

It was nearly midnight when the end of the programme was reached. The guests then went to the house, where supper was waiting. After it had been served, dancing was indulged in until 2:30 o'clock, when the train was taken for New York.

WARD M'ALLISTER'S YAWP

The Leader of the "Four Hundred" Ridiculed by Secretary Morris.

NEW YORK, May 4.—William Gouverneur Morris, one of the committee, and the member who took Ward McAllister's place as secretary after the latter had been politely fired, comes out in a card in which he excoriates McAllister and his "yawp," as he calls the latest interview with the leader of the "four hundred." He further says that it is bosh and that all McAllister's statements of fact are untrue. Morris says that McAllister was "bounced" because he was "congenitally incapable of formulating any business proposition so that any possible human being could understand his objective."

LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Indianapolis the Winners.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The game to-day was a contest of pitchers in which both did great work. Clarkson saved the game for the Bostons, when in the ninth inning with men on second and third, he succeeded in retiring the side without a run. Score—Washington 2, Boston 3. Batteries—Washington, Fearson and Mack; Boston, Clarkson and Bennett.

CHICAGO LOSES TO CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—The Chicago team played poor ball to-day, making errors at critical times, and as a result lost the game. Score—Cleveland 4, Chicago 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Beatin and Sutcliffe; Chicago, Gumbert and Flint.

PHILADELPHIA DEFEATS THE GIANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Giants' inability to hit Buffington and the home team's excellent playing lost them the game to-day. Score—Philadelphia, 12; New York, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Buffington and Clements; New York, Titcomb and Murphy.

INDIANAPOLIS DOWNS PITTSBURG.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Galvin was severely injured in the fifth inning by a batted ball, and was compelled to retire. Staley, who replaced him, was freely batted by the Hoosier team, who won the game by the following score: Indianapolis 17, Pittsburg 12. Batteries—Indianapolis, Whitney and Dailey; Pittsburg, Galvin, Staley and Wills.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Cincinnati 2; Louisville 8.
KANSAS CITY, May 4.—Kansas City 16; St. Louis 9.
BROOKLYN, May 4.—Brooklyn 9; Athletics 5.
COLUMBUS, May 4.—Columbus 5, Baltimore [illegible].

NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—The attendance was large to-day, the weather pleasant and the track fast.

Three year olds and upwards, six furlongs—Bonair won, Jesse McFarland second, Golightly third; time, 1:17¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, 3-year olds and upwards—Endurer won, McAuley second, Clara C third; time, 1:15.

Maiden 2-year-olds, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Amelia T won, Miss Blonde second, Miss Maude third; time, 59.

Three year olds and upwards, seven and one-half furlongs—Eight to Seven won, Strideaway second, Virginius third; time, 1:38.

Batchelor stakes, one and one-eighth miles—Terra Cotta won, Come to Town second, Hypocrite third; time, 1:56¼.

Maiden 3-year-olds and upwards, five furlongs—Vermont won, Gardner second, Dock Pryor third; time, 1:14.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The races of the National Jockey Club at Ivy City closed to-day.

One mile—Belle D'Or won in 1:46¼, Iceberg second, Consignee third.

Three-fourths of a mile—Sauriere won in 1:19¼, [illegible] second, Japhet third.

Half mile—Constellation won in :50½, Bowie's Filly second, Manger Tom third.

One and one-sixteenth miles—[illegible] won, [illegible] second, Lelogas third; no [illegible].

One mile—Romp won in 1:47, Refund second, Troy third.

Steeple chase, gentlemen riders—Simsville won, Crackman second, all of the others fell.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, May 4.—The weather was warm to-day, the attendance good, and the track fast.

Six furlongs—Thad Rowe won, Outlaw second, Lyons third; time, 1:18¼.

Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Pat Donovan won, Maid of Orleans second, Wabsatch third, time, 1:39¼.

One mile and seventy yards—Stockton won, Fiederkranz second, Lady Dawn third, time, 1:46¾.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs—Outright won, Finella second, Estelle third, time, 1:03½.

A GENIUS IN HIS WAY.

Unfortunately It Ran Counter to the Edicts of the Law.

CHICAGO, May 4.—C. B. Eshlman, who, by personating his uncle Reuben Eshlman, a well to-do merchant of Mount Pleasant, Ia., induced the Malone Pantaloons Company, of Malone, N. Y., to send him on credit 300 pairs of fine pants, was arrested here to-day. As a traveling dealer in pantaloons, Eshlman made a brilliant success, disposing of his whole stock through northern Illinois at fancy prices. With the proceeds he went into wheat at Chicago, but at the wrong time, losing $1500 in a day.

He stole a ride to Council Bluffs, Ia., and joined the Salvation Army, was made a captain within two weeks, then got drunk and was dropped by the army just twenty four hours before detectives reached the town.

At Dubuque he made enough money as vender of alleged eye-water and tooth powder to bring him to Chicago. The culprit had employment on a lake steamer, about to leave port, when the officers pounced upon him.

Eshlman has been out of the penitentiary only since last fall, when he completed a two years sentence in Missouri, for attempting, at St. Joseph, to indulge, without funds, his penchant for pantaloons.

INCORPORATIONS.

A Large Number of Articles Filed With the Secretary of State.

SALEM, May 4.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the secretary of state's office to-day by the Northwest Land and Terminal Company, capital stock, $10,000,000; James R. Bagley, James W. Frasfield, W. T. Webber, John Buckley, S. G. Ellis, E. R. Fowler, G. T. Coverly, and James E. Leach, incorporators, principal office, Newport.

Woman's North Pacific Board of Missions, sources of revenue, voluntary contributions, location, Portland, Caroline A. Ladd, Jennie E. Brown and Florence E. Landon, incorporators.

Oregon Baptist state convention, value of property, $50, source of revenue, voluntary contributions; object, to establish a Baptist church in the state of Oregon, build up McMinnville, and also establish a denominational newspaper, John Gordon, George V. Hill, N. J. Biggs, D. C. Latourette, S. P. Davis and F. O. McCown, incorporators.

Hood River Improvement Company, principal office, Hood River, capital stock, $100,000, E. L. Smith, T. J. Lynde and P. Bellew, incorporators.

First Methodist Episcopal church, value of property, $5000, place of business, Astoria, Louis H. Pederson, Charles E. Hooper, John A. Montgomery, John Abercrombie, Samuel Elmore, incorporators.

A PATHETIC TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Commits Suicide After Seriously Wounding His Sister.

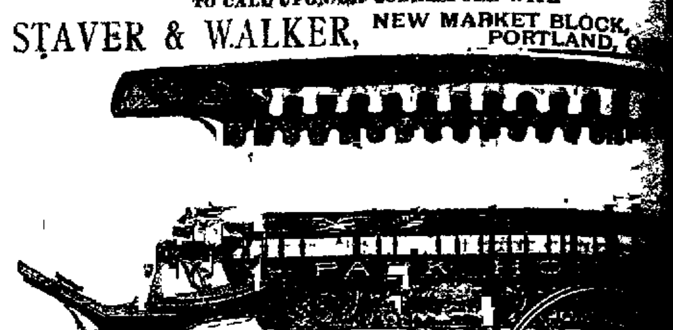
SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Charles Davis and his sister Maggie have been living at 1014 Twenty-sixth street. Davis has been out of work for some time past, and when he came home to-night he took a razor from the bureau with the intention of cutting his throat. His sister divined his intention, and sprang at him, screaming loudly. A fierce struggle ensued, in which Miss Davis was terribly cut in the hands. Finally Davis wrenched the weapon from his sister's hand, and before she could interfere he had cut his throat, he fell, bathed in blood, and life was soon extinct. He was a native of Boston, 21 years of age.

The shock was so great that fears are entertained for his sister's life.

Excessive Duties To Be Refunded.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Collector Hager received a letter from the treasury department at Washington to-day instructing him to refund $62,000 excessive duty to the owners of the sugar recently brought here by the Westmeath, and which the local inspectors pronounced to be artificially colored and subject to a higher duty than the treasury department has now decided.

IT WILL PAY ALL PERSONS WANTING
WAGONETTES, OMNIBUSES
Or Vehicles of Any Description
TO CALL UPON OR CORRESPOND WITH
STAVER & WALKER, NEW MARKET BLOCK, PORTLAND, O



BERLIN CABLE LETTER.

Proceedings and Purposes of the Samoan Conference.

ENGLAND LEANS TOWARD AMERICA

Dr. Knappe Attempts to Justify His High Handed Conduct at Apia, Blaming the Americans for Nearly All the Trouble.

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BERLIN, May 4.—A committee of the Samoan conference has prepared a draft of a proposal to constitute a court to decide the question of land tenure in Samoa. The court is to consist of one representative of each of the interested parties and two Samoese. The complications connected with the existing tenures threaten to impede progress, until the committee relegates the settlement of the questions to the proposed court.

Sewall and Branders have been present daily at the sittings.

Sewall proved the unequal character of a number of the German land claims, and further shows that the extent of the land claims by foreigners, as bought or ceded, was in excess of the area of the islands.

Branders gave evidence on the validity of the German land titles, and said that he desired to be heard on the losses of the German planters.

The committee declined to consider such losses, as involving the question of indemnity.

The English and American delegates express satisfaction at the progress already made, and all sides are hopeful that the convention will be concluded in June.

The attitude of the English delegates will assist in the solution of the question. Before the conference it was suspected that the *entente* between Berlin and London would tend to throw the balance against the American policy, but later developments warrant the belief that the English delegates have been instructed to join with the American representatives in opposing Germany's pretentions of its rights.

The report that Sewall, Parker and Buckingham are recognized officially, and are socially ignored, is untrue. On the contrary, they are well received everywhere.

A banquet will be given by the American commissioners Wednesday and it will be a brilliant affair. There will be present besides all the members of the conference the full diplomatic corps of all the countries having representatives in Berlin.

The report of Dr. Knappe, ex-German consul at Apia, was issued to-day. It is a lame defense of his own conduct. In it Dr. Knappe charges the adherents of Mataafa with raiding the German planters, and describes his efforts to induce the insurgents to abandon their position which encroached upon the plantations. He says that the disorders in Samoa were partly due to American incitement. The general tenor of the report, and its publication at the present juncture, suggest a latent intention on the part of Bismarck to persist in his indemnity demands. The appendix to the report gives the American consul's edict prohibiting the supplying of spirits to sailors.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SWITZERLAND.

The arrest in Switzerland, and expulsion from that country of Police Inspector Wohlgemuth has suddenly assumed a serious international aspect. The emperor presided at the ministerial council Thursday, at which it decided to demand an explanation of the affair from the Swiss government. The *North German Gazette* declares that Wohlgemuth went to the canton of Aargau in the legal prosecution of his duties as police inspector of Mulhouse, and was arrested at the instance of a socialist, who was known to be the agent of the provocation against the German police. The *Gazette* significantly adds: "The countries bordering on Switzerland must protect themselves against the revolutionary efforts, which the Swiss officials both tolerate and promote."

To-day's St. Petersburg *Svet* says: "The recent bomb discovery at Zurich demonstrates the necessity for the foreign states no longer to permit Switzerland to harbor and protect murderers."

Dr. Hainel read the land report to the conference, which was explained to the German representatives. They consented to the appointment of Buckingham as the American secretary to the conference.

A WHITE BOOK ON SAMOA.

Dr. Knappe Attempts to Justify His Course at Apia.

BERLIN, May 4.—The White Book on Samoan affairs contains a refutation by Dr. Knappe, late German consul to Samoa, of the reports published by American newspapers regarding the violation of American property during the German naval operations in that country.

Dr. Knappe complains that toy flags and handkerchiefs, on which are imprinted the American colors and a portrait of the president of the United States have been hoisted promiscuously over the native houses since the outbreak of the civil war in Samoa. He also says that the American and British flags were hoisted on plots of land pledged by the rebels, in lieu of cash, in payment for arms and ammunition. The commander of the British cruiser at Apia he says declined to support the claims to the land thus pledged.

The Samoan conference sat to-day from 4 until 5:30 o'clock. The land report was the subject under consideration.

The Paris Exhibition.

PARIS, May 4.—The Paris exhibition will be opened with the official opening ceremony on Monday. Everything, however, is behind hand, and the exhibition presents an extremely incomplete appearance. The bulk of the space is simply a chaos of packing cases. The British section alone presents something like an orderly appearance.

The Comptoir D'Escompte.

PARIS, May 4.—The *Temps* says the negotiations between the liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte and the English and American companies have been satisfactorily concluded. That the contracts will be annulled and the signatures of the Comptoir d'Escompte cancelled and the American representatives have started for home.

Lava Flowing From Vesuvius.

NAPLES, May 4.—The volcano of Vesuvius is in an alarming state of eruption. Streams of lava are coming down the mountain on the Pompeii side.

Searle's Intentions.

SYDNEY, May 4.—Searle, the oarsman, will sail for England May 10, to meet O'Connor.

Count Tolstoi Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—Count Tolstoi, minister of the interior, is dangerously ill.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

The Hurricane at Tahiti.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The schooner City of Papete arrived this morning from Tahiti. Her captain confirms the report of the great damage done by the hurricane last March. Trees and houses were blown down and the schooner was compelled to put to sea, as the harbor was unsafe.

Captain Berude says the storm commenced on March 12 and raged with great fury. There was not a tree on the island that was not uprooted. The streets are all impassable in the city of Papeete, and business has been suspended. Two French men-of-war at anchor in the harbor were compelled to steam to sea to escape being driven ashore. Captain Berude says the dispatch from Auckland several weeks ago, stating that there had been great loss of life, was untrue. So far as he has been able to ascertain, the loss of life has been light.

Arrival of a Mexican Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Mexican steamer Alejandro, Captain De La Mata, arrived in port to-day, eighteen and a half days from Guaymas and way ports.

The vessel brought up a cargo valued at $230,630, among which was silver ore and bullion to the value of $100,000.

It is learned that J. Redo, of Mazatlan and other merchants are about to start a line of Mexican steamers to run on the coast of Mexico. As it is now, most of the coast trade is done by steamers flying foreign flags.

The Terry Sharon Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The entire day in the supreme court was consumed by counsel in the Terry Sharon case in arguing the appeal from the order of the court denying the motion of the Sharon heirs for a new trial. Mrs. Terry was in court all day, assisting her attorneys and her husband, who took an active part in the proceedings, which ended with adjournment, the bench taking the matter under advisement.

The arguments were mainly
to the question whether or not the
trial of department 2 of the superior
supported by the evidence. Mr. T
motion for more time in which to
points raised by the Sharon counsel,
denied it and the case was submitted.

The Opium Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—During the
years 799,546 pounds of prepared opium
imported at this port. The duty on
965,792. From 1880 to 1883 the duty
pound. On July 1, 1883, it was
which caused a total suspension of
the next year. Since 1884 the imports
been steadily increasing.

Sub-Treasury Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Assistant
Treasurer Brooks reports the amount
the United States sub-treasury in
April 29, 1889, as $62,379,763. The
the shipments of silver during
April, 1889: Standard silver dollars
fractional silver, $33,180; total, $216,180.

An Ex-Convict Fatally Shot.

SACRAMENTO, May 4.—A special to the
Auburn says: At a dive near Penryn
shot a man named Brown, an ex-con
Nevada, inflicting a fatal wound.
that Brown attacked him with a
he shot him in self defense. Clark
but refused to give the cause of the

A Dying Man's Last Act.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—Israel Stoops
days ago fell from a roof, died to-day,
fore his dissolution the man said
"When my soul leaves my body and
other world I will let you know by
hands upon my breast." He kept his
died immediately after giving the sign.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Arrived—
Bihler's point: str South Coast, Port
Cleared—Str City of Puebla,
Lackme, Port Townsend; str Oregon,
bk Oregon, Nanaimo; tug Tepic,
Departed—Str Bertha, Kodiak.

The Brewery Syndicate.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—It is stated
big English syndicate which has been
buy up all the important breweries in
has offered $2,500,000 for the Philadelphia
in this city. The offer has not yet been
by the stockholders.

Held for Murder.

WOODLAND, May 4.—The preliminary
tion of Dan Bemmerly and William
the murder of Matthew Flegle,
holding of both parties to answer
superior court on a charge of murder
bail.

Suicide of Fanny Davenport's Bro

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—William
puted brother of Fanny Davenport, the
committed suicide to-day, using morph
ceased was 54 years old, and a wood-
trade. The cause for his action is unknown.

A New Case of Smallpox.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A case of
Jessie street, between Seventh and Eighth
ported at the health office yesterday.
verification the patient was sent to the
sixth street hospital.

WATER WITCHERY.

Eureka Flat's Long Felt Want About Accomplished in a Mysterious Way.

Milton Eagle.

We have all heard of the oldtime "witch
and its mysterious twisting and turning
hands of a properly magnetized person
near approach of underground veins of
is often resorted to (generally as a last
this day, a willow or peach sprig sometimes
substituted for the hazel. But the
dom favorable, or if so, in such a varying
as to make the expense of striking the
very great after the underground
been "located." This has led to
and many doubts exist.

But it seems that a great deal of
thought has been devoted to this point
tion and an improvement has been made
simple hazel twig, which does its
already stands well tested as being
unfailing, although still as mysterious
inventor himself—so he states—as the
hazel."

While in Walla Walla during the week
editor overheard considerable talk of
abundance having been discovered on
Flat through the agency of Messrs.
Dean, the well known water discoverer
cated and dug a number of large wells
Northern Pacific Railroad Company in
regions between Spokane Falls, Sprague
and further east. Understanding that
D. Laman, Joel Woodworth and others
large farms on the flat had engaged
Dean to bore wells for them, the writer
interview with the two first named gentle
gained some very interesting particulars
manner in which water is discovered and
to utility by the use of an improved
hazel."

Last week Mr. Watson visited Eureka Flat
ing heard that water was all that is nec
make it bloom as the rose, and proposed
people that he would experiment, and
existed, he would sink wells under
contract guaranteeing so much water
himself to furnish machinery and men.
ing machinery is of the most expensive
and has been used with success along the
ern Pacific.

Accompanied by Judge Laman and
worth, Mr. Watson seated himself in a
a steel wire rod grasped in his hands.
end of this rod were two copper wire
for each hand and the rod itself was
various kinds of wire twisted around
piece. The shape of the rod was some
a letter L, the two ends forming the
the bow turned upward. Speeding along
buggy, Mr. Watson held firmly to the
his rod, until the first four miles were
over, when suddenly the rod began to
a straight direction, but diagonally
in a twisted manner. The team was
obedience to Mr. Watson's directions
soon the rod bent straight down and
his willingness to guarantee water at
depth beneath the spot on which they
farms were visited, on some of which
fused to turn and on others it would
over. Mr. Watson claims that it
over stagnant or seepage water but
live underground currents exist. He
number of his wells along the
were discovered while riding on the
train at thirty to forty miles per hour.

"Did you have the rod in your hand
the reporter of Judge Laman.

"Yes, and it works with anyone."

"Did you make any experiments with

"Yes, Mr. Woodworth can tell you,

Mr. Woodworth was here questioned
that at his request Mr. Watson gave
as they were standing immediately
derground water supply which the rod
cated. Stepping away several hundred
then advanced with the handles of
grasped firmly in each hand. As he
spot the wire began to turn downward,
ping in his grasp but bending despite
to hold it and gradually turned straight
he stood over the vein of water.

Mr. Watson has obtained $16,000 worth
tracts from prominent farmers on the
them being Messrs. Upton Laman,
Morehead, Henry Thompson, Welch,
Painter and others. To many of these
guaranteed 500 to 1000 gallons per day
for his work or expenses. He has
chinery and work will commence in a
and the efficacy of his divining rod will
known, although it has proved an
vant at many points along the Northern

In conclusion it may be of interest to
in many places on Eureka Flat where
and willow rods had been used to locate
veins with varying success—that is,
been dug according to their directions,
discovered after digging that the vein was
short distance away—the steel rod
over the exact spot, thus proving itself
curate than the old style "witch hazel."

Opium is gotten by cutting the capsule
poppy flower with a notched iron
sunrise and by the next morning a drop
juice has oozed out. This is scraped off
by the grower, and after he has a vessel
it is strained and dried. It takes a
poppies to make a pound of opium,
through a number of processes before
for the market. In a liquid state it
dark strawberry jam.

STAVER & WALKER

NEW MARKET BLOCK, - - PORTLAND, OREGON,

OFFER THE FARMERS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOR THE SEASON OF 1889-1890 THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF THE VERY BEST AND LATEST IMPROVED

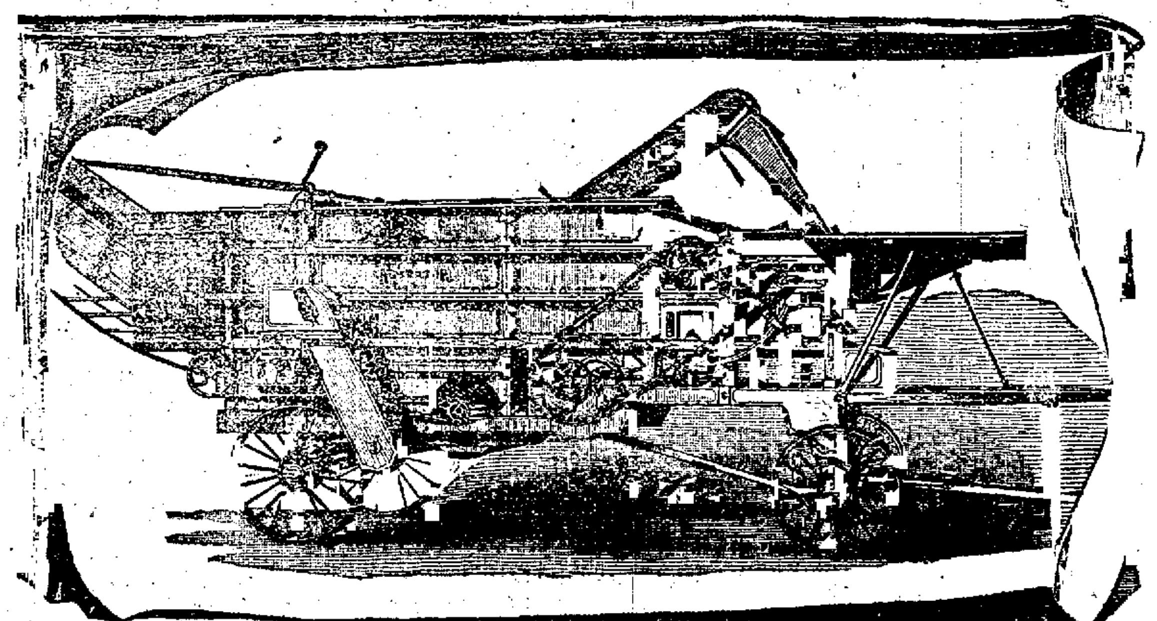
MACHINERY AND VEHICLES

HANDLED BY ANY ONE FIRM IN THE WORLD.

WE INVITE YOUR EARNEST ATTENTION TO OUR LEADING SPECIALTIES.

Do You Want a Thresher, Header, Horsepower or Engine? If So, Of Course You Want the Best.

STAVER & WALKER.



WE GUARANTEE OUR J. I. CASE "AGITATOR" SEPARATOR, SHOWN ABOVE, TO BE THE FASTEST THRESHING AND BEST GRAIN-SAVING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Over four hundred of these celebrated machines were in operation last season in Oregon and Washington, all of which gave the very highest satisfaction. There are twice as many "Agitators" sold each year throughout the United States as any other make of thresher. This large sale, double that of any other thresher, is the very strongest proof of their superiority.

We unhesitatingly guarantee the J. I. Case "Agitator" Thresher to thresh as much and thresh better in bundle and headed grain, long and short straw and flax, to be more durable and run with less expense for repairs than any other thresher ever made.

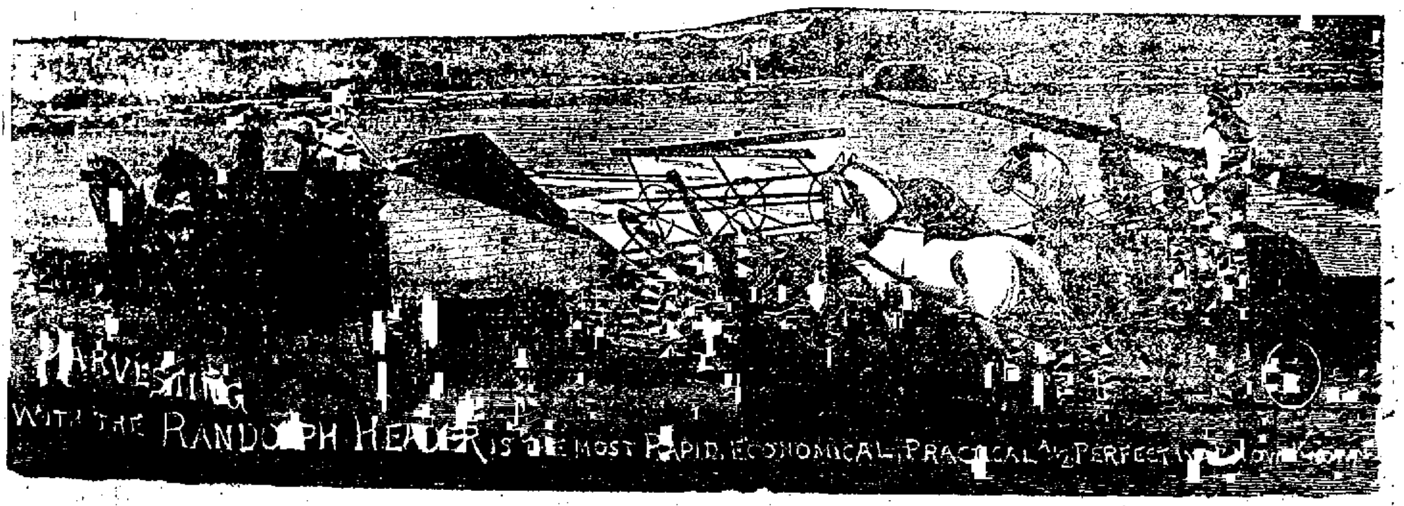
Remember that the best machines command the large and paying jobs. If you want a thresher, buy the J. I. Case "Agitator," which is guaranteed to be the best, and which has proven itself to be so by years of trial in the hands of the leading farmers and threshermen of the Northwest, and is known to be a perfect success. Is it not much safer and better for you to purchase a machine which has been thoroughly tested for years in Oregon and Washington, and is known to be a perfect success, than to purchase a new and untried machine?

Write to us for special pamphlet, containing numerous testimonials from the leading farmers of the Northwest, as to the superiority of the J. I. Case machinery. It will pay you to write us for prices and terms before purchasing a thresher, no matter what representations are made nor what inducements are held out to you by others.

We sell the genuine Dingee Woodbury Horsepower, manufactured only by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, and warrant it the strongest and best in use.

Our J. I. Case Engines are guaranteed the most powerful, most durable and most economical Engines in use.

STAVER & WALKER.


HARVESTING
WITH THE RANDOLPH HEADER IS THE MOST RAPID, ECONOMICAL, PRACTICAL AND PERFECT

OUR RANDOLPH IMPROVED STEEL FRAME HEADER

Has the Best Frame, the Best Wheels, the Best Axle, the Best Pitman, the Best Reel, the Best Elevator, is the Best Geared and the Best Harvesting Machine on earth.

We guarantee the Randolph Improved Steel Frame Header to be the simplest, the lightest draft and the easiest managed Header in use, and are perfectly willing for any responsible man who wishes to buy a Header to take ours and any other, or all others, he may wish, and give them an equal chance, and if our Header does not do the work as well as, or better than any or all others, we will be at the expense of removing ours without expense to him in any way.

This broad Guarantee is the strongest proof of real merit and should induce every man who wants a Header to buy the Randolph Improved Steel Frame. Sold only by us and our authorized agents.

STAVER & WALKER.

We are also exclusive agents for the celebrated Jackson's Self Feeders, Derrick Forks, Derrick Fork Hoists and Steam Threshing Machinery. Send for special catalogue of this celebrated machinery.

STAVER & WALKER.

GRAY'S ONE AND TWO-HORSE TREAD POWERS AND THRESHERS.

The general opening up of small farms in the timber belt of the Northwest and the inability to successfully handle large threshers in such country, or to make them profitable, owing to the great expense of their operation, has made absolutely necessary the use of our small Tread Powers and Threshers. In the great grain-growing sections, also, the inability of the farmers to get their grain threshed at the time they want it, by reason of all the threshing crews being already employed, which delay often causes the loss of their crop, or great damage to it, makes it highly desirable for them to have one of our Tread Powers and Threshers. Those who are thus provided are enabled to thresh their grain when it is ready, while the cost of the outfit is not so great as to make the investment at all a burden.

We guarantee our Threshers and Tread Powers to be the most perfect working and successful machines of their class in the United States.

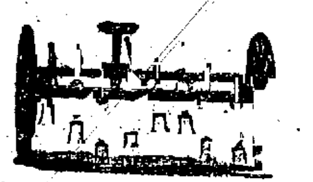
Send for our Special Catalogues and Price Lists of this machinery.

STAVER & WALKER.

DUTTON MOWER KNIFE GRINDER.

"Keep the knives sharp" is what every manufacturer of Mowers directs. We warrant every Dutton Mower Knife Grinder sold by us to be well made, of good material, durable and to grind a mower knife rapidly with a true bevel, and put it in the best condition for cutting. The only practical and successful grinder ever made.

STERLING HAY TEDDERS.



Strongest, Lightest Running, Easiest Operated, Most Durable and Best Finished Tedders. Every Tedder warranted to do satisfactory work.

MYERS' HAY FORKS AND CARRIERS

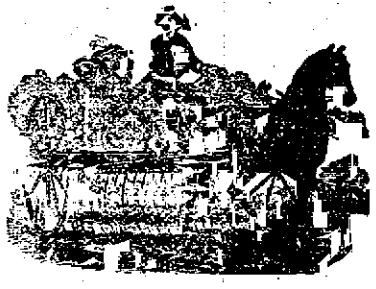
Wood and Iron Track Hay Carriers, Single and Double Harpoon Hay Forks and Grapple Forks.

MOWER AND REAPER SICKLES, SECTIONS ETC.

Whitman & Barnes' Mower and Reaper Sections, Guards, Section Rivets, Spring Keys and Cotters, Link Chain Belting and other Harvesting Machinery Supplies.

DRAG SAWING MACHINERY.

The most perfect working and successful Drag Saw Machines in use to-day. Furnished either with or without Treadpower. We also have a fine stock of Saw Tables and Woodsawing Machinery of every description.



SULKY HAY RAKES, HAND AND SELF DUMP.

"Famous," "Daisy," "Gazelle" and "Hollingsworth" Wood and Steel Wheel Sulky Hay Rakes. Warranted the best constructed and most perfect working in every respect.

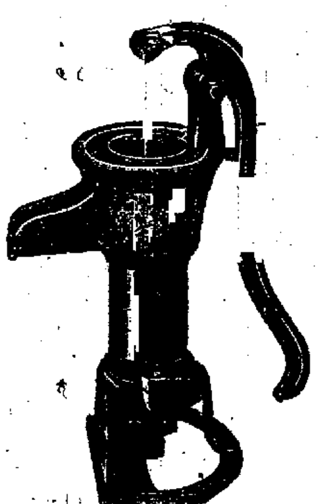
JACKSON'S SELF FEEDERS, DERRICK FORKS AND DERRICK FORK HOISTS

Are the most complete combination in use for passing headed grain from the stack to the threshing machine. More rapid, cheaper and more convenient than by hand. Send for our special Catalogues of Jackson's Threshing Machinery.

KEYSTONE HAY LOADERS.

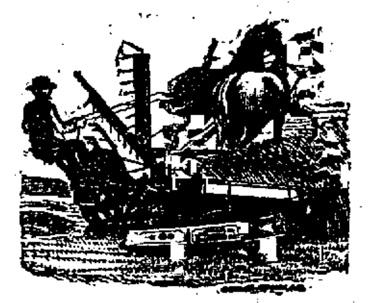
With three men, will load a ton of hay in five minutes.

PUMPS AND WINDMILLS.



We are headquarters for Wind Mills, Force and Lift Pumps, Tank Pumps, Pitcher Pumps, Deep Well Pumps, Orchard Spray Pumps, Steam Pumps and Pump Fittings and Supplies of all descriptions.

EMPIRE MOWERS, REAPERS AND BINDERS.



Guaranteed the simplest, lightest running and most perfect working Harvesting Machines in the market.

ROSS FEED CUTTERS.

Guaranteed the best in the world. Will cut double the amount of feed, size for size, of any other cutter made. Send for our special Feed Cutter Catalogue and Book on Ensilage.

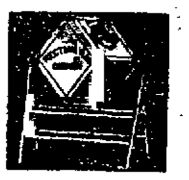
"AMERICAN" ROUND WASHING MACHINES.

The best and only successful Washing Machine made. Every Washer guaranteed to do the work as represented or the purchase price refunded: Send for a machine on trial. The greatest household labor saving invention of the Nineteenth century.

FARM, CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS

We have a large and complete line of the best Bells made.

DAIRY MACHINERY.

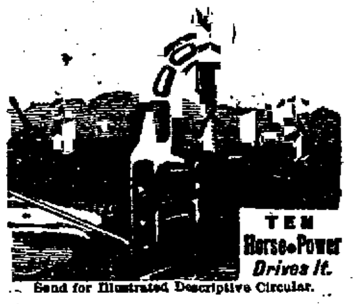


We are Headquarters for Churns, Butter Workers, Cream Separators, and Dairy and Creamery Machinery of every description. Send for our special Catalogue.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS.

We are the only house in the Northwest carrying a full line of Fruit Evaporators, Fruit Pickers, Fruit Parers, Cider Mills and Fruit Machinery of all kinds. Send for our special Fruit Machinery Catalogues.

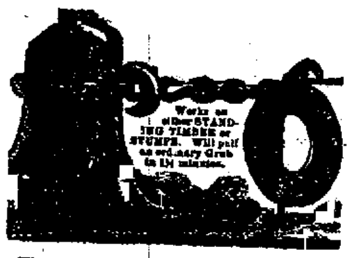
FARMERS' SAWMILL.



Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circular.

Our celebrated Side Cutting Mulay Sawmill can be run with one of the usual size threshing engines of 10 horsepower, and will cut upwards of 3000 feet of lumber per day. The best investment a farmer can make. We also furnish Portable Circular Sawmills, both single and double, of all sizes and capacities, as well as Shingle Machinery, Planers and Woodworking Machinery of all descriptions.

"HAWKEYE" GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE.


Works on either STANDING TIMBER or STUMPS. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 1½ minutes.

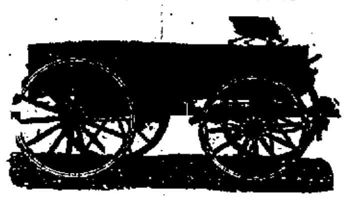
The only practical and successful Stump Machine ever made for pulling large stumps. Embodies a combination of the Capstan, Pulley and Lever Powers. It is so constructed that it pulls from any point in the circle and makes a clean sweep of two acres at a sitting. Works on either trees or stumps. Will pull an ordinary grub in one minute. Does better work and leaves the ground in better condition than by hand. In timber over six inches in diameter will grub faster than one man can fell the trees and faster than six men can trim and pile the brush. Send for special Catalogue and Price List.

DEDERICK HAY PRESSES.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.
Are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other presses.
the customer keeping the one that suits best.
Circle and
Belt Presses all sizes.

Horse and Hand Presses, Reversible Lever Presses, Belt Perpetual Presses and our Celebrated All Steel Hay Presses. Our presses will be placed on trial with any or all others, the purchaser to keep the one which does the best work. Send for special Catalogue.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS



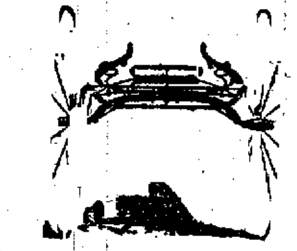
Are the Best Wagons on the Globe.

The superior quality of the materials used in their construction, the excellence of their proportion, the fineness of their painting, and the use of the slope shoulder spoke and patent steel skeins make the Studebaker actually cost to build ten dollars more than any other wagon, while by reason of their great durability and freedom from breakage, they are well worth double this sum more than any other wagon to any farmer or teamster.

"ECLIPSE" HAY RICKER & RAKES.

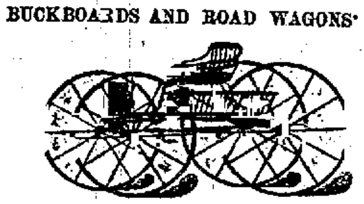
By their use 50 to 75 per cent is economized in the cost of putting up hay. The price of a Stacker and two Rakes saved in putting up 100 acres of hay.

TROTTING SULKIES.



We carry a complete stock of Trotting Sulkies, Road Wagons, Speeding and Road Carts and Light Vehicles of all styles.

BUCKBOARDS AND ROAD WAGONS.



We carry all styles of Mountain and City Buckboards, Road Wagons and Road Vehicles of every description.

VICTOR SAFES.

Every farmer and stockman should have a safe in which to keep money and valuable papers. The purchase of one of our Victor Safes is the best insurance policy you can have. They are warranted fire and burglar proof. Price very low, within the reach of all.

STUDEBAKER SPRING WAGONS.

We carry the largest stock and the greatest variety of Spring Wagons of any firm on the Pacific Coast, comprising Studebaker One Horse Farmers' Wagon, Half Spring Wagons, Scroll Spring Wagons, Handy Wagons, Clipper Wagons, Half Platform Spring Wagons, Four-Spring Passenger and Mountain Wagons, Express and Delivery Wagons, and Spring Vehicles of every description.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

We carry the largest stock of Buggies, Carriages, Surreys, Phaetons, Wagonettes, Omnibuses and wheeled goods of every class, style and price, manufactured specially for our trade. It will pay all those wanting anything on wheels to send for our special vehicle catalogues.

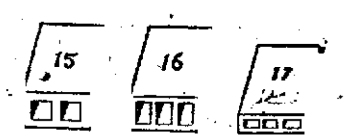
CHANDLER & TAYLOR ENGINES.

"Phœnix" Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, all sizes, from 10 to 200 horsepower. Vertical Engines and Boilers from 1 to 50 horsepower. Marine Engines and Boilers.

HARNESS.

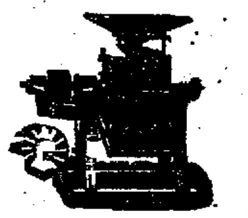
We call attention to our Novelty Sherwood Steel Harness and to our full line of Buggy, Team and Track Harness and Horse Goods of every description.

BRICK MACHINERY.



For hand, horse and steam power. We carry the largest stock of brick and tile machinery, clay crushers and clay working machinery of any firm on the Pacific coast. It will pay all those wanting machinery of this kind to send for our special catalogues.

FEED MILLS.



We carry a complete stock of Feed Mill Machinery of all sizes and styles, comprising Hand and Power Feed Mills, Barley Crushers, Roller Mills and Feed Grinding Machinery of every description. Send for our special Catalogues.

BARBED WIRE.

We are headquarters for Barbed Wire, Plain Fence Wire, Telegraph and Telephone Wire, Bale Ties, Galvanized Wire Netting and Wire Goods of every description.

We illustrate and describe among the above a few of our leading articles of Machinery and Vehicles which we carry constantly in stock. We are headquarters for everything required by the farmer, the stockman, the dairyman and the orchardist in the pursuit of their labors. It will pay all those wanting machinery or vehicles of any description to call and inspect our large stock at Portland, Oregon, or our branch houses at Spokane Falls, W. T.; Walla Walla, W. T.; Pomeroy, W. T.; Colfax, W. T.; Seattle, W. T.; La Grande, Oregon, and Moscow, Idaho, or our agencies at all points of importance throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Western Montana, Northern California, British Columbia and Alaska. We guarantee OUR GOODS THE BEST AND OUR PRICES THE LOWEST, quality considered. Do not fail to call and see us or send for a copy of OUR BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FOR 1889, the Finest Book of the Kind Ever Published. A book of the kind could not be purchased for less than one dollar, yet we mail this catalogue FREE to all applicants.

STAVER & WALKER

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 5.

Minnesota has just enacted a law known as the "Dressed Beef Act." It requires all animals to be inspected and pronounced sound before being killed and offered for food.

With two morning papers, the *Astorian* and *Pioneer*, and an evening paper, the *Transcript*, just added to her quotidian publications, Astoria will never again want the means of getting news.

The centennial celebration of the assembling of the States General of France, which convened May 5, 1789, occurs to-day. It was incorrectly described in our issue of Saturday as having taken place on Friday last.

"Oklahoma" is Chickasaw for "Beautiful Land." The 35,000 boomers who failed to get any of this beautiful land, so-called, are anxious to learn Chickasaw that they may acquire some new expletives with which to voice their superabundant sentiments.

It is fifty-two years ago that the first ocean steamships arrived in New York. These were the Sirius, nineteen days out from Cork, and the Great Western, fourteen days from Bristol. The latter was of 1340 tons burden and carried seven bold, adventurous passengers.

It is proposed to furnish the city of Montreal with light and power from a point seven miles distant at the head of the Lachine rapids in the river St. Lawrence. A similar plant is about to be put in operation at the falls of the Willamette to light Portland and furnish all the power needed for her manufactures.

Massachusetts has local option, a license fee of $1000 and one saloon to 1000 people, except in the large cities, where the ratio is 500 inhabitants to one saloon. Citizens feel that the liquor traffic is handicapped to the [illegible] public opinion [illegible], [illegible] of the constitutional prohibition idea.

The disposition to "stand up and be counted" is universal among prohibitionists. [illegible] to the belief that they will elect the next president, it is their one distinguishing characteristic. Connecticut is the next state that obligingly professes to humor this whim, and constitutional prohibition will be voted upon there next October.

Kansas has solved the problem of economically making sugar from sorghum. In her own market she can beat Louisiana, France, Germany, the West Indies and South America in the economical production of sugar; for she can produce it for about 2 cents a pound. As a producer of both sugar and salt Kansas is sure to remain a protection state.

On the 1st inst. Boston's new license law, which limits the number of licensed places to 780, went into effect, with the result of closing nearly 1300 drinking places. A fair estimate of the loss to those to whom a license has been refused, in fixtures and income, places the sum at not less than $5,000,000. About 3500 barkeepers will be thrown out of employment, causing a daily loss of income of at least $7000.

The plan for the extermination of the codlin moth recommended by the State Board of Horticulture is being tried in many orchards [illegible] this post. This plan is to spray with a solution of London purple the fruit at intervals from the time that it is the size of a pea until July. It involves a good deal of labor, much care and some expense, but the enemy is one formidable to the fruit interests of the country, and must be vanquished, or the glory of Oregon's big, red apples, now under partial eclipse, will depart.

Lord Lonsdale is reported to be the present laughing stock of the Royal Geographical Society, who treat the assertion that he has discovered anything worth knowing or has gained any information of scientific value, as a huge joke. Lord Lonsdale's English acquaintances think his Arctic journey was undertaken to shake off that feeling of despair of a new sensation that led Sir Charles Coldstream to visit Vesuvius, look into its crater and dejectedly assure his friends that "there was nothing in it, I assure you."

Grandma Wells, who lives with her son near Philomath, in Benton county, celebrated her 91st birthday a few days ago. So great an age can only be a matter of congratulation when the mind continues clear and the physical condition reasonably sound. This is said to be true to a remarkable degree in the cases noted, and while the venerable woman "walks thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore of that vast ocean she must sail so soon," her tarrying is regarded as a blessing to those who minister to her wants and walk backward, by the aid of her memory through the years of decades long past.

The Hillsboro *Independent* censures the people of Washington county for inhospitality, refusing to entertain the assessor when on his rounds in discharge of his official duty. It asserts that that individual is willing to pay for his lodging and meals but that the people will not harbor him and asks: "What is a man to do, when overtaken in his work by night, many miles from a public hostelry?" Can it be that the assessor is regarded, in the enlightened county of Washington as a spy or a public enemy? Or is it true, as the *Independent* intimates, that the old time hospitality of the people is a thing of pioneer days?

With the finest fruit country in the world and a soil unsurpassed for the production of vegetables Oregon imports tons of canned goods every year and allows her own surplus to rot. Effort is being made in various places to utilize some of this waste and keep the money at home, and as a result a number of canneries placed their product upon the market last year. Independence is going to add another to the number. It is the intention to build one at a cost of $10,000 and keep twenty hands busy during the entire season upon the various varieties of fruits and vegetables. With proper care to put out only a first-class article, fruit canneries in Oregon can be made to pay.

A steamer has ascended from Stanley falls on the Congo, in Africa, up the Zomani, a tributary of that river, to within a three days' journey of Lake Tanganyika. The importance of this announcement is that, having a section of the Congo which is filled with rapids, there is a waterway extending from the west coast of Africa into the interior eastward almost to the great lake region, where the Nile has its rise. This means that when the Congo railroad is built travelers from Europe can journey by steam to within 250 miles of Lake Tanganyika, avoiding by this new waterway the nine cataracts in the Congo between Stanley falls and Nyangwa.

The Independence Board of Trade has caused to be distributed among the agriculturists of Polk county twenty-two pounds of French sugar beet seed, with the understanding that each farmer receiving a sample will give it careful trial. The product, whatever it is, will be shipped to California to be tested as to quality. [illegible] satisfactory yield is assured in advance, as Oregon soil never went back on any specimen of the vegetable kingdom yet, and it is not to be supposed that it will begin on sugar beets. The test to be thus applied is a credit to the enterprise of the Board of Trade of a thriving, wide-awake town. In a diversity of industries and products there is success elsewhere, and why not in Polk county, where they have the area, the climate and the soil to make a large population prosperous, a fair proportion wealthy and all happy who are sober and industrious?

Corvallis is pondering the weighty questions involved in the passage of a "cow ordinance." The town council wants to pass such an ordinance but hesitates in the presence of a number of the cow's friends, who insist that liberty is one of her inherent rights. In order to get at the sense of the people on the subject an election will be held to decide the momentous question of "cow or no cow." Corvallis is to be congratulated in having reached the boundary between village and city as indicated in this demand. This cow question is one that always comes up at this juncture and its decision indicates whether the place is to go ahead in business, have clean streets, shade trees and beautiful shrubbery or to remain a cow pasture, with the sleepy adjuncts that pertain thereto.

A mechanical hall of brick costing $5500 and a dormitory of wood costing $5000, are to be built on the farm of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. An octagonal barn fifty feet in diameter is also to be constructed at once, the plans having already been adopted. These buildings should be constructed in the most substantial manner, without useless ornamentation, but with an eye to healthfulness and convenience. Boys who are taught technical farming need the example that convenient, neat and sufficiently commodious buildings furnish. There are quite enough of dilapidated, rickety farmhouses and ramshackle barns and outhouses in the country now, and care should be taken that boys are not taught, by [illegible], and at the expense of the state, that any sort of shelter is good enough for farmers.

English statesmen of both parties hold that in the event of the formation of an imperial federation, Canadian annexation would not take place, because then Canada, even if she wished to join the United States, could not be permitted to secede. The Gladstonians think, however, that the Canadians cut the strongest bond between themselves and the mother country when they enacted a protective tariff. The reciprocal interests created by a free interchange of products were destroyed by this act. As matters stand to-day Englishmen of all parties are agreed that if secession from the British empire were desired by a substantial majority of the Canadians, any British government would have to let the people go, but it would have to be the deliberate expression of the ruling potential majority of the intelligent people of Canada.

A SOFT ANSWER.

There is a blackguard sheet published at Pendleton, calling itself the *East Oregonian*. The name is an effort to commend a fraudulent sheet by imitation of the title of a legitimate newspaper, and the character of the sheet with the stolen name is a reproach to the genuine name which it has tried to imitate. Towards THE OREGONIAN, from which its name is purloined, this Pendleton paper has always behaved in a most abusive and vituperative manner—conduct probably due to the fact that its editor is a notorious blackguard, scurrilous in speech and proverbially filthy in instinct, habits and character.

Some days ago, in speaking of William H. Barnum, chairman during many years past of the democratic national committee, THE OREGONIAN said he "was one of the longest and deftest fingers on Tilden's dirty hand." To this the paper with the stolen name and blackguard editor replies: "Such vile abuse of a man like Tilden is very impudent when coming from an organ which is notoriously for sale on every occasion, and which has no political principles except to sell out to scoundrels for as big a price as possible."

What THE OREGONIAN said of Tilden and Barnum is justified by facts of history, from which no man can appeal. Tilden was chairman of the democratic committee at New York in Tweed's time, and chief organizer of the colossal political frauds that gave Tweed all his power. But Tilden was too astute to place himself in the power of an illiterate scoundrel like Tweed; so he contented himself with acting as a "respectable" figure-head, while Tweed, with his own hands stuffed the ballot-boxes and stole millions from the treasury. The exposure came through the New York *Times*, and then Tilden joined in the hue and cry. Greeley, through the *Tribune*, in a series of terrible articles, denounced Tilden's corrupt political management as the real source of these frauds, and the accusation was unanswered and unanswerable. Next year the democratic party passed Tilden by and nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency.

But in 1876 Tilden had gathered together the pieces of the shattered machine and secured the nomination for the presidency. After the election it was found that fraud and violence had not yet done their full work in the South, and Tilden still lacked one electoral vote. This vote he tried to buy in Oregon, in Florida, in Louisiana. A telegram among the famous "cipher dispatches" said in regard to Oregon: "One elector must be paid to recognize democrat, to secure electoral vote;" and, as everyone knows, the money was actually sent here for the purpose. Barnum was one of Tilden's most trusted lieutenants in all the proceedings of that time. Tilden had sent him to Indiana to buy up that state, and discovering of his famous telegraphic order, "Buy more mules," gave a sufficient indication of his methods.

All these transactions are political history. They are not forgotten, and they justify THE OREGONIAN's remarks about Tilden and Barnum. Of the assertion made by the paper of fraudulent name that THE OREGONIAN "is notoriously for sale on every occasion," etc., it need only be said that it requires no notice, save as the accusation of a vile creature who reveals his own corrupt nature by the remark. THE OREGONIAN is content with its character, its reputation and its success, and finds no necessity of attempting any defense of either.

HAIR DRESSING
At WARE' HAIR STORE, 88 Yamhill st.

The Schwab Bros., Printing & Litho. Co., 5 Washington street. Lowest Prices.

NEW TO-DAY.

LOTS IN HIGHLAND AND MARGLEY Highland for sale by Haight & Donnar.

H. H. HILDEBRAND. Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

$1500 FOR A LOT ON MILL STREET. A bargain. R. B. CURRY. 5m3*

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, AT 215 Eighth st.; also day board. 2

KEYES' KING OF KURA, the Great Cough Remedy. Try a bottle. 226 First st.

$1800 34x100, WITH SMALL COTTAGE, Mill street. R. B. CURRY. 5m3*

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $10 AT O'REILLY'S Third st, bet. Morrison and Alder. 19atf*

SUNDAY DINNER SHOULD BE taken at the New York, the bon ton restaurant. Try it.

PAINTING — FOR RELIABLE WORK, [illegible] go to E. PEARSON, 7 First st. New Market block.

NEW TO-DAY.

$3000 FOR 50 FEET ON FRONT ST. CAMPBELL & BRUSH, No. 8 Stark st.

50 ACRES 5½ MILES WEST OF city, at $100 an acre. R. B. CURRY. 5m3*

ONLY $375 EACH FOR TWO LOTS IN Albina Homestead, facing on motor line. A bargain. Call at once. R. B. CURRY. 5m3*

MONDAY YOU SHOULD BE SURE TO drop in to HIBBARD BROS. large boot and shoe house, 249 First st., and see the fine stock.

ELOCUTION, STAGE TRAINING AND physical culture. Classes in the latter, with or without apparatus, 25 cts. NINA LARROWE, 253 Sixth st. 1

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME in sums to suit on country and city property; low rate of interest. R. S. MILLER, Abington building, 106½ Third st.

CORRUGATED IRON AND SHEET Steel Roofing Galvanized Iron Cornices. Send for illustrated catalogue. J. C. BAYER, 265-267 Second st., Portland

GILT WALL PAPER REDUCED to 25 cents per double roll. Fine line of ingrains with friezes to match. BERGER & BECK, 49 Ash st. Painters and decorators. 2my11*

PLEASANT LITTLE HOMES. Lots $50. Installments $5 down and $2 50 a month. Cheapest and best property ever offered the public. EMPIRE LAND CO., 74 Morrison Street.

50X[illegible] FT. ON TWENTY-FIRST st., near L st., city, can be had now for $1900; half cash. We are offering this piece at above figure for this week only. CARR & GOLDSMITH, S. W. cor. First and Washington st., Portland, O. 1

$[illegible] WILL BUY A LOT IN THE [illegible] addition, East Portland; $10 down, balance $5 a week. After June [illegible]. Office 18 Morrison st.

DEATH WARRANT. BRIGHT'S Disease of the Kidneys is considered a death warrant. Dr. Hill's famous Electric Belts will cure any case, if the patient is not over 70 years old. Rheumatism and nervous diseases permanently cured. For sale by Skidmore & Co., 151 First st., druggists. Wholesale by Snell, Heitshu & Woodard.

NATURAL ICE—THE NATURAL ICE Company, have arranged with the Union Ice Company to handle the [illegible] of Portland, East Portland and Albina for [illegible] direct from [illegible] can rely on a [illegible] supply. [illegible] Telephone 66.

WET NURSE WANTED. Call at 253 Eleventh st., bet. Market and Montgomery, or at 277 First st.

FAREWELL SALE. Chas. A. Wm. [illegible], the wig maker, is going out of business [illegible]. Call early 88 Yamhill st.

PLEASANT LITTLE HOMES. All the advantages of [illegible] additions at $50 a lot, easy terms. Talk of bargains [illegible] this. EMPIRE LAND CO., 74 Morrison Street.

4 LOTS One block from Cable Line to Portland Heights; $4500, on easy terms. R. S. MILLER, Abington Block.

[illegible] With lot [illegible], on Kelly street, South Portland. Price $1950. A comfortable home; easy of access; magnificent view. CARR & GOLDSMITH, S. W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland, Or. 1

FOR SALE. 2 ACRES WITH DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, hard finished, water in house, on Hawthorne ave. Grounds in cultivation. Orchard with finely assorted fruit trees. For terms apply to A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Washington and Front sts.

SIXTEEN ACRES. FOR SALE—[illegible] ADJOINING [illegible] purchaser at $25 per [illegible] adjoining property is selling for. Offered for five days only. [illegible] Postoffice box 262. 2mif

PLEASANT LITTLE HOMES. High, level, accessible, healthy, and only $30 a lot; $5 down, $2.50 a month. A great chance. EMPIRE LAND CO., 74 Morrison Street

$2[illegible] Buys a lot on new motor line in East Portland. CAMPBELL & BRUSH, Agents, No. 8 Stark st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE with corner lot on Tenth and E sts., facing west. Rises very sightly. Price $6500. Easy terms. CARR & GOLDSMITH, S. W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland, Or. 1

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Steamer Ancon will sail for Alaska from Seattle May 12th. Freight from Portland for the Ancon should be shipped by steamer Idaho, sailing from O. R. & N. steamer dock, May 10th. 5m8 GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. Small monthly or weekly payments: Furniture, Clocks, Watches, Carpets and all kinds of household goods. Open evenings. The New York Installment Co., 103 and 105 Morrison street.

KENNEDY'S ZEPHYRETTES. Afternoon tea and New England ginger wafers, lemon and vanilla, in ELLIPTICAL TINS. (Something new) Call and see them at **J. N. BRISTOL'S**, 44 Morrison st., bet. Second and Third.

LAST DAY
—OF THE—
Great Electric Clock Exhibition.
Open this afternoon and evening. Admission 10 cents.

A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT.

The St. Clair farm of 300 acres, 12 miles north of Portland, on the Willamette river and Northern Pacific railroad; good improvements; farming implements and 5 cows go with the place; convenient to cars, boat, and a nice drive to city. Price $15,000. For sale by HOWARD & FLOWER, 20 Stark st. 5m4*

READ THIS.

$6600 cash—30 choice lots, situated just four blocks from carshops, Albina.
4500 cash—A good level block in East Portland.
800—A choice lot on Seventh st., Holladay's add.
800—A choice lot on Eleventh st., Holladay's add.
750—For two of the finest lots in Albina Homestead.
MOONEY & NORTON,
Room 21, Portland Savings Bank Building, Second and Washington st. 5m2*

FOR SALE.

LOT 50x100 WITH HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS AND PANTRY, ONE BLOCK FROM TWO STREET CAR LINES, ON 13TH STREET, IN HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT. CITY WATER AND SEWER IMPROVED. CHOICE SHRUBBERY. A NICE HOME, PRICE $[illegible]. CALL ON G. W. BOWAN, 124 MORRISON ST. 5m5

BARGAIN.

100 acres at $225 per acre; West Side property; on projected Motor line. Surrounding land selling at $350 per acre up. This property must be sold at once. There is a small fortune in this buy.

WADDELL, McCULLY & CO., Morrison.

FOR SALE.

$1800—½ block with comfortable house, well, etc. Adams and Eleventh sts., East Portland.
2100—Lot with story and half house. Twelfth, near Bel[illegible], East Portland.
900—Beautiful lot near Russell st. and Williams avenue, Albina.
3400—Beautiful acre lot on north side Base Line road, half way to Mt. Tabor. Finest bargain in that section.
3300—House and lot on East Park, near Jefferson. Rare bargain.
4000—Block 1, Albina Homestead, 16 lots on Vancouver motor line.
1600—Block of eight lots.
And many other fine bargains.
5m2* RIGGEN & HOLBROOK. 48 Stark st.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

$400—80 acres fine timber land.
500—5-room house, cellar, East Side.
550—Lot Holladay's, ½ block of motor.
550—Lot on South Front.
625—25-acre tract near Hazelwood.
700—2 lots Tibbitts' addition.
1000—40 acres near Oregon City.
1100—Cigar and fruit store, city.
1150—10-acre tract choice, near Mt. Tabor.
1350—½ block Holladay's, ½ block of motor.
1400—280 acres timber on [illegible] stream.
1500—160 acres timber on [illegible] stream.
1600—40 acres improved, [illegible] one mile of R. R.
2100—House and 2 lots, Tibbitts'.
2500—½ lot and fine house, College street.
2500—2 lots and [illegible], [illegible].
3000—158 acres, ½ mile on beach, Ilwaco.
3500—11 lots, Logan's addition to East Portland.
4000—5 acres, river front, north of city.
15,000—[illegible] acres, [illegible] south, on narrow gauge.
5m3 A. PFAFFENBARGER, 142 Front st.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CITY.

Block on First street.
Half-block on Third street.
Quarter-block on Third street.
Corner lot on Second street, with two excellent houses yielding a rental of $60 per month. Price $6600.
Corner lot on Ninth and Columbia sts., with houses thereon yielding a rental of $75 per month. Price $8500.
Several desirable residence lots in Couch and King's additions.
Acre tracts west of City Park.

EAST SIDE.

Lots in Holladay's addition.
Lots in Lincoln Park.
Lots in Albina, near Russell street.
Lots and blocks in the well known "Kenilworth" tract.
Tracts consisting of 2½ to 160 acres.

In addition to the foregoing lists we have many other properties, improved and unimproved, which we will be pleased to show to intending purchasers.

RUSSELL & MACLEOD,
147 First Street,
Opposite Gilman House.

Grand Art
AUCTION SALE
—OF—
ONE HUNDRED AND TWO HIGHLY FINISHED
OIL PAINTINGS,
—BY—
COOPER & WOOD.
Sale to Take Place at
MASONIC HALL
—ON—
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
May 7, 8, 9, at 7:30 O'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire to decorate their homes with [illegible] of Art are particularly requested to attend this sale.

Every painting [illegible] sketches taken from nature by the artists themselves, who have accompanied [illegible] collection to the city of Portland, and will be pleased to communicate all particulars in regard to them.

Most of the paintings are exhibition pieces from the late art exhibition in San Francisco.

The frames are very elaborate and expensive and are of the very latest styles and patterns.

N. B.—This grand collection of oil paintings will be on exhibition at Masonic Hall on Monday, May 6, during the day and evening, previous to sale.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Lots in Brush's Addition are the cheapest in East Portland; sold on easy installments, without interest.

[illegible]
No. 8 Stark Street.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
FINE + FURNITURE
At Residence.
I Will Sell on Tuesday, May 7; at 10 A. M.,

On the premises, northeast corner Ash and Second streets, on account of removal of building, one fine upright Piano, one Parlor Suit (upholstered in Plush), one pier Mirror, four marble-top Center Tables, five full Bedroom Suits (complete), three Cook Stoves, four Heating Stoves, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets of eight rooms, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Hanging Lamp, Extension Table, Chairs, fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, Kitchen Safes and Furniture, Pillows, Blankets, Lounges, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Ornaments, etc.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

This Certificate is good for Ten Days for
$25.00
as part payment on
A LOT
Directly on Sunnyside Motor Line
In East Lynne.
On easy terms, one certificate only received on each lot, full information at
84 & 86 SECOND ST.

WHY LIVE HOMELESS?

The price of West Portland lots will advance to $150 each June 1st. On Dec. 1st the price will have advanced to $200 or $250 each. Only 100 lots left of the 808 "Earl lots" that can be had for $120 each, payable $10 down and $10 per month, no interest. These $120 lots and the Mt. Tabor $500 lots are equal distances from the courthouse. What they are, these soon will be. A motor line, now under construction, will be in operation soon to West Portland. Here is certainly a grand opportunity to make some money. Send $10, and secure a bond. Get in on the Wave, OR DIE POOR.

PORTLAND CITY REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION,
Odd Fellows' Building, Room 1,
Portland, Oregon.

DAYTON & HALL,
194 First Street, Portland, Or.,
Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE!
Headquarters for
Fishing Tackle,
[illegible] Goods,
Foot-Power Machinery.
Write for Price Lists.

STEAMER IDAHO

Will sail from Portland, May 10th, taking freight for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Nanaimo, Vancouver, New Westminster, and all Puget Sound ports. For rates and further information apply to 5m3 B. CAMPBELL, G. F. A., O. R. & N. Co.

NEW TO-DAY.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR—OFFICE PURCHASING and Depot Commissary, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 27, 1889. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at the following named posts, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, May 28, 1889, at which time and places they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, for the delivery on or before June 30, 1889, of the following amounts of flour, viz.: [illegible] barracks, I. T., 80 barrels; Fort Klamath, W. T., 85 barrels; Fort Sherman, I. T., 80 barrels; Fort Spokane, W. T., 350 barrels; Vancouver Barracks, W. T., 238 barrels; Fort Walla Walla, W. T., 200 barrels. Samples of flour (not less than ten pounds) proposed to be furnished must be submitted with the proposals. The flour to be tested by baking before acceptance. Proposals for quantities less than the whole required will be received. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to diminish, or with the consent of the bidder to whom award is made, to increase the quantities called for, as the exigencies of the service may require. Blank proposals and printed circulars, stating the kind of flour required, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and the terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the A. C. S. of the post at which it is proposed to make delivery. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Flour at—" and addressed to the undersigned, or to the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at the posts to be supplied. C. A. WOODRUFF, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

32[illegible] ACRES 16 MILES from Portland, on Tualatin river; 40 acres cultivated; part of old donation land claim; will sell 160 acres; this is a fine farm, and is all level. Price $16 per acre. Very easy terms. CARR & GOLDSMITH, S. W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland, Or.

OFFICE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA CON. Mining Co.—At a special meeting of the directors a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared payable to the stockholders of record May 6, 1889. Transfer books will be closed May 3, 1889, at noon, and reopened May 8, 1889. W. I. SHERMAN, Secretary. 2m5*

FOR SALE—THE NEW FURNITURE OF AN 11-room, well located rooming house, with lease of house, and all rooms rented to permanent parties. Everything in the house was bought new in November and is of the best quality, and if sold at once will be sold at a bargain. Address H. H. READ, care Oregonian.

15[illegible] ACRES 15 MILES from Portland; two running streams; all level, adjoining cultivated farm. Price $11 per acre. Easy terms. CARR & GOLDSMITH, S. W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland, Or. 1

TO TRADE — GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS THAT have a bright future, for a good improved farm near rail or river, and not more than 25 miles from Portland. This is good property and will trade for a farm worth $2000 to $3000. I. M. COX, Agent, Room 22, Portland Savings Bank Building. 4m8*

A. FEHRBER, AGENT—OFFICE, 142 FRONT st., Portland, Oregon. Headquarters for early and late fruits, garden vegetables, beans, bacon, fresh eggs and all kinds of poultry. Agent for creamery butter and cheese. All orders from interior will receive prompt attention. 5m5

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL ENGRAVINGS, [illegible] of the famous Haymarket Police Massacre. Single copies 25c; 12 copies for $1.50; 100 copies for $10; sent anywhere on receipt of price. Write [illegible] the stationery of same. C. M. KOEDT & CO., Chicago. 1

$7400 74 ACRES NEAR MILWAUKIE; 35 acres in cultivation; 2 houses, 2 barns and other necessary buildings; running water, best of soil; near school and church; can be divided, and make two farms. W. G. JENNE & BRO., 81 Washington st. 5m1*

A GOOD LOCATION FOR A SAWMILL—FOR sale—640 acres of choice available timber, situated on Johnson's creek, on the Powell Valley road, five miles from O. R. & N. Co.'s station. Inquire F. BOTEFUHR, Third and Ash sts. 4m3*

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY FROM the East, expert stenographer and Remington operator, desires a position with a bank or some reliable house, at a fair salary. Best references given. Address L. A., care Oregonian. 1

FOR SALE—A FINE COR. LOT ON FIRST ST., will increase rapidly in value; has store and cottage, faces east and north; easy terms or would take part payment in good suburban acreage. A. M. ELKINS, 26 Washington st. 1

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO CHOP WOOD; can live on premises; only 3 miles from city, cottage, good orchard and garden tract; can make use of same if so desired. Inquire at F. BOTEFUHR, cor. Third and Ash. 4m3*

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper, assistant, or to do any kind of office work; has had several years' practical experience; would not object going to the country. Address Z. X., care Oregonian. 5m2

SAWYER WANTED FOR CUSTOM MILL, ONE capable of running and keeping in order both large and small saws, planer, etc. State wages wanted, experience, etc. Address L. A. PORTER, Lewiston, Idaho. 5m3*

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY SECTION OF Oregon and Washington Territory for the sale of lands in the Eastern States. Apply for particulars to EUGENE D. WHITE, Portland, Or. 5m1f

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping on Columbia, st. Also two unfurnished rooms suitable for offices or light housekeeping. Inquire 2[illegible] First st. 5m3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A good printer, situation on country paper. Six years' experience in country office. Address Printer, care Y. M. C. A., Portland. 5m4

NOTICE—AFTER MONDAY, MAY 6, '89, THE steam launch Mikado, will be withdrawn from the Sellwood and St. Johns routes. Steamer for sale. J. A. BROWN. 5m2*

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG; ANswers to name of Button; a suitable reward will be paid for return to [illegible] saloon, cor. Taylor and Third. 1

LOT 6, BLOCK 233, CITY OF PORTLAND, ON Eighth st., near Jackson; desirable residence lot. Terms easy. CHAS. E. WOOD, Room 1, Odd Fellows hall. 5m3

WANTED—TO RENT A COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms, well furnished, by a small family. Address G. S., care Oregonian. State price and location.

FOR SALE — A SPAN OF GOOD HORSES, weigh about 1250; also harness and wagon, nearly new. Inquire at F. BOTEFUHR, Third and Ash.

WANTED—PARTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, a new residence to be erected in a desirable locality. Apply at 1 Washington, cor. Front. 3t*

FOR BOOKKEEPING, FEW HOURS A DAY, and collections of good or doubtful demands, with security if required. Address A. Z., care Oregonian.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER, SILVER GREY color; answers to name of Nip. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to Dr. Mackenzie.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BUGGY HORSE; sound, speedy, good disposition, accustomed to city, safe for lady to drive. Apply 120 Front st.

WANTED — 3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping by gentleman and wife; references. Address D. D. M., care Oregonian. 5m2

HAVE YOU SEEN COLUMBIA HEIGHTS ADdition on the Portland and Vancouver Railway? Cheapest lots on the market. 40 Morrison st. 26atf*

WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN GENeral housework to do, or as a companion to lady traveling. Apply 85 Second, cor. F st. 5m2

FOR RENT—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND BATH, cor. Tenth and Hall. Inquire of N. S. DYGERT, Oregonian building, third floor. 5m2

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE LOTS AND BLOCKS at Sea View, near Ilwaco, Washington. J. L. STOUT or R. G. STOUT, 7 Morrison. 12atf*

FIRST-CLASS AND HONORABLE DRESSMAKers can have employment all the year round by applying at LITT'S, Third and Alder. 7mtf*

WANTED—A LADY WANTS A POSITION AS stenographer and typewriter. Has had 5 years' experience. Address Box 561, City. 5m7

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of all descriptions, without removal. S. B. COBB, 84 Second st. 12atf*

ASTROLOGY—DR. BENJAMIN, SCIENTIFIC artist, in astrology, has removed to 254½ First st., where he will give instructions. 5m7

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, ALSO stable for 2 horses, with room for feed. 27 Montgomery st., bet. First and Second. 1

FOR RENT—AT 85 SOUTH FIRST ST.—TWO rooms and furnished parlor, suitable for man and wife, or for one or two gentlemen. 5m3

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHer, copying to do on typewriter, evenings at home. Address W. P., care Oregonian. 5m3

SUITE OF ROOMS FOR RENT AND FURNIture for sale; also Hambletonian mare, buggy and harness. Inquire 25 B street. 5m2*

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS WHO write a good hand. Call Monday from 2 to 4, room 10, over Olds & King's. 1

20c PER DOUBLE ROLL FOR WALL PAPER of the latest designs, at SCOFIELD & MORGAN'S, 87 Washington st. 5atf*

FOR SALE—HORSE AND BUGGY; HORSE 4 years old, very gentle; buggy and harness almost new. 89 S. Fifth st. 5mtf

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS REPAIRED and recovered at MEREDITH'S, Third, bet. Morrison and Yamhill. 5m3

SPECIAL PRICES FOR A FEW DAYS ON LOTS in Columbia Heights. PIPKER & HOLMES, 49 Morrison st. 26atf*

WANTED—NEAT GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK for man and wife; nice home for a good girl. Apply 226 First st. 1

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG man as first-class meat or pastry cook. Apply at Overland hotel. 5m3

GIRL WANTED—FOR HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Apply at the store, 35 South First st., cor. Grant. 5m3

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW AND DO SECond work in a small family. Inquire at 321 10th st., cor. Clay. 5m2

R. Q. COLLIS, 171 FRONT STREET, HAS THE best and cheapest stock of saddles and harness on the coast. [illegible]

$200 WILL BUY TWO LOTS IN WEST PORTland. For particulars address Box 832, Astoria, Or. 5m5

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE DOUBLE PARLORS, also bed room, to parties without children. 295 Third st. 5m3

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL HELP in family. Inquire room 10, Quimby house, city.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICES TO LEARN dressmaking in its art. LITT, Third and Alder.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK AT THE PACIFIC house, cor. Third and Ash sts., city. 5m4

WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED LADY FOR general housework at 151 B st. 1

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family. 315 Clay st.

NEW TO-DAY.

115 ACRES CHEAP!

We have for sale near Oswego. High, sightly and healthful.

10 Acres in Fruit.

All in Cultivation

Has a fine iron ore bank on it. Must be sold.

REGISTER & LYONS,
Room 2, No. 134 First Street.

$5[illegible] PER ACRE.

Buys 22 acres at Mount Tabor. Fine improvements and nearly all in fruit. A great bargain.

REGISTER & LYONS,
Room 2, No. 134 First Street.

A FEW BARGAINS.

$2400—80 acres in Powell's valley, 12 acres clear, 2 acres orchard; good house, well and running water. Terms cash.
11,000—10 acres in Wiberg Lane; 6-room house, good barn, 1200 fruit trees, 4 acres berries, a beautiful home. Terms, one-third cash, balance on long time.
2[illegible]—½ block in Park addition.
1300—54 acres, 12 miles from Portland, house and barn, 7 acres clear; good spring water. Terms ½ cash, balance on long time. Owner compelled to sell.
RAYMOND, WAGNER & CO.,
4m3* 1297 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

W[illegible] OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. MOORE & STARR.

NEW TO-DAY.

Mt. Tabor

The remainder of this
consisting of more than
on the crest of Mt. Tab
Belmont Park on the south,
fered for sale as a whole
or in tracts of one to
$800 to $1200 per acre,
location. This is a rare
speculators or home-builders.
BUELL LAMBE
27 Stark

BASE BA
OPENING GAM
SUNDAY, MAY 5.
Standards vs. Willam
At Clinton & McCoy's Gro
ADMISSION—Gentlemen 50 cents;
Game called at 2:30 P. M.

DESIRABLE LOTS FO
—IN—
Mu'tn'mah addition,
Albina Homestead addition,
South Portland,
Hawthorne avenue.
All on easy terms.
A. BALM
N. E. cor. Washington

AUBURN PARK

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MOUNT TABO
GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—RICH SOIL—ABUNDANT WAT
HILARATING CLIMATE—NO COLD WINTER WIND
EASY ACCESS TO TOWN.

These are seven unique reasons why you should buy a
first property at Mount Tabor to be laid off in lots. Aub
is beautifully situated on the western slope of Mount Tab
within a few minutes walk of both motor lines. Purchase
ly. Procrastination is dangerous, for what is cheap to-da
be dear to-morrow, as the demand for lots will increase wh
Sunnyside and Hawthorne Avenue Motor lines are opened
numbers of people are carried to Mount Tabor to realize th
advantages offered.

Delay will be expensive, so if you have $200 in cash
agents,

F. V. ANDREWS & CO.,

25 Pine St., as to the price and terms for the large lots (50
feet) in

AUBURN PARK

TO-MORROW

NEW: Figured India Silks.
NEW: French Challis.
NEW: French Sateens.
NEW: Persian and Novelty Sateens, 25 cents a yard.
NEW: Extra Long Black Lace Scarfs.

Just in.

PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT!

NOTE PRICES:

Lundborg's Extracts,	¾ ounce 45c. 1 ounce 60c. 2 ounce 90c.	Edenia, Goya Lily, Alpina, Violet, chul Niel Rose, Arcadian Pink, Fasci Harvest Queen, Tally Ho, Ylang and 25 additional extracts.
Lundborg's Rhenish Cologne at 50c, 75c, 90c and $1.00.		
Colgate's Extract,	1 ounce 48 cts. 2 ounce 65 cts. 4 ounce $1.10.	Jockey Club, West End Boquet, Violet, Bridal Boquet, Stephanotis, Ylang, Opoponax, Cashmere Bo Frangipani and 20 additional extracts.
Piesse and Lubins' Extract,	1 ounce 65c. 2 ounce $1.	All the favorite extracts.
Gosnell Cherry Blossom,	1 ounce 75c.	
Gosnell Cherry Tooth Paste.	40c.	
EASTMAN'S EXTRACT ALOHA	1 ounce 55c. 2 ounce 85c. 4 oz. $1.35.	This rare and agreeable Perfume knowledged by connoisseurs the perfection ever reached by the perfu art. No handkerchief extract duced can rival "Aloha."
Eastman's Extract, 8-ounce bottle in all the popular extracts, $1.75.		
Eastman's Florida Water,	40c.	
Eastman's Toilet Water,	75c.	
EASTMAN'S ALOHA SOAP,	25c.	The fine material, combined with ine, in the Aloha Soap always all softens and whitens the skin and i to it that velvety freshness which greatest charm.
Warren's London Cherry Transparent Glycerine Soap. For which we are Sole Agents.	12½c a cake. 35c a box.	

Colgate's Soaps: All the popular brands at our special prices.

PURE WHITE CASTILE SOAP, 13c a Pound.
In 3 and 5-pound bars.

Tooth and Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Face and Toilet Powder,
popular Toilet Articles at equally attractive prices.

Tappan's Sweet By and By Tooth Powder, 10c.
Tappan's Sweet By and By 2-ounce Extract, 15 cents.

S. Lipman

AGENTS FOR

REGIMENTAL NEWS

The Celebration Is Over a
Military Duties Again R

The First Regiment Wants Regula
Uniforms—Company I's Ball Ho
—Company C's New Re

COMPANY I NOTES.

COMPANY C NOTES.

ON THE DIAMOND FI

The Standards and Willamettes to Pla
The Forest Groves Get Balky

Standards.	Position.
McCarthy	Catcher
Marker	Pitcher
Calhoun	Shortstop
Blanchard	First base
Garson	Second base
Devine	Third base
Vaughn	Left field
McGuire	Center field
Nawn	Right field

A HIGH JINKS MARRIAG

An "Oregonian" Reporter Tells Wh
at the Barracks—A Huge, Noisy F

W TO-DAY.

abor Par

der of this fine property,
more than thirty acres,
of Mt. Tabor, adjoining
k on the south, is now
as a whole for $32,
of one to three acres
0 per acre, according to
is is a rare chance for
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REGIMENTAL NEWS NOTES.

The Celebration Is Over and Routine Military Duties Again Resumed.

The First Regiment Wants Regulation U S A Uniforms—Company I's Ball Monday Night—Company C's New Room.

The entire state militia, O N G got together for the first time in the history of the organization, on the day of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Washington's inauguration, April 30. That day will long be remembered by all the companies that participated and marks an epoch in the history of the First brigade as well

An effort is being made to secure regulation U S A uniforms for the First regiment with the funds realized from the regimental ball at the exposition building April 30 There is some opposition to such a disposition of the funds and the matter yet remains undecided

The First regiment has been invited by Colonel Morgan, of the Third to go in camp at The Dalles for four days, from the second to the fifth of July inclusive Reduced rates have been obtained and some, if not all, of the companies will undoubtedly accept the invitation.

The First regiment has at last succeeded in obtaining a good band and with Mr Fred Jones as drum major the band is among the best on the Pacific coast.

The First regiment has of late been so much occupied first in making preparations for the celebration of April 30 and then in entertaining the visiting militia, that very little military business has been transacted. In a few days everything will again resume its normal condition and drills and company meetings will continue as before

Lieutenant Ralph Lee late adjutant of the regiment, has returned from San Francisco

COMPANY I NOTES

The ball to be given by this company Monday evening as a sort of a house warming at the opening of their newly furnished room, will be preceded by a short drill At the close of the drill Mr Charles Patton will be presented with a company badge for meritorious conduct as a soldier and for being a rustler par excellence as a ticket seller.

At the special business meeting last Thursday evening ten new names were proposed for membership.

The company desire to publicly acknowledge their thanks to Sergeant James Morse of the regimental drum corps for turning out with them last Monday and Tuesday evenings.

For some reason Sergeant Sass and Corporal Bellinger failed to put in an appearance at the meeting of the company discipline committee last week, and Second Sergeant Collins ordered the meeting adjourned for one week.

Mr Frank Summerville has gone to Pasco for his health, "vacationing or anything else," says Frank.

Mr Ed Wisner one of the company's oldest members, was to be seen in the parade as right guide of Company K of La Grande.

William Bliss has had a surgical operation performed on his head and he will be unfit for service for some time.

The company by laws will be altered so that a reserve corps of forty men can be enlisted.

"Who made a break in the skirmish drill Tuesday evening?" asks some one.

Herbert Sutton is again drilling with the company.

COMPANY C NOTES

With the members of Company C the question of greatest importance at present is that of furnishing and decorating the company quarters, at which the workmen are now engaged The artist is busy with the large oil paintings for the side walls, and the carpenter work will be done in a few days. The boys are "cleaning house" in a manner that will be a credit to themselves and to the regiment, and hope soon to be provided with pleasant quarters and a place to entertain their friends.

At the opening of the Exposition building Tuesday evening it was a problem not easy of solution for the C boys to know how to do guard duty and attend the ladies at the same time. Some sent substitutes after the ladies (?), some put substitutes on duty, but the greater number attended to duty altogether, to the neglect of pleasure It is hoped that their neglect of personal friends had a tendency to enhance the pleasures of the audience as a whole.

Two members of the company are now absent from duty on account of sickness. D Nicklin is troubled with rheumatism in the right shoulder which keeps him from drill. Corporal Ivey is suffering with malaria, and has gone to the coast to recuperate his emancipated form and regain his former vigor He will patrol the beach for a week or ten days and then return and hold the right file up to its usual standard in weight.

Corporal Chandler and Private Fletcher, who have been on the disabled list, are again reporting regularly for duty

New arms and equipments for the company and twenty new uniforms are expected in a few days, which will be quite a relief to Quartermaster Sergeant Ehrock, who has had a great deal of extra work in order to properly provide for the members. This has been the greatest need of the company, and it is a source of great satisfaction to the members to know that it will not remain much longer as an aggravating drawback.

Company C received many flattering compliments on the day of the parade. It is the youngest company in the regiment and yet the members deported themselves with true military dignity and were quite up to the scratch in all the company movements as well Captain Butterfield has cause to feel proud of the progress made by his men since they first shouldered the musket as members of the O N G

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

The Standards and Willamettes to Play To-Day—The Forest Grover Get Balky.

The Standards and Willamettes will play the third game of their series at Clinton & McCoy's grounds this afternoon Game will be called at 2 30. The Standards have been strengthened and will play hard to regain the laurels they lost in last Sunday's game Following are the nines that will play

Standards.	Position.	Willamettes.
McCarthy	Catcher	Turnbull
Barger	Pitcher	T. Parrott
Calhoun	Shortstop	Buchtel
Blanchard	First base	Morgan
Garson	Second base	Bailey
Devine	Third base	W Parrott
Vaughn	Left field	Korns
McGuire	Center field	G. Parrott
Rawn	Right field	Veal

The Forest Groves came down yesterday to play the second game of their series with the Bishop Scott military academy club. They were two men short and proposed to put Carthy and Calhoun of the Standards, behind the bat and at shortstop The academy boys refused to allow the visitors to ring in professionals, whereupon the latter refused to play The academy club then crossed willows with a picked nine and won by a score of 8 to 6.

It is given out that McAndries, the second baseman of the Salt Lakes last year is coming to Portland to sign with the Standards for the season

A HIGH JINKS MARRIAGE.

An "Oregonian" Reporter Tells What He Saw at the Barracks—A Huge, Noisy Farce

The Salvation Army barracks Thursday night was filled with an audience that left little vacant space in any part of the room Every seat was occupied and those who were not so fortunate were glad to find standing space at the rear end of the hall. The audience was a mixed one composed of alleged saints, sinners, and know nothings, with a large preponderance of the latter

The occasion was a wedding within the Salvation Army Captain S. Hockstra, of Portland and Cadet Eva Sutton, of The Dalles were the contracting parties. The warriors of the army occupied seats upon the platform and in the front end of the hall, and if noise is any test of fighting qualities, they were all in fighting trim that evening for H's satanic majesty

The exercises opened with singing, shouting and praying and ever and anon there were interludes of "Glory, Hallelujah, and 'Amen A large, able-bodied spiritual warrior played a sort of accompaniment on a bassdrum One thing the reporter noticed about these exercises was the utter and sublime disregard of all order and time. Everyone shouted whenever moved by the spirit, and the spirit apparently was pretty much occupied all the time, for at times all shouted at once.

Next came a short period of experience telling, during which a number of the more active members unburdened their minds by telling the audience why they were jubilant over with salvation jubilation The burden of their complaint seemed to be that the way is ever getting brighter.

The bride and groom together with the bridesmaid and the groom's best man up to this time had been quartered in a room on the floor above The bridal train now came down, and all took seats on the front bench on the platform. Each was attired in the regulation Salvation Army costume, and wore a white sash tied in a bow over the right shoulder

The marriage ceremony was performed by a minister from East Portland according to the rites of the Salvation Army The bride and groom stood up and repeated after the minister that they were taking each other for continued companions in the way for richer or poorer, for better or worse, until 'death do us part,' The groom placed the ring on the bride's finger, and the minister, in the name of God the state of Oregon and the Salvation Army, declared them man and wife.

The bride and groom were each called upon to say something which they did amidst the din of an animated conversation in the audience, and numerous expressions of joy among the salvationists upon the platform.

The audience were then requested to bring out their handkerchiefs and wave them vigorously while a song was sung that sounded something like three cheers and a tiger Several hundred handkerchiefs of all shapes, sizes and colors were produced in a moment, and then the performance commenced There were handkerchiefs—green white, red, blue, yellow and crushed strawberry—and while these were being twirled in the air an in the entire audience assumed a brindle cast, the shouts that arose from the audience was deafening.

After this was over and the noise had somewhat subsided, more story telling and pithy talking [illegible]. One man started the audience [illegible] get married, and then said he himself had been married three times. He explained himself by telling his hearers that first he married Jesus, then the Salvation Army, and lastly his wife. His wife, who was sitting on the rostrum also gave assent by chiming in with "Glory to God"

After several more had declared themselves, in no uncertain terms, knowing their love for the work of fighting the devil with fire, the master of ceremonies stated that a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the newly married couple, they were to be sent on a honeymoon to Albany Ice cream at fifteen cents per dish closed the wedding feast and the meeting broke up in admirable disorder

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

THE FREE BATH HOUSE.—T A Stevens who has from its inception, been one of the prime movers in the free bath house project, stated to a reporter that the matter would have to be gone ahead with at once. There yet remains some money to be collected before the contract can be let or any work on the building taken up but as soon as this is done the bath house will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The celebration of the 100th anniversary of Washington's inauguration, which absorbed so much attention and time as well of several who are active workers in the bath house project has been one cause of delay. The great necessity of a free bath house, however, is sufficient guarantee that the public will see that it is built as soon as possible. It is one of the most needed institutions in a city situated as Portland is and this fact should be thoroughly understood before several more boys are drowned in the river to make it apparent. The financial committee will finish their work of taking subscriptions as soon as possible and the public no doubt will respond liberally thereby hastening the realization of the project.

THE COUGARS ARE HERE.—The two cougars donated to the city park by the officials of the Oregon & California Railway Company arrived yesterday afternoon, but not exactly in first-class condition. The animals are small and very much emaciated, and present the appearance of having undergone fasting and privation The smaller one of the two is unable to control its hind quarters, and looks as though its back might be broken. Parkkeeper Myers gave them some water, which they drank ravenously and indicated extreme thirst. Food was also procured for them later in the day but they were given but little at a time, as too much of it might have proved fatal Mr. Myers will build a larger pen for them at once and by careful nursing it is thought that the two animals will survive.

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.—The foreman of the Gambrinus brewery yesterday stated to a reporter that the refusal of the union men to work, when their comrade, Fritz Holmes, received his discharge has worked no hardship whatever to the company. The union men stepped out without making any trouble or threats of any kind and new men were obtained to take their places. The new men will be kept if they are capable of doing their work whether they have any affiliation for the union or not. Every thing was working smoothly yesterday and no further trouble is anticipated. The union men quit work in devotion to the principles of their order and as a protest to the discharge of Holmes.

HOLMES BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The following students have taken positions in business houses in Portland and the Sound: Grace M. Pierce, Ann Tregallas, Charles Steel, Georgine Grenier, Mrs. Belle Shipler, Kittie Reed, F Vina Combs, Ella Briggs, Lillie Rogers, Lizzie Hamilton, Anna Parmenter, Lilly Goddard, Guy R. Powers and Carrie Millard. At no time in the history of this school has there been such a demand for office help, especially stenographers, as during the past months, and the demand has not been able to supply the demand for good help. Better salaries are paid than ever before, and better work is required.

THE COLOMA IN PORT.—The trim little bark Coloma, Captain Cyrus Noyes, came into port at 10 o'clock last night in tow of the Ocklahama and docked at McCraken's wharf The tow boat Ocklahama with the bark in tow made the run up from Astoria in sixteen hours, the vessel drawing over sixteen feet. Messrs. George H. Strowbridge and A J Vantine, who made the round trip on the Coloma, report having spent a very pleasant time in the Oriental land, and an uneventful homeward bound trip. The Coloma has a large cargo, principally Japanese and Chinese merchandise

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.—Captain U Sebree, U. S lighthouse inspector, and Major Handbury U S. engineer left on the boat last night for Astoria From Astoria they will embark on the lighthouse tender Manzanita and proceed on a tour of inspection south from the mouth of the Columbia river Stops will be made at all the lighthouses along the coast and the buoyage will be inspected at the same time. They will also make a visit to the mouth of the Umpqua river for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed new lighthouse. The trip will perhaps consume a week or ten days

LUNCH.—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church in view of its early abandonment propose to give two elegant farewell lunches at the old church building, corner of Third and Washington streets, on Tuesday and Wednesday next May 7 and 8, from 12 to 2 o'clock, the proceeds to be applied to the furnishing of the new stone church now nearing completion Elaborate preparations have been made and the lunch is expected to be equal to anything of the kind ever given in the city All are invited.

WENT HOME REJOICING.—The Swiss family who arrived here from their little farm on the Sandy river, in destitute circumstances, several days ago, left the city yesterday rejoicing Through the efforts of the city board of charities and several kind-hearted citizens they were enabled to obtain the necessary amount with which to pay the entry fee on their government land, and with this they go back to further improve their homestead

HO! FOR MOUNT HOOD.—Yesterday the Portland, Mount Hood & Eastern Railway Company was organized by the election of the following officers President, R. P Earhart vice-president and general manager W. A. Banta, secretary and treasurer, D. C McKercher Stock books will be opened May 10, surveyors will be in the field between Portland and the base of Mount Hood within ten days.

THE DANUBE-ALLIANCE INVESTIGATION United States inspectors of steam vessels Ferguson and McDermot, have virtually concluded their investigation of the Danube-Alliance collision Yesterday they were busy swearing the witnesses The testimony, which is very voluminous, will have to be thoroughly reviewed, which will take about one week, when a decision will be rendered

THE NEXT ATTRACTION.—The attraction following Mme Janauschek will be Professor R E F Burns the celebrated mesmerist This gentleman comes to us well recommended and as his work is wonderful, will no doubt succeed in filling New Park theater, especially as he can make his subjects do all he desires them to do

A DENIAL.—Miss Alice Gibson mentioned as having with Edna Ray bought up the evidence against C. H. McIsaac, charged with forgery called at this office yesterday and denied having had anything to do with the matter, stating that she knew nothing about the transaction or the whereabouts of the draft.

ONLY TWO WEEKS.—Owing to Eastern engagements, Mme Janauschek will have but two weeks to play the important cities of the North Pacific coast Manager Howe has arranged for this great artist to open his new theater at Tacoma, which will be ready Friday evening, hence the madame's brief season in Portland.

CHEAP LOTS.—Brush's addition to East Portland just placed on the market consists of high sightly lots, inside the city limits and are sold on easy installments at remarkably low prices by Gambell & Brush No 8 Stark street See add under new to-day

DR. HARLOW B DRAKE.—Has moved his office from 190 B street to room 8, Portland Savings Bank building where his office hours will be from 8 30 to 10 A M and 1 to 3 P M He will be at his home, 290 B street, from 6 to 7 30 evenings

THE OPERA WILL CONTINUE.—For to morrow only the sale of the $4 hats as the sale Saturday was an entire surprise to the ladies. A big line of black lace straws, in all the newest shapes. Remember, a special bargain every day

AT HAYNES & HENDEE, JR. is the place to go for fine photographs at $3 per dozen, as they are receiving all the time the latest novelties from the East which are far superior to the photographs at a dollar a dozen.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Boys and Girls Aid Society will be held next Tuesday evening Rev Arthur Brown will deliver an address and the annual reports of officers will be read

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.—H. Clappenius and H. E. Doach, of Minerva lodge, No 19, I O O F, have been elected as representatives to the grand lodge which meets at McMinnville May 15.

PORTLAND GETS HER SCHOOL MONEY.—County School Superintendent Wetzell has given school clerk Allen a check for $40 581 25, Portland's share of the county school fund just apportioned

A LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Articles incorporating the Portland Live Stock Exchange were filed yesterday by Joseph Cook W S Young and W B Cunningham. The capital stock is $1000.

THE "CONOVER PIANO," used at the last Courson concert and which was so much admired, is now on exhibition with other styles at the music studio of L Friedenrich, Labbe building.

LAST DAY.—Those wishing to see the large Electric Clock at 130 First street, must avail themselves of the opportunity to-day, as the exhibition closes this evening

FINE WORK.—E W Moore the photographer 29 Washington street, is at present doing some of the finest work in his line that we have ever seen

THE MAY FESTIVAL of the Portland Social Turn Verein will be on the 26th day of May at Turner's Park at Sellwood.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL.—Cures Catarrh deafness, rheumatism malaria, neuralgia. Free tests. 232 First street.

CUT-FLOWERS, and bedding plants. Burkhardt Bros' florists, Twenty-second and G

PIGS IN CLOVER PUZZLE for sale by C. H. Wilcox, [illegible] First street

BEYOND THE WILLAMETTE.

Gleanings From the East Portland Reporter's Note Book.

New Home for the Odd Fellows' Orphans—Flower Thieves—Tea Party—Saved the "Old"—Amusement Room.

The Odd Fellows of this state own a 100-acre tract of splendid land near Fairview, and a few years ago commenced the construction of a home for the orphans of the members of the order It was intended that this building should be finished several years ago but nothing has been done on the structure or grounds for about three years Two years ago, when the grand lodge was in session in East Portland an excursion was given, and all the members of that body went out and looked at the place. It was hoped that an interest would be inspired in the order throughout the state that would result in the completion of the building. All the members were much delighted with the place and for a time it seemed that the plans would be carried out. But action has been deferred until now it is reported that an effort will be made to complete the building by subscription from the members It is estimated that the work can be done for $6000, and it is proposed that from the 700 members in Portland and East Portland $500 a month can be raised, and the entire sum subscribed within a year It would seem that there should be no trouble about securing the funds required in the way indicated The grounds are located between the O R & N railroad and the Columbia river and a most magnificent view is afforded from the top of the building The tract must have increased in value very largely since the order first came into possession It is probably worth $200 an acre.

FOUND A HOME.

Last Monday a little girl about twelve years old was found at the I street depot after the train had arrived from the south, crying bitterly On inquiry it was ascertained that she had come from Oregon City, and had not even an acquaintance in East or West Portland It was also learned from her that she had been brought to this state from Kansas by her uncle, her father being dead, some time ago, and not being able to accomplish anything here, he left the child at Oregon City in charge of some one and returned to Kansas. Why the child did not remain in Oregon City is not known At any rate, she came here, she says, to obtain employment but when she arrived she was frightened and did not know what to do. She was taken to the home of a kind lady in this city and given a good home, where she will be cared for Why her uncle should have been so heartless as to leave the mere child among strangers is impossible to understand, except on the theory that he wanted to get rid of her.

THE WHISKY WAS SAVED

Some man from the country dropped into Mr. Morris's harness shop, yesterday afternoon, to get a harness, leaving his team standing in the street, He was gone but a few minutes, but when he came out the team and wagon were nowhere to be seen It transpired that the team had started away on their own hook increasing their speed as they went. They ran several blocks when some one sprang into the wagon, seized the lines, and stopped the team. There was a jug of whisky in the wagon that was jolted out but the jug was not broken and so the whisky was saved.

FLOWER VANDALS

Complaint is made from different parts of the city that flower vandals have been committing depredations. Flower gardens have been entered, plants and bushes ruthlessly trampled down and flowers carried off This has continued for some time, and the people whose grounds have thus been invaded have made up their minds to take measures to stop the depredations. It is not at all a pleasant experience to go out in the morning and find the flower garden, over which so much care is bestowed, in a state of chaos, and it will be unhealthy for the vandals should they be caught.

PLEASANT TEA PARTY

The Ladies' Mission Society of the Presbyterian church gave a very pleasant tea party at the residence of Judge J. L. Wait Friday afternoon. There was an attendance of about fifty, and the afternoon passed off very pleasantly, the company being entertained with excellent music. The object of the party was to raise funds for building a church on the Umatilla Indian reservation. A Presbyterian church will be built there by that denomination, and all the churches in the state will combine to raise the necessary funds.

MADE AN IMPRESSION

Painters were engaged in painting the front part of the old "New Deal" store yesterday They painted the awning posts several times, and every time the paint was transferred to the coats of men who insisted on embracing the posts. Crowds of men lingered around those posts as if they were irresistibly attracted. After wasting several dollars' worth of white paint and causing no end of profanity he put up a sign on each post warning all that they were newly painted.

FITTING UP ANOTHER ROOM.

The Y M C A of this city are fitting up another room which will be the amusement hall. It will be carpeted and made neat and comfortable. Into this room will be placed all the games, and it will be reserved especially for amusements. This will relieve the reception, and reading rooms. Improvements are constantly being made and before long the association will be well equipped

SPECIAL SERVICES

Rev. A J. Hanson will occupy the pulpit of the Centenary M E church to-day at 11 o'clock. In the evening Mrs. M. C Wire, secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society for the Oregon conference, will deliver an address on the workings of the society.

SOLD TWELVE ACRES.

Mr Charles Lamberg, a gardener on Hawthorne avenue, has sold his place, which consisted of twelve acres, for $10,000 to a syndicate of Portland men It is regarded as very cheap. The place secured is a fine tract.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs Kirk Sheldon took her departure for San Francisco yesterday evening.

The Y M C A will repeat the entertainment given in Odd Fellows's hall in about two weeks

BEFORE THE BLIND GODDESS

Cherry Paid the Costs—Cody and Perkins—Stewart in the Toils—Frank E White Arrested.

P L. Cherry, the British vice consul from Astoria, who was brought to the city on a bench warrant, for failure to answer a summons to appear in the United States district court as a witness in the case of William Tucker vs the ship Otterspool, appeared in court before Judge Deady yesterday morning, and stated his reasons for refusing to obey the summons.

Mr Cherry said he was under the impression that by virtue of his office he was exempt from the process of law, and for that reason he did not answer the subpena served on him The court had taken pains to look the matter up and informed Cherry that only diplomatic officers enjoyed immunity from arrest and the process of law Believing, however, that Cherry maintained his position in good faith, and in the belief that he was only claiming a just privilege the court let him go with the payment of costs of the arrest, which amounted to $14 70

A HARD CASE IN THE TOILS

Henry Stewart, an 'ex-con aged about 50 years, sat in the dock of the police court yesterday with two charges opposite his name on the docket

Early last Sunday morning he entered the room of Caspar Kilgore, in the Garfield house, on S and Thirteenth streets, and stole a watch and chain a coat and vest and a pair of suspenders, which he detached from a pair of new trousers. The latter, it is supposed, he did not take because they were too small for him

John Kilgore proprietor of the Garfield house met Stewart last evening and attempted to run him down, but relinquished the chase on the latter covering him with a revolver. Officer Holsapple happened along, about this time and took a hand in the picnic. He, too, was covered by Stewart but on presenting his own gun the thief's courage fell and he lowered his pistol Mr Holsapple placed him under arrest and took him to the police station where he was recognized as a man arrested last winter with a quantity of burglars tools in his possession. On being searched the stolen watch and chain were found secreted about his clothing

In the police court yesterday he was fined $40 for carrying a concealed weapon and on the charge of larceny in a dwelling he waived examination and was held in the sum of $1000.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Friday evening Mr Eugene Protzman of the firm of Protzman & De France swore out a warrant in Justice Phelan's court against Frank E. White, who had done some collecting for the firm, charging him with embezzlement. The warrant was placed in the hands of J J Fitzsimmons, a deputy sheriff, who was instructed to give it to Constable Alex. Keegan for service. This he failed to do, however, according to Keegan's statement. Another warrant was issued by the court and placed in Mr Keegan's hands yesterday and by 6 o'clock P. M., White was lodged in jail

It is alleged that while in the employ of the firm named, White embezzled the sum of $70 50. He acknowledged his guilt and refunded $20, promising to return the rest in a few days but not doing so the firm caused his arrest.

LICENSED TO MARRY

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for J H Waite and Manda Guthrie, Walter A Reid and H C Morrison, Frank Wynn and Anna Geer Geo W Phillips and Mary H Stokes H. R. Stephens and Louisa Stecker

MORE TIME FOR CODY AND PERKINS.

Judge Stearns yesterday allowed C B. Perkins and J J Cody, convicted of felonious assault and mayhem respectively, ten days' additional time to file bills of exceptions.

SUIT FOR A SMALL SUM.

In the state circuit court, yesterday James Graham sued Louis Rose to recover $25 for work done.

COURT NEWS—BOILED DOWN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

William Tucker vs. The Otterspool argument of counsel and case submitted order issued [illegible] R. L Cherry pay costs of warrant of arrest and to stand committed until the same is paid; account of R. H. Lamson, clerk of the United States court, presented and approved.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A M, Tuesday, May 7.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

Frederick V. Holman vs. John Hale et al.; dismissed.

Charles Weed vs. Arthur R. Heintz, motion to confirm and motion to set aside referee's report argued and submitted.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAKE.

The Grand Jury Outlines Its Work and Is Discharged for the Term.

The grand jurors yesterday made their final report, accompanied by a few indictments and not true bills, which were given ahead of time in yesterday's paper, and were discharged The final report was very brief. District Attorney McGinn advised the grand jury not to make a report, but they thought best that they should be heard from This is what they had to say

"We commenced our labors January 21 and since that time have been in session fifty four days and as part of our labors have found and presented to the court forty indictments and sixteen not true bills and have reported on twenty two matters which were called to our attention for the first time.

"We have also, as a part of our duty enjoined by law inquired into the management and condition of what is known as the poor farm as well as the management and condition of the public prisons of the county These were found to be in good order and the inmates well cared for The food was found to be wholesome.

"We have no recommendations to make unless it be that the right and left wings of the old house on the poor farm be torn down and destroyed, as it has become impossible to keep this part of the poor farm clean The exertions made by the city and county authorities further to provide jail accommodations, makes it unnecessary for us to make any further recommendations."

WILL THE NORTHERN PACIFIC WITHDRAW?

The Company Reported To Be Reconsidering Its Determination.

General Freight Agent B Campbell, of the O R. & N Co, left last night for St Louis to attend the meeting of the transcontinental association called for May 9 to consider the threatened withdrawal of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from the association.

Word came from St. Paul yesterday that the Northern Pacific is reconsidering its determination to withdraw and that its grievances will be redressed at the St Louis meeting.

The collapse of the association would follow the withdrawal of so powerful a factor as the Northern Pacific.

BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED.

Houses Being Built in All Parts of the City.

Building permits have been issued by the superintendent of streets to the following parties, to-wit

To Reed, Williams & Co., for the construction of two one and one-half story frame houses for H J Ijams on Caruthers street, between Third and Fourth streets, estimated to cost $1500 each.

To G W Brown, for the construction of a two-story cottage for Bishop Morris on Nineteenth and D streets, estimated to cost $3700

To Wm A. Jacobs, for the construction of a two-story house for George Hanman on North Tenth, between Stark and B streets, estimated to cost $1500

To G W Wisor for the construction of a one-story frame house for Frank Richet on Fifteenth and H streets estimated to cost $3000.

To D F Campbell, for finishing the lower portion of the Industrial Fair building, estimated to cost $3500

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS TAKE NOTICE.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the state of Oregon takes place in Portland Oregon, May 14 and 15, 1889

Headquarters and place of meeting at the parlors of the Gilman house on First street. The first session begins at 10 30 A. M., May 14 Every member is requested to be present, loaded with clinical facts, valuable papers and practical ideas.

Voluntary papers on medical subjects from any homœopath will be gladly received and duly presented before the meeting, but above all we want an application for membership from every good, live and active homœopathic graduate in the state.

Don't be indifferent and slow in this matter, but be one of us at our annual meeting A strong state society is a power in the land, and truly homœopathy deserves to be powerful

S. L. KING, Secretary.
GEORGE WIGG, President.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

Just received, a large invoice of five-acre tracts on the Base Line road, which we are now offering to the public in lots to suit at from $100 to $150 per acre. Newhurst Park is without doubt the prettiest tract that has ever been put upon this market. Excellent fruit soil, and water can be had at a depth of eighteen feet. Each tract faces on a road forty feet wide.

For terms and further particulars, apply to GEO L. STORY, 31 Stark street.

Pete's Cozy Saloon.

Pete Wilhelm's Cozy saloon at 64 Alder street opposite Masonic Temple, has been opened He will keep only the choicest wines and liquors, and beer on draught, and will be pleased to see all his old friends.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad the dining car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND OR., May 4, 1889

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch ge last 12 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Weather
Portland	29.70	—06	64	S	01	Cloudy
Olympia	29 68	—06	60	S	.04	Cloudy
Roseburg	29 64	—20	54	S	04	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29 82	—12	50	S	06	Rain
Sacramento	29 90	—05	64	E	46	Rain
Angeles	29 62		52	W	04	Cloudy
Spokane	29.66		58	SW	T	Cloudy
Walla Walla	29.66		60	SW	T	Rain
Canby	29 66	06	60	SE	24	Cloudy

Local Report

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar	Ther	Rel Hum.	Direc of Wind	Vloc of Wind	Rain	W'thr
5 A M	29 78	48	96	SE	Light	1	Clo'y
5 P M	29.76	54	71	S	6	01	Clo'y

Maximum temperature 69 minimum temperature 46 hight of river at 5 A M., 5.2 feet, change in past 24 hours, —00 feet.

	Normal	Mean	Excess or deficiency since 1st	Departure from Normal	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889
Temperature	55	52	—3	3	305
Precipitation	08	01	—07	69	—12.92

Average precipitation from July 1 to date, 46 41. Total precipitation from July 1 '88 to date 29 23. Deficiency in precipitation from July 1, '88 to date 16.18.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Indications for twenty four hours for Oregon and Washington territory Rain, southwesterly winds, brisk to high on the coast slightly warmer

PASSENGER LISTS

OVERLAND

Northern Pacific—Passed Missoula May 3 H D Kingsbury F A Bishop Harry W Moss W Newman, D W Wood, Mrs J Warner J Stemland and wife, W Spencer, W Hall G Lund Matilda Henderson, H W Haven H C Sargent C A Wilson and 181 second class

Oregon & California—Passed Medford G W Shaver and two daughters, Mrs. Johnson and daughter, Mrs Shaver John H Sanchey and wife, W Powell and lady, N Yanalnaehility W Blackley, Mrs. Harris, J McHenry, Mr Reed A. W Conklen and wife C F Crowell L. H Lewis J H Gross, Mrs. J H Gross Miss M. L. Wilkins Mr Smick H Horton, H Brown, L Samuel, A J McCanless and wife, Mrs. W T Horton, Mrs. Simpson, M V Oston and wife, C Welder, J C Stevenson and wife, C H Mare, W S Bowen G W Herr, D E. Kittridge, Frank E. Denal, W Moretherd W T Burney May Mt Felix Brunsebury, A Anderson, Dr. A J Kicklin and wife, J. Morris, J S. Meaders, M E. Brewell, G. E. Cleveland, A L. Freday Robinson Crusoe and fifty-seven second class.

Towne

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Best collection of Landscape Views of Alaska and Northwest Scenery
Take your babies to TOWNE."
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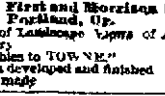

[illegible] BLOOD PURIFIER [illegible]

[illegible]

Having leased the large store, No. 27 Alder street, as an addition to our present one, we expect to be busy this week fitting it up for our Merchant Tailoring and Boys' and Children's Clothing Departments. To make room for our immense Spring Stock and to avoid moving more than is absolutely necessary, we will, during the coming week, sell the balance of our regular weight Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits at Cost.

A. [illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest

[illegible]

POPULAR

Clothiers and Hatters.

1789--George Washington--1889

A Few Particulars of Washington.

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia

Ancestry English

Vocation in early life, surveyor, when elected planter.

Residence when elected Mount Vernon, Va. Politics, Federalist.

Inaugurated in 1789

Age when inaugurated, 57 years

Was elected president twice, second term expiring March 4 1797

Died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1799

Age at death, 67 years

Cause of death, pneumonia.

Buried at Mount Vernon, Va.

Religious connection, Episcopalian.

SPECIAL.

Bargains in Spring and Summer

SUITS

Monday and Tuesday.

Indigo Blue Flannel Suits,
Only $10 a full suit.

[illegible] &

Corner First and Morrison.

E. J. Partridge PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
[illegible] St., Portland, Or.

LOST—BETWEEN THIRD AND MORRISON streets, small red leather purse containing gold and silver. Reward will be paid on delivery to Oregonian office.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200-202-204-206 FIRST ST,
6 AND 8 TAYLOR STS

ONE PRICE TO ALL

[illegible] Week

✦ FIRST AND ONLY ✦

SPECIAL SALE

FOR

THE SPRING SEASON

OF

Ladies' Beaded Wraps and Capes!

Ladies' Light-Weight Ulsters!

Ladies' Jackets and Modjeskalettes!

This is not a sale for profit, but a sale to clean out every Spring Garment and close the season on Wraps. The sale is for this week—ALL THE WEEK—REMEMBER. If you want a Spring Garment now is the time to buy one at factory price.

ALL THE WEEK.

Our $20.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For $14.50
Our 17.50 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 12.50
Our 16.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 11.50
Our 15.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 10.50
Our 14.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 10.00
Our 13.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 9.50
Our 12.50 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 9.00
Our 12.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 8.50
Our 11.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 8.25
Our 10.50 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 7.75
Our 10 00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 7.50
Our 8.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 6.50
Our 7.50 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 6.00
Our 7.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 5.50
Our 6.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 4.75
Our 5.00 Ladies' Beaded Wraps .... For 3.75

Above includes our Beaded and Lace Trimmed Wraps, Capes and Pelerines Every line included in this clean-up. No reserve

ALL THE WEEK.

Our $2.00 Ladies' Jackets For $1.25
Our 2.50 Ladies' Jackets For 1.50
Our 4.00 Ladies' Jackets For 3.00
Our 4.50 Ladies' Jackets For 3.50
Our 6.00 Ladies' Jackets For 4.50
Our 6.50 Ladies' Jackets For 5.00
Our 7.00 Ladies' Jackets For 5.50
Our 8.00 Ladies' Jackets For 6.00
Our 10.00 Ladies' Jackets For 8.50
Our 11.00 Ladies' Jackets For 8.75
Our 12 00 Ladies' Jackets For 9.00
Our 13.50 Ladies' Jackets For 10.00
Our 18.00 Ladies' Jackets For 13.50

100 LADIES' ULSTERS FOR $5.00 AND $8.50,

Our $10.00 Ladies' Ulsters .... For $ 7.00
Our 13.00 Ladies' Ulsters .... For 9.50
Our 14.00 Ladies' Ulsters .... For 10.00

600 Ladies' and Misses' Rubber Gossamers at factory cost for this week only All nice goods. No trash. We have a full line of the tight-fitting and dolman sleeves rubber gossamers.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200-202-204-206 FIRST ST,
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 5.

TESTED BY TIME.

The recent Washington centennial forced a re-examination of the character and career of that great man in the cold historical light of our own day, which is nearly ninety years distant from the date of his death. The world knows far more about Washington to-day than when Irving wrote of him more than thirty years ago; and yet Washington's fame has suffered nothing by this re-examination. He has gained rather than lost by the new light thrown upon his life by the most recent researches. As a man he has gained in that warmth of temperament that makes a man nearer and therefore dearer to the people; as a soldier and statesman, political thinkers on both sides of the water have marked his name higher than they did fifty years ago. The character and career of Lincoln has also been searchingly re-examined in the light of recent historical investigation, and he, too, gains rather than loses by this re-examination made twenty-four years after his death. He is clearly shown by the latest research to have been a greater man morally, and a wiser and more versatile statesman than he was rated by the most eloquent eulogist that voiced the lament of a grief-stricken people over their murdered shepherd. The fierce light that beats upon the throne never blighted the pure fame of Washington nor scorched the shining face of Lincoln.

In violent contrast with the fact that Washington and Lincoln have successfully endured the test of time, is the fame of Napoleon Bonaparte, who stands to-day in more complete moral nudity than was suspected even by hostile tory English historians, like Scott, Lockhart and Alison, when they wrote of his campaigns. When Napoleon was beaten at Waterloo even Englishmen felt a certain sympathy for his fallen greatness. When he surrendered to Captain Maitland everybody on the ship, from the captain down to the common sailors, treated him with deep respect. When he died at St. Helena not a tithe of his ineffable moral meanness was known that the researches of the great French historians, Lanfrey and Taine, have revealed. The publication of Napoleon's correspondence with his brother Joseph was so damaging to his moral stature that Napoleon III. suppressed it. The memoirs of Madame Remusat helped further to shatter the idol, as did those of the great Austrian diplomatist, Metternich. Among recent additions to the Napoleonic record is the republication of Bourrienne's "Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte," first issued in 1836. Bourrienne was Napoleon's fellow student and intimate friend at the military school of Brienne, and was his private secretary and confidant from 1797 to 1802. Bourrienne was guilty of peculation and was summarily dismissed by his master, who allowed Massena and Lannes to steal unpunished. In 1805, however, he was sent as minister to Hamburg, and was recalled in 1810, and after Napoleon's abdication in 1814 Bourrienne was so obsequious to the Bourbons that Napoleon excluded his name from the amnesty proclaimed during the hundred days. He died in an insane asylum in 1834. Lucien Bonaparte considered Bourrienne's picture of Napoleon as general and consul as fair and satisfactory, but agreed with Marshal Marmont in saying that his description of Napoleon as emperor was inaccurate, because he told not what he had himself seen and heard, but what others had told him. Metternich declared these "Memoirs" as entirely in accord with his own observation of Napoleon. The six years of Napoleon's life from 1796 to 1802, which are conceded by Lucien Bonaparte to have been accurately pictured by Bourrienne, included a most important part of Napoleon's career—the great campaigns of Lodi, Arcola, Rivoli, the Egyptian campaign and that of Marengo. It includes the rise of Napoleon from general to first consul, the dispersion of the council of five hundred and all the political machinations by which Napoleon circumvented all his rivals, like Moreau, and gradually upset the republic and on its ruins built an empire. Accepting as authentic the record of these six years, which Napoleon's ablest brother never disputed, it completely confirms the fidelity of the picture drawn by Madame Remusat. Bourrienne describes Napoleon as "daubing ink on the empress's dress that she might not wear it again, roughly accosting ladies at balls to shout at them that they are wearing their gowns a second time in his presence, causing milliners who displease him to spend the night in prison, attempting suicide on a reverse." He is described as full of low cunning, even in his filthy vices. He often selected his mistresses from women of whom he hoped to obtain political information; he had the sentimental vein that is not seldom the part of a selfish, insincere nature, for he wept profusely over the fate of those he sent to the scaffold; he was so full of petty spitefulness that he seemed to take as much delight in disgracing a woman he did not like as he did in driving a king from his throne at the point of the bayonet. Personally and socially he seems to have been a boor in his court life, whether at his private table with Josephine or in the public display of the drawing room.

Marshal Duroc, whom he loved as much as such a mortal could love anybody, was in love with Hortense, and his love was returned; but Napoleon forced Hortense to marry his brother Louis, king of Holland, who did not want to marry her, and banished his ablest brother, Lucien, from court because he married to please himself and refused to repudiate his wife.

Bourrienne admits that Napoleon shot 3000 prisoners to death at Jaffa in 1799, but he justified Napoleon's action as a military necessity, as there was not sufficient food. Lanfrey, however, says that there was plenty of food. The poisoning of those hopelessly ill of plague in the hospital at Jaffa, Bourrienne admits and does not censure.

Napoleon was a marvelous mixture of genius and meanness. His code was of valuable service to the civilization of all the countries to which it has been extended, and up to the peace of Tilsit his wars were justifiable and a blessing rather than a bane to Europe. But the dark side of his picture is black as night. A liar, a libertine; treacherous, insincere, selfish; indifferent to individual rights; ungrateful,—the excuse for all his shameless acts was the plea that the ordinary laws of justice, humanity, and morality that were good and necessary for the average human society, were neither good nor necessary for a man who in his abounding egotism declared that he who towered above millions, like Cæsar, had a right to be law unto himself. Byron says that a single step into the right would have made Napoleon a Washington; but this is but a half truth, for Napoleon was so utterly destitute of moral sensibility that he stepped to the right as coldly as he stepped to the wrong, purely as a matter of present policy. He never shot an enemy out of pure love of cruelty or revenge, and he never spared a man from any sense of humanity. He shot as he spared, as a matter of personal, selfish policy. Men and women were no more to him than the Israelites were to their taskmaster, Pharaoh. The nearest approach to Napoleon in this frightful moral indifference and brutal intellectual cynicism was Marlborough, who was as cold, as treacherous, as untruthful, as serenely selfish in public and private life, as mercenary a libertine, with the saving grace that Marlborough ceased to be a libertine after he became a husband. What a contrast to the moral wreck that history has made of Napoleon and Marlborough, and the increasing moral and civic greatness with which history clothes the names of Washington and Lincoln!

A GOOD REASON.

The New York *Sun* points out that the reason why so many able women are indifferent to woman suffrage is because they perceive that the legal emancipation of woman is so complete to-day without the suffrage that under the law they are better off than men. In all occupations for which they are physically fitted women have as good a show as men, and in many are beating men in the competition. The *Sun* says that it is "easier for a girl to earn her living in New York at the present day than it is for a man. The census of the state of Massachusetts for 1885 shows that many more women than men are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, of clothing, and of articles of raiment in general. Though the number of scholars in the schools is about the same for both sexes, women greatly preponderate as teachers, and as domestic servants they have an even more decided advantage. The development of the telegraph, the telephone, and the typewriter has also opened to them avenues of employment in which they have the advantage over men. As clerks in shops, too, they are displacing the ruder sex, and more and more of them are entering the public service."

It is the perception of these facts that thins the ranks of the agitators for woman suffrage in this country and keeps able women, like Mrs. Josephine Lowell, who is a distinguished working member of the New York State Board of Charities and a sound working philanthropist, aloof from the suffragists. Grant Allen in the *Forum* for May, discussing woman's place in nature says: "The males are the race; the females are merely the sex told off to recruit and produce it. All that is distinctively human is man: the field, the ship, the mine, the workshop; all that is truly woman is merely reproductive; the home, the nursery, the schoolroom." "This very necessity for telling off at least a considerable number of the women for the arduous duties of human maternity, prevents the possibility of woman as such ever being really in any deep sense the race. It is human to till, to build, to navigate, to manufacture; and these are the functions that fall upon man." "The males have built up human civilization and have made the great functionally acquired gains in human faculty, while the females have acted as mere passive transmitters of these male acquisitions."

POST MORTEM EULOGY.

The Dallas *Itemizer* has drawn a line at the publication, gratuitously, of long obituary notices of persons who were unknown beyond the small circle of a country neighborhood. It also objects to the system of thanking friends, through a card published at the expense of the newspaper, for kindness shown in sickness and courtesies extended at funerals, remarking in connection with the latter that "as a matter of course well mannered people are always thankful for such attentions and there is no need to publish the fact."

These points are well taken not only on pecuniary, but upon common sense grounds. The newspaper cannot afford to give up its space to merely personal matters of any kind without pay, and even then it must discriminate carefully if it would save the editor from constant annoyance and the proprietor from the necessity of appearing frequently as defendant in a suit for libel.

But there is quite another phase to this matter of post mortem eulogy, that deserves consideration. The long obituary, attributing virtues to a dead man, that no one suspected him to possess while living, is profitless, even if the recital is confined to simple facts, but when as often happens, the desire to say something pleasing of the dead urges the chronicler beyond the confines of truth it is only less pernicious than the utterance of falsehoods about a person while living.

The proverb that exhorts the living not to speak ill of the dead is one so universally and generously regarded that many a chance to read a wholesome lesson to humanity on wasted opportunity is passed by in silence. While the feeling that gave the familiar proverb birth fully endorses its observance, it is scarcely fair to insist upon a leaning to the other extreme, and to require eulogy to be bestowed upon a man whose life record does not warrant or bear it out. A decorous silence in such instances is the bestowal of the kindliest, most considerate charity. A steady recognition of its simple offices in the past would have prevented the epitaph from being, what it long ago became, a synonym for exaggeration, if not for untruth.

A PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

It is a fact reasonably well established that residents of Oregon, almost without exception as to locality, might enjoy immunity, to a much greater extent than they do, from fevers and other ordinary types of disease, by proper attention to common sanitary rules and intelligent care as to their surroundings. Notwithstanding this fact, however, there is scarcely a month during the year in which reports do not come from some section of the sudden and alarming prevalence of typhoid fever, followed by a sad chronicle of deaths.

Corvallis is just now taking its turn at this lingering, painful and so frequently deadly disease, and it is gratifying to note that, while recording its ravages, the Benton *Leader*, published at that place, takes the scourge out of the list of visitations of Providence, boldly catalogues it as a preventable disease and censures the people for not seeking the cause, while bewailing the effect. Says that journal:

> Every time there is a death by typhoid fever it emphasizes the necessity of sanitary regulation in this city. Unless medical science is all at fault typhoid fever is altogether caused by preventable conditions of filth. The prevalence of this fever here for some months is perfect proof that there is some cause for it in the unhealthful condition of the town. The cesspools are no doubt a principal cause of sickness here. They poison the wells. There is no delusion so strong as that which makes people believe that because the water of their wells is cool and clear and sweet tasting, that it is therefore clean. As a matter of fact, that kind of water may be the most dangerous because of its apparent purity. We have a healthful climate, and it is of no use in the world for any healthy person to die here from any such fevers as we have been having. The cause is plainly traceable. Let us remove it.

Such expression as this discounts the old idea that counseled submission as to a divine decree to the infliction of disease, and a pious resignation to the death that was its result. Its position is fortified by science and fully endorsed by common intelligence, while the fact that it proclaims is as demonstrable as any other problem in the wide domain of cause and effect.

W. E. Hawkins, who shot and killed F. H. Ogle in Salem a few days ago has come to the period of sober second thought and stands appalled in the presence of the penalty that his crime has involved. The *Capital Journal* says: "Since Ogle's death Hawkins has come to a realization of what he has done. He is nervous and weak, smokes incessantly and is greatly depressed." A state of mind that a week ago would have saved a life, and insured his own life and liberty, comes now too late. Truly the world does not lack illustration of the truth of the proverb: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

Paris Exposition.

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

The "Wishing Not To Be Known" Club's Dancing Party—Wallace-Rice and Other Weddings—Personal Mention.

The past week has been very gay socially. The W. N. T. B. K. Club's highly enjoyable party on Monday evening was the most notable event of the week from a social point of view. On Tuesday the grand regimental ball at the Industrial fair building was a huge success in every particular. A number of weddings, the most prominent being the Wallace-Rice affair of Wednesday. The event of the present week will be the Savier-Washburn wedding of Wednesday next. A full account of whatever of interest has taken place during the week past will be found chronicled below:

The W. U. T. B. K. Club.

On Monday evening a dancing party was given by a number of young ladies who have formed themselves into a club bearing the cabalistic initials W. U. T. B. K. for a name. The affair was given at Assembly hall, and is said to have been one of the most delightful ever given in the city. The barn-like looking old structure was decorated in a tasteful manner, and presented a brilliant appearance. Palms and other tropical plants were arranged in the corners and around the walls, while bright colored bunting gave the arena a dash of color. The music was exceptionally fine and Parsons, with his orchestra of twelve pieces, never gave such entire satisfaction or such inspiring music. The introduction of whistling novelties started particular comment. The supper, too, was far above the ordinary assembly feast, and the young ladies who so ably and successfully managed the party may feel entirely worthy when receiving the congratulations of the friends and guests. The attendance was unusually large, a number of visiting strangers being noticed on the floor. Those present were: Judge and Mrs. Matthew P. Deady, Mr. and Mrs. Hower, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. P. Anderson Beck, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hentsh, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. James McCraken, Dr. and Mrs. K. A. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Zera Snow, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Tuthill, Dr. and Mrs. Holt C. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCraken, Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mrs. Pinchote, Mrs. M. T. Cunningham, Mr. John McCraken, Mrs. John S. Mallory, Mrs. Anna Van Rensselaer, Mr. P. C. Schuyler, Mrs. Walter V. Smith, Miss Nina Adams, Miss Mabel Beecher, Miss Catlin, Miss Couch, Miss Durham, Miss Failing, Miss Emily Failing, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Mattie Hoyt, Miss Taylor, Miss Whalley, Miss Clara Whitehouse, Miss Wilson, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Clementine Wilson, Miss Sallie Lewis, Miss Louise Wilson, Miss Donelson, Miss Ladd, Miss Lee, Miss Burk, Miss O'Neil, Miss Pinchote, Miss Stout, Miss Lizzie Myrrick, Miss Winnifred Myrrick, Miss Beck, Miss Mabel Beck, Miss Nina Bevan, Miss Helen Burnside, Miss Eugene Cunningham, Miss Eugenie Smith, Miss Daisy Eaton, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Trevett, Miss Emily Trevett, Mr. Victor Smith, Mr. Sidney Hooper, Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. W. L. Boise, Mr. Scott Brooke, Mr. E. L. Brown, Mr. James Canby, Mr. H. R. Davidson, Dr. F. Eaton, Mr. J. C. Flanders, Mr. F. M. Gilbson, Mr. Frank E. Hart, Mr. Y. Holman, Mr. George W. Holman, Mr. Ralph W. Hoyt, Mr. George Hoyt, Mr. P. C. Kauffman, Mr. John King, Mr. John C. Lewis, Mr. S. B. Linthicum, Mr. W. S. Ott, Dr. T. B. Perry, Mr. H. J. Green, Mr. F. E. Strong, Mr. G. C. Strong, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Mr. J. M. Wallace, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. C. E. Chenery, Mr. Y. C. Lewis, Mr. George Stout, Mr. Lansing Stout, Mr. Sam Stout, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. T. Harris Bartlett, Dr. A. D. Bevan, Mr. Hamilton Brooke, Mr. Clinton Brown, Mr. Davis Burnside, Mr. James Laidlaw, Mr. Stewart Gordon, Mr. John Gibbon, Mr. C. R. Reynolds, Mr. C. H. Martin, U. S. A., Mr. Sample, U. S. A., Mr. J. P. O'Neil, U. S. A., Dr. Will Jones, Mr. R. Lombard and Mr. Sanderson Reed.

The Last Coursen Concert.

On Friday evening, Mr. Edgar E. Coursen gave the fourth and last of his second series of popular subscription concerts at Masonic hall. The attendance was very much larger than usual, owing, no doubt, to the fact that a number of well known amateurs were to take part in the programme. The selections were very acceptable to the bulk of the audience, although, perhaps, not so classical as they have been at times heretofore. Three of the numbers were rendered by a chorus of sixteen voices, trained by Mr. Coursen. The following ladies and gentlemen made up the chorus: Sopranos, Miss Helen M. Prentice, Mrs. E. T. C. Stevens, Mrs. James W. Tromp, Mrs. Edgar E. Coursen; altos, Mrs. J. A. Child, Mrs. J. R. Wyatt, Mrs. G. L. Sturgis, Miss Geraldine Coursen; tenors, Mr. W. J. Burns, Mr. F. W. Low, Mr. D. D. Oliphant, Mr. Ed. K. Hoover; basses, Mr. Paul Wessinger, Mr. J. P. Carson, Mr. H. P. Flint, Mr. Wm. Denholm. The first number on the programme was a part song, "The Mellow Eve is Gliding," by Holden, and was very well sung by the chorus, with the exception that at first the sopranos lacked volume and showed a suspicion of flatting, a defect which was somewhat overcome in the later numbers. Mr. Ed. K. Hoover next sang "This Very Hour," by Spicker. He was in excellent voice and gave, as always, entire satisfaction, but failed to respond to an encore. For his second number Mr. Hoover sang the "Bedouin Love Song," by Pinsuti, and was compelled to return in response to loud and sustained applause, and this time he sang "The Old, Old Story," by Campbell, with telling effect. The most finished and most artistic work of the evening was done by Mr. S. Freidenrich, the piano soloist of the evening. Mr. Friedenrich is a most accomplished musician but lately arrived from San Francisco. He has none of that swaying of the body, jerking of the head, or florid execution so often seen in the playing of professionals, but rarely if ever has a Portland audience had the pleasure of listening to such delicate fingering coupled with such perfect technique and method. No man, it is safe to say, ever gave such a performance. Miss May Cook, the talented daughter of Professor E. Cook, can alone, of all the pianists heard here, be compared to him. His first number was in two parts, *a*, "impromptu" by Chopin, *b*, "etude," "I Would I Were a Bird," by Henselt, both of which were beautifully played. As an encore he gave a flat major waltz by Moszkowski. His second number was "Spinnlied," by Litolff. The "Spinning Song," arranged for four violins by Fitzenhagen and rendered by Miss Daisy Horker, Miss Mamie Lippincott, Miss Florence Savier and Mr. Coursen, was well played and enthusiastically encored, each of the young ladies receiving many floral tributes. A violin never looks quite comfortable under a man's chin, but under a young lady's it is different; it is then the most graceful of all musical instruments. The chorus gave two other choral ballads: The "Song of the Triton," by Molloy, and "The Miller's Wooing," by Faning, both of which were well received. The seventh number on the programme was a duet by Mrs. Coursen and Miss Geraldine Coursen, but owing to a serious cold Mrs. Coursen had contracted, a bass solo was introduced in its place, and Mr. Paul Wessinger sang "Good Night, Farewell," by Kuecken, and in response to a hearty encore he sang a song from "The Waffenschmeid," by Lortzing. Taken as a whole the concert was a success.

Centennial Banquet.

The members of the French Club *Francais de Croissant*, will give a banquet to-day at M. Drouillhat's. The usual speeches, toasts, etc., will accompany the following excellent menu:

POTAGE.

Paysanne.

HORS D'ŒUVRE.

Jambon, Tomates, Radis, Saucisson.

POISSON.

Saumon, Sauce Mayonnaise.

Riesling.

ENTREES.

Fricandeau de Veau a la Voltaire, Petits Pois,

Gibelotte de Volaille a la Mirabeau,

Asperges.

Zinfandel.

ROTI.

Poulet de grains, Agneau de printemps, Salade.

Medoc.

DESSERT.

Choux a la Creme, Oranges, Fraises,

Gateaux, Fromage, Noix.

Champagne.

CAFE ET COGNAC.

Mrs. Weeks's Drive Whist.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. Weeks gave a most delightful whist party at their old family residence on Lownsdale street. Eight tables were provided, and the guests were quickly seated by lot or chance, and fell busily to work, but not quite with the accustomed silence. All the games marked on the score were played, and yet they were unsatisfied, and two couple were obliged to play tie games, resulting in Mrs. Dekum and Mr. Gilliland's winning the booby prize. Judge Watson and Mrs. Carson winning the first—as usual. The refreshments, especially the strawberries and cream, were delicious. All the members of the Souvenir Club were out in full force and their usual spirits. The list of the fortunate guests is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Noltner, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dekum, Mr. Robert Pittock, Mme. Von Bolton, Judge and Mrs. J. T. Watson, Judge and Mrs. C. B. Bellinger, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. H. Northup, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Durham.

Closing Party.

On Friday evening the Owl Club gave its closing party at Arion hall. The club parties have been among the most pleasant affairs of the season, and the one on Friday was a fitting finale to the gaiety. Among those present were: Mrs. Maddux, Mrs. George H. Kaiser, Mrs. Wm. Klumpp, Mrs. La Compte, Mrs. Stemme, Mrs. Anna Holmes, Mrs. G. M. Stack, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Wm. Walker, Mrs. S. B. Parrish, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Bath, Mrs. P. C. Wehr, Mrs. Von Rhein, Mrs. Weideman, Miss King, Miss Stemme, Miss Josie Sullivan, Miss Dr. Mira Brown, Miss Lizzie Hahman, Miss Carrie Lucas, Miss Agnes McDonald, Miss Maggie Torgler, Miss Carrie Torgler, Miss Beveridge, Miss Mary Bath, Miss Tessie Rogers, Miss Louise Bath, Miss Beck, Miss Kate Sharkey, Miss Price, Miss M. A. Cook, Miss Sharkey, Miss Gussie Marske, Miss Eva Fain, Miss Zubla Fain, Miss Lottie Smith, Miss Werlin, Miss Agness Eaton, Miss Maud Hickson, Miss Anna Hicklin, Miss Anna Dancke, Miss Hattie Thompson, Misses Penington, Miss Lulu King, Miss Works, Miss Fletcher, Miss Hisley, Miss Hattie Ross, Miss Annie Klein, Miss Annie Fuzzard, Miss Miller, Miss Minnie Henderson, Miss M. A. Estes, Miss Minnie Thompson, Miss Ada Jackson, Miss Ruhl, Miss K. Young, Miss Burk, Miss Hirsel, Messrs. J. D. McCauley, E. C. Robbins, G. H. Windfelder, Al Werlin, George Vedder, F. L. Maddux, John Bath, J. M. Maxwell, P. C. Wehr, Wm. Eaton, Charles Torgler, T. F. White, F. W. Torgler, J. H. Guerin, W. E. Jacobs, George H. Kaiser, C. Hardy, Ed Martin, A. J. Collins, L. Davenport, George Dickey, L. K. Pearson, Wm. Klumpp, Sam Smith, D. K. Donovan, John Sharkey, W. H. Hall, Orin Henderson, James Yane, H. C. Teller, — Powell, F. D. Dewey, John Rogers, F. Southard, E. E. Terbush, Dr. Noy Churchman, J. E. Werlin, — Eschke, Fred Henlon, H. Davenport, Will Farwell, Charles Kunz, F. Gundorf, G. M. Stark, R. J. Stewart, Will Starr, W. L. Whiting, J. Mitch, O. G. Holmes, A. Gibson, Wm. Walker, F. J. Fletcher, S. Webster, C. Kennedy, W. M. Clayson, Al Beran, G. C. Test, Fred Warren, C. Haines, Dr. C. C. Newcastle, Al Thomas, W. C. McKean, Ed Roberts, W. O. Powell, H. W. Beebe, E. Estes, J. W. Frazier, S. W. Woodward, H. Weideman, E. Scofield and J. Pritchett.

Jones—Schweigkhardt.

The wedding of Miss Cora L. Jones, of this city, to Mr. Julius Schweigkhardt, of Tacoma, was celebrated last Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 215 Eighth street. The parlors were brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated with cut flowers and tropical plants. The ceremony was pronounced at 9 o'clock by Rev. David Wetzell while the contracting parties stood beneath a wedding bell made of beautiful, pure white flowers. Immediately after the benediction and following the congratulations, the party passed to the spacious dining hall, where a sumptuous supper was served. The small hours of the evening were passed in dancing and other entertainments provided for the occasion. The bride is beautiful and accomplished and has a wide circle of friends in this city. The groom is established in business in Tacoma, the future home of the newly wedded pair. Among those present who witnessed the ceremony were: Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Morse, Mrs. Gertrude McGill, Miss Dr. Myra Brown, Miss Morse, Mrs. G. W. Jones, Messrs. Powell, Perkins, Pickett, Goldsmith, House, Beans, Barlow, Fenton, Barlow, Cross, Elliott, and Arthur and Louise Jones.

Wallace—Rice.

On Wednesday, at high noon, an exceedingly quiet, but exquisitely pretty wedding was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Wallace, corner of Nineteenth and K streets. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Kate Wallace and Mr. Stuart Rice, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The wedding was in the presence of the relatives of the contracting parties only. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and other tropical plants, while great quantities of roses, the bride's favorite flower, fairly filled the house with their presence as well as fragrance. Mr. and Mrs. Rice left on the afternoon train for San Francisco, and took the last Golden Gate special for New York. After a bridal tour of six weeks the young couple will return and make Tacoma their home, where Mr. Rice is engaged in business.

Carey—Provost.

On Sunday Miss Annie F. Carey was married to Mr. F. C. Provost, a prominent music dealer of McMinnville. The wedding was celebrated at the bride's home near Woodburn, Marion county, Rev. Father Blanchet officiating. Mr. Provost was formerly in the employ of Wiley B. Allen, of this city, and has many friends here and in East Portland who wish the young couple the best of good luck.

Cason—Lee.

On Monday evening, at the residence of the bride's mother, corner Sixth and J streets, East Portland, Miss Annie Cason was united in marriage to H. P. Lee, Rev. A. J. Brown, of this city, officiating. The young couple started at once for the Sound, and after their bridal tour will settle in Olympia, Washington territory, where they will reside in future.

Re-union at The Dalles.

On Sunday last there was a re-union of Mrs. S. L. Brook's Congregational Sunday school class at the residence of Mrs. Olivia Morgan, at The Dalles. The invitations were issued in the maiden names of the guests. The affair was given in honor of Mrs. Maud Grimes, formerly Miss Campbell, but the latter lady was unfortunately too sick to be present. The oldest member was Mrs. Sampson, who joined in 1859. At the supper table, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, were souvenirs, with the name of each guest and date of entering the class. Among those invited were: Mrs. Lulu Sampson, (formerly Miss Donnell,) Mrs. McForland, (formerly Miss Nellie Coffin,) Mrs. McForland, (formerly Miss Ella Bolton,) Mrs. Neilson, (formerly Miss Elvina Klindt,) Mrs. Hudson, (formerly Miss Amanda Thornbury,) Mrs. Kimersly, (formerly Miss Anna Thornbury,) Mrs. Crossen, (formerly Miss Alice Martin,) Mrs. Bosue, (formerly Miss Emma Herman,) Mrs. Thompson, (formerly Miss Emma Condon,) Mrs. Coffin, (formerly Hattie Condon,) Mrs. Abrams, (formerly Miss Alice McFarland,) Mrs. Bonney, (formerly Miss Annie Bunnell,) Mrs. Mays, (formerly Miss Geneve Wilson,) and Mrs. Herbert, (formerly Miss Minnie Wallace.)

Orchestral Union.

The third and last concert of the season will take place next Friday evening, May 10, at Masonic hall. The soloists on this occasion are Miss Bessie F. Biles, vocalist, and Miss May Cook, pianist. Miss Cook will play Schumann's great piano concerto, with orchestral accompaniment, a work that taxes the performer to the utmost, being replete with technical difficulties. Concert will commence promptly at 8:15 o'clock. The following is the programme:

Overture—"Zampa" .... R. Herold

Vocal Solo—"Of Thee I'm Thinking, Margereta" .... Meyer-Helmund

Piano Solo—"Concerto," op. 54 (with orchestra) .... Schumann

a. "Serenade," from 17th Quartette — for strings and flute .... Haydn

b. "Traumerei" .... Schumann

Symphony—No. 1, C major .... Beethoven

Vocal solo—Waltz song.

Selections—"Carmen" .... Bizet

Piano Solo—"Invitation a la Valse" .... Weber

March — "Coronation," from opera of Folkunger .... Kretschmer

Birthday Party.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Walker tendered a birthday party to their son Clarence at their home, No. 9 South First street, last Saturday evening. A large number of the friends of the young man were present and a pleasant evening was passed by all. Fruits and candies were served at intervals and at 11:30 the company sat down to supper, after which dancing was resumed. Messrs. Cook and Farrell, two well-known young musicians, were present, and gave several fine selections, the former using a guitar and the latter a mandolin.

Opening Assembly.

The first meeting of the Assembly Club for the season of 1889-90, will be held at Assembly hall next Friday evening, the 10th inst. The committee expect to issue invitations for the series early next week. There was some talk of engaging the dancing hall in the Industrial fair building, but it is too large, and the committee have determined not to depart from the old hall at present.

Mrs. Robertson's Luncheon.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. David Robertson gave a small but very delightful young ladies' lunch party. The following guests sat down to the handsomely decorated table at 1 o'clock: Miss Beck, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Eugenie Smith, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Emily Trevett, Miss Gilson, Miss Sallie Lewis and Miss Mabel Beck.

Meeting To-morrow.

To-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the Portland Woman's Union will hold its annual meeting at the chapel of Trinity church. All the members are cordially invited to be present.

Notes.

Miss Ladd gave a very elegant luncheon Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. J. N. Pinchote and Miss Pinchote.

On Wednesday evening Miss Failing gave a delightful dinner in honor of Miss Pinchote, Mrs. Montgomery's guest.

The report comes that Miss Lila Burr, of St. Louis, who will be remembered by almost everybody as having been Mrs. H. D. Green's guest last summer, is engaged to a wealthy young gentleman of Kansas City.

An excursion will be given next Sunday by Willamette Tribe No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men, to Columbia Grove, W. T. This is to be a celebration of St. Tammany's day all over the country by all Red Men lodges.

The grand concert given Monday night at Masonic hall for the benefit of St. Mary's academy was a great success. Under Mr. N. E. Skinner's able direction the affair went off with unusual eclat and netted a handsome sum for the beneficiary.

On Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock the wedding of Miss Louise Savier and Mr. R. C. Washburn, of Seattle, will be solemnized at Trinity church. A reception will be held immediately after the ceremony at the residence of Henry E. Jones. The bridal party will consist of Miss Florence Savier, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Helen Savier and several of the groom's Seattle friends acting as ushers, Mr. E. A. Strout being the best man.

Personal.

Mrs. H. D. Green is expected home to-day.

Miss Ada McCraken has returned from Seattle.

Mr. L. C. Gilliam returned on Wednesday to Spokane Falls.

Mr. R. C. Washburn, of Seattle, arrived in the city yesterday morning.

Miss Ruth Matthews, of Salem, spent several days in the city last week.

Mrs. B. G. Whitehouse left for Boston on Thursday, where she will visit relatives.

Mr. L. C. Wallace left for the East last night. He goes to visit relatives in the East.

Messrs. R. D. and Charles Cusick, of Albany, were in the city last week visiting relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Ellis, of Albany, are visiting in the city, and are the guests of Mrs. T. A. Shane.

Mrs. Holt C. Wilson and Miss Couch left Thursday for New York en route to Europe. Miss Virginia Lewis, Mrs. Handbury's daughter, accompanied them and will go as far as New York only.

Miss Wilcox leaves for the East a week from tomorrow. Miss Nona Adams will accompany her.

Mrs. J. V. Creighton, who has been to China on the American bark Colonia, arrived in the city last night.

The Misses Oakes, who have been visiting friends in this city, will leave for Baker City, their home, this evening.

Mrs. S. M. Mears is expected to arrive in the city to-day. She comes to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Louise Savier.

Mrs. J. K. Havely and daughter, Ethel, leave to-day over the Short Line, for a two months' visit at her former home, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Miss Grace Piper, of Salem, a sister of Mr. Ed. Piper, of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, was in the city last week, the guest of Mrs. Charles Hale.

Mr. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, is in the city. He is here to attend the marriage of his cousin, Mr. R. C. Washburn and Miss Louise Savier.

Lieutenant-Commander U. Sebree left last night for Astoria, where he will go on board the Manzanita and make an inspection tour of the coast south of the Columbia river.

Mr. Homer Hathaway, cashier of the First National bank of Pomeroy, is in the city on a few days' visit. Although this is his old home, he has not been here for eighteen months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchote, of New York, with their daughter, Miss Pinchote, have been the guests of Mrs. J. B. Montgomery for several days. They left on Thursday for Victoria, B. C.

Mrs. Fairman and her daughter, Miss Madge Fairman, of San Francisco, are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. T. B. Nicholson, of East Portland. Mrs. Fairman is a sister of Mrs. Nicholson.

Professor W. A. Phillips, M. D., and wife, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent the week in the city visiting Dr. and Mrs. B. E. Miller. Professor Phillips is one of the leading oculists of the East, and for many years has had the professorship of that branch of science in the Homeopathic hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution Dr. Miller graduated.

ELECTRIC POWER.

Development of electric power is yet in its infancy. But it has made progress enough to indicate very clearly that it is destined to produce more changes in the industrial affairs and economic conditions of civilized life than have been produced hitherto by any agency or force that has been brought under the control of man. The progress that has been made so far in turning electrical energy to the service of man makes it certain that its use will become practically illimitable. Its possibilities are yet, and probably will remain for a long period beyond human forecast.—*Oregonian.*

The application of electricity to the arts and sciences is no less marked than that to the human system. Dr. Darrin has made the subject of electric treatment a study for years, and has "harnessed and driven" it to the great benefit of suffering humanity, until his name has become a household word. That he does cure, is attested by the many cases handed us for publication, a few of which we here submit.

Engineer Joslin Rejoices.

Dr. Darrin—Dear Sir: For twenty-one years I have been afflicted with a disgusting discharge of the ear, from the effects of diphtheria and colds in the head. You cured me with one treatment by electricity and home treatment by medicines. I am engineer of the O. R. & N. road between The Dalles and Wallula, and reside at The Dalles, Or., where I can be referred to.

E. E. JOSLIN.

Another List of Cures by Dr. Darrin.

Geo. H. Papenberg, Tualitan, Oregon—Deafness 10 years so he could scarcely hear a sound, cured in 20 minutes.

Mrs. John McGinnis, Vancouver, W. T., paralyzed arm cured 10 years ago by Dr. Darrin, while in San Francisco.

Ex-Mayor C. H. Hill's son, of Albina, Oregon—Cured of an offensive discharge of both ears since 5 months old.

John B. Dougherty, Rocfie Harbor, W. T.—Hydrocele entirely cured and removed by one operation of 5 minutes.

Mrs. S. A. Wooden's girl, 94 Fifth street, Portland—Nervous debility and malarial fever and discharging ear, restored.

Wm. Altnow, Drewsey, Grant county, Oregon—Catarrhal deafness and ringing in the ears for 20 years, perfectly cured.

Mrs. S. W. Melzger, Gresham, Oregon, dyspepsia, liver complaint and pain in the stomach 23 years; restored.

Mrs. C. Magenson, Merchant's hotel, Portland, rheumatism, neuralgia and female troubles, cured permanently one year ago

W. F. Ogle, Seatco, W. T.—Liver and kidney complaint and dyspepsia, also deafness and whole system run down, cured.

William Little, Seattle, W. T.—Pain in the chest of over eight years' standing, entirely cured by electro-magnetic treatment.

J. W. Zumwalt, Albany, Or., (formerly of Mero, Wasco county, Or.,) cured of an aggravated case of rheumatism and spinal complaint.

F. P. Sawtell, Independence, W. T., dyspepsia and kidney complaint, pronounced Bright's disease by some physicians, restored.

A. T. Schoeps' daughter proprietor Northwestern hotel, corner Front and Clay streets, Portland, loss of appetite, liver complaint and rheumatic neuralgia for six months, cured.

Dr. Darrin's Place of Business.

Drs. Darrin can be consulted free at 235 Fifth street, corner of Main, Portland, and Occident hotel, Astoria, Oregon, until further notice. Office hours, from 10 to 4 o'clock daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness, or loss of desire of sexual power, in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed, and never published in the papers. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctor's office.

ARE THE OLDEST FAMILY STANDARD.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or other injurious mineral. Safe and sure always. For sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions for using with each package. Dr. Schenck's new book on The Lungs, Liver and Stomach SENT FREE. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

The Price of Coal & Coke Reduced.

On and after May 1, the price of Wallsend coal will be $9 in the Company's yard, or $10 delivered; coke, $6 in yard, or $7 delivered.

2m3 PORTLAND GASLIGHT CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — BARBER SHOP, CENTRALLY located, doing good business. 9½ N. First st.

BAKERY FOR SALE — INQUIRE 268 I ST., East Portland. 30a1m

FOR SALE — SMALL CAPITAL WILL BUY good paying business. Address N. O., care Oregonian. 2m7

FOR SALE—A SALOON ON FIRST ST. WELL fitted up and doing a good business; will be sold low. Inquire of JOHN ELSTON & CO., 106½ First st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SAW MILL AND shingle mill; plant located at Seattle, W. T. For further particulars address P. O. Box 497, Seattle, W. T. 3m8

WANTED—PARTIES TO ESTABLISH A GOOD paying manufacturing business in every town in the northwest; no experience; capital required, about $500. Address box 558, Portland, Or. 16tf

PARTNER—$3000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in the best paying cash business on First st.; elegantly fitted up store; rent $50; profit from $25 to $40 per day; money not all needed; owner sick; rare chance to suitable party. Particulars of T. A. SHANE, 48½ Washington st. 3m3

FOR SALE—A STORE AND HOTEL, WITH choice fruit grounds attached; choice garden ground; planter in good order; 20 miles south of Portland, on O. & C. R. R. and Willamette river, in the village of New Era; good reason given for selling. Communicate by writing, or call on owner, who will be at home only on Saturdays. Address J. CASTO, New Era, Clackamas Co., Or. May 1, 1889. 2m7

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE security, by M. G. GRIFFIN, Real Estate, Investment and Insurance (Fire, Life and Accident) Agent. Office, Room 19, Portland Savings Bank building, Second and Washington sts. 29a1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. HEIDEMAN, 86 2d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—LIGHT GRAY HORSE, right hind foot sore. Finder return to 220 First st.

FOUND—IN EAST PORTLAND, GOLD BUTTON hook. Finder may have the same by proving ownership at O st., between 12th and 13th. 4a2

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1861, Portland, Or.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

YOUNG MAN, 16 YEARS OLD, LIVING WITH parents, wishes respectable employment of some kind. Address RALPH, care Oregonian. 5m2

WANTED—A SET OF BOOKS TO WRITE UP during evenings by an experienced double entry bookkeeper; terms reasonable. Address Accountant, care Oregonian. 4m2

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A real estate office by a young married man, who has a thorough business education, good penman and practical bookkeeper; city references given; salary no particular object. Address L. P., care Oregonian.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOWER with one child, middle-aged lady to go into the country and keep house. Permanent home to right party; best of references given. Address J. J. M., care Oregonian. 2m3

COMPANION — A LADY WHO IS A GOOD reader, patient and cheerful, and a good musician, vocal and instrumental, desires a position as companion to a lady. References given and required. No objection to travel. Address C. C. C., Drawer 48 P. O., Portland, Oregon. 4m5

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER, by a man from Syracuse, state of New York, who has had an experience of 15 years in keeping, adjusting and closing accounts. Satisfaction as to capability, rapidity and accuracy guaranteed and references A 1 furnished. Not afraid to work at this. Address W. R. H., care Immigration Board, 10 Ash st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS SITUATION as cook, hotel preferred; is steady and reliable. Apply W. LLOYD, 73 Pine st., bet. 3d and 4th. 3m3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in some large hotel, or private family; have had 15 years' experience. Address Lock Box 842, Portland, Or. 30a7

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A COOK AT THE PHŒNIX HOTEL, Fourteenth and Sts. 4a3

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTER FOR A country newspaper. Apply to Tillamook Headlight, Tillamook, Ore. 4m2

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS dipper in a candy factory. Apply or address L. WALLERSTEIN, Tacoma, W. T. 4m3

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE Centennial Dry Process Letter Copying Outfit. Address 86 Second street, Portland, Oregon. 17atf

WANTED — EDUCATED AND RELIABLE nurse, with city references from last place, to sew and take care of two children. Address R., box 289, P. O. 4m2

WANTED—TWO LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS and business ability, to solicit. Must deposit $25 and give references and security. Will guarantee a salary of $75 per month. Call on or address A. F. SHOTTS, Esmond hotel, Portland, Or. 1m5

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN OF ENERGY and ability to do soliciting and general work. Must deposit $25 and be able to give reference and security. Will guarantee good parties from $75 to $100 per month. Call on or address A. F. SHOTTS, Esmond hotel, Portland, Or. 1m5

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A HALF LOT for residence. Address C. R. J., care Oregonian.

WANTED — $1000 FOR ONE YEAR ON GOOD approved security. Address 721, Postoffice, city.

WANTED — BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a suite of furnished rooms, with board; references exchanged. Address M. K., care Oregonian. 4m3

WANTED — A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS—in good order, within 14 blocks of the Abington, by a couple without children. Address R. R. P., care Oregonian. 4a4

WANTED TO RENT—3 OR 4 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, down stairs, convenient for housekeeping, by a married couple with one child. Address O. P., care Oregonian. State location and price. 5m2

WANTED—TO LEASE A NEW HOTEL OF 60 rooms to parties with a little money, in a good locality and new, doing a first-class business. For particulars inquire of J. R. FISK, No. 6½ Washington st, Portland, Or. 2mtf

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

ROOMS TO RENT—A FINE SUITE, GROUND floor, in private family. 189 Sixth st. 3mtf

PLEASANT ROOMS, GOOD LOCATION; KNICKerbocker House. 67½ Washington. 3m1m

FOR RENT—NICELY SITUATED, BAY-WINDOWED, unfurnished rooms. Inquire No. 3 South Fourth. 4a3

FOR RENT — FINELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor bedroom; new furniture, gas, bath; five minutes from postoffice, or First st. 151 Oak. 3m3

FOR RENT — 2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS or partly furnished for light housekeeping. Call at 287 Second st., cor. Jefferson. 4m3

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, good location, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address 291 Alder st., close by high school. 4m3

FOR RENT—NICE SUITE OF ROOMS PLEASANTLY located and well furnished. Address, 195 Seventh, cor. Taylor. 3m3

FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, AT 206 Twelfth st., bet. Taylor and Salmon. Call at side door. 3m3

SUITE ROOMS TO LET, NEATLY FURNISHED, Inquire Room 24, N. W. cor. Pine and First st, up-stairs. 3m3

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED AND TWO unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. 29 N. Fifth st., near C. 30a6

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in private family; use of bath. 411 Fourth st. 3mtf

FOR RENT — A SUITE OF FRONT FURNISHED rooms, bath, for one or two gentlemen, 254 Taylor st. 20a7

FOR RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, second floor, city water, etc; $15, to parties without children. 289 Seventh st, near Jefferson.

FOR RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, all new furniture; house entirely renovated; reference required. 302 Fourth st., cor. Clay. 30atf

THE EASTERN LODGING HOUSE, 204½ Fourth st. has been refurnished by Mrs. Palmer, formerly of 68 North Fourth, where she has furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent. 1m7

FOR RENT — NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen; $7 per month. Inquire secretary Board of Immigration, 10 Ash st.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, near center of city. Apply W. A. W., Oregon National Bank, or 247 Stark st. 20atf

FOR RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH closet, bath and board; suitable for man and wife or gentlemen; references. Address X. Y. Z., care Oregonian. 29atf

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST and Market sts. one handsomely furnished room, newly tinted; reference required. 17atf

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

A HOME OFFERED TO A GENTLEMAN OR lady in a small family. $30 or $35. References exchanged. Address A. B., care Oregonian. 4m3

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM IN FIRST-class private family for one person and two children. First-class references given and required. Address B. box 289, P. O. 4m2

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT— HANDSOME 8-ROOM HOUSE, Ninth st., near Montgomery. Inquire 194 First st.

TO LET—COTTAGE OF FIVE LARGE ROOMS; bow window, Thirteenth and E sts., East Portland. Apply next door, or to McCoy, the printer. 3m3

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 8 room house, with bath. Inquire of H. EHLINGER, at the Terminus House, N. E. cor. Third and E sts.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY—40 ACRES NEAR West Portland. Good chance for a speck for the right man. Call on CHAS. E. WOOD, Room 1, I. O. O. F. temple. 5m3

$1500—FULL LOT, SOUTH FIRST STREET, improved. $1000 down. 72 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES CHOICE LAND IN sections 27 and 28, 1 N. 2 E. Address at once H. A. E., care Oregonian office. 4m3

A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPERTY ON HAWthorne avenue, 16 acres, level and sightly, facing two roads. Just the piece for platting. $32,000, one-half cash. WEST & STEARNS, 12 Stark st. 3mtf

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOME ONE—A QUARter block in East Portland, good corner for business, for sale. Inquire of SAM L. BEARY, No. 160 Washington st. 30atf

BARGAIN — $3000 FOR 1½ ACRES, CITY OF Portland; good location for fine family residence; house, barns, springs, great improvement. Call at Portland Bakery, Second st. T. TOLKENBERG. 1m6

1000 ACRES TIMBER LAND, CONVENIENT to ocean shipping and mills; land selected especially for timber. Price $10 per acre. MILLER & HOPKINS, Eugene, Ore. 6atf

WANTED—A PURCHASER OF ½ UNDIVIDed interest in a stock farm in Eastern Oregon, 640 acres, has control of all the water within a radius of 25 miles in any direction; splendid grazing; 275 American horses and all the farm implements; purchaser can have charge of all the interest at a good salary; price $2500 cash; $2000 deferred payment. WATSON, SMITH & CO., 4 Stark st., Portland, Or.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

$80—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR sale at 95 North Eighth, cor. F. 2m4

FOR SALE—12-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND boiler for $600. 111 North First st, Portland.

$50 WILL BUY GOOD SADDLE OR BUGGY horse 8 years old, gentle and trusty; a child can drive it. Call at Comstock & Cran's livery stables, Sixth st., near Washington. 4m2

FOR SALE—A 12 HORSE POWER ENGINE; boiler, 12 feet by 30 inches; 29 flues; also heater and pipes, shafting and belting and pump, cast front and grates, smokestack. Address W. Q. ADAMS, Halsey, Linn county, Or. 2m7

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARness. Inquire of JOE JOHNSON, Carter's addition to East Portland. 26a10

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. EBERLOCK, SADLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY.

CHLOPECK BROS., WHOLESALE DEALERS fish and poultry; shipping a specialty, 12 Wash. st.

MALARKEY & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO C. A. MAlarkey), leading house, N. W. cor. Fourth and Morrison sts. Consignments and orders solicited.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. A. D. WALKER, 229½ FIRST ST.; 10 to 12, 2 to 4 and 7 to 8. Diseases of women and children.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FORESTERS' PARTY—COURT MT. HOOD NO. 6409, A. O. F., will give a grand entertainment Monday evening, May 6th, at Grand Army hall, cor. First and Taylor sts. The programme will consist in part of music, singing and dancing. Tickets at the door, price, 50 cents. Ladies free.

RICHARD MARTIN,

NICK STRAHAN,

4m5 Committee.

UNFORTUNATE WOMEN, DESIRING TO RETRIEVE their character, and lead upright, Christian lives, can find a home and kind hands to aid them at 502 Second st., corner of Columbia.

WOVEN WIRE SPRING BEDS, GEORGE PARKER, 141 Fifth st. Trade supplied.

H. G. MACDONALD, ACCOUNTANT—CUSTOM house and general broker, 48 First st.

MIDWIFE — MRS. HENRY MILLER — REST; best of care in cases of confinement. 87 Third st., bet. Stark and Oak.

MRS. HARDING—LADIES' NURSE; BEST OF attendance. Call at West Park, cor. E.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY S. TOMLINSON. Office at Magoon Bro's stables, corner Third and Madison sts, Portland, Or.

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Arch., Assay. 723 Market, San Francisco. A. VAN DER NAILLEN.

MRS. E. DEPRANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science, 233 Ninth st., Main. Class instruction $5. Consultation free.

WEEVIL—IN MILLS AND WHEAT BINS—and how to get rid of these pests very cheaply. Send for full instructions to M. THOMPSON, Chehalem, Ore.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian from residences. 24m. L. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

NOTICE—THE SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX FOR District No. 19, Multnomah county, for 1889, is now due and will be received at the office of the clerk, Mrs. P. J. G. Ober, 25th and Multnomah sts., McMillan's add., East Portland.

NEW MOTOR LINE—3 CARLOADS OF FINE Eastern furniture just unpacked. Bedroom sets, chiffoniers, sideboards, center and dining tables, baby carriages, carpets, curtains and shades, in fact, everything you want in the household furnishing line, on easy weekly or monthly payments. FORBES & WHEELER, 244 and 246 First st.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APPOINTED agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and other kinds of Paper stock. Old Iron and Metal of all kinds, 45 and 47 First st., Portland, Oregon.

DR. PFUHL, SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGER AND healer; tells past, present, future; cures rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness. 227 D st.

VALUABLE PATENT IN EXCHANGE FOR real estate. Call or address GORDON, 188 Third st., Portland.

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. F. A. BROWN, NATURAL clairvoyant, tells the past, present and future events of your life; gives advice and results of moneys, lawsuits, speculations, etc.; mining interests a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. 25, 226½ First st., room 3.

QUEEN OF MAGNETISM, MAGNETIC HEALER, of San Francisco; rheumatism a specialty; for a short time only. International Hotel, Room 46.

MANY LONG YEARS OF PLEASURE MAY BE added to your life by using an electric body battery; Dr. Hill's famous Electric Belts have so cured nervous diseases and rheumatism rapidly and permanently cured. For sale by SKIDMORE & CO., Druggists, 151 First st. Dr. HILL, First National bank building.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, for the election of directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 46 Washington st., Portland, Or., on the second Wednesday, May 8, 1889, at 7:30 P. M.

FRANK DEKUM, President.

Attest: JOHN A. CHILD, Secretary.

NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Portland Mechanics' Fair will be held at the Pavilion, on Tuesday evening, May 7, 1889, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the attractions in the way of music, before the board of directors, and other important business touching upon the holding of our regular annual Portland Mechanics' Fair for 1889, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the stockholders' meeting. By order of the board of directors. Dated April 26, 1889.

GUSTAF WILSON, J. A. STROWBRIDGE,

26a12 Secretary. President.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Physicians.

DR. D. H. RAND, 43½ FIRST. TELEPHONE 375. In office all night.

J. H. HALL, M. D., 181½ FIRST ST., CORNER of Yamhill. In office all night.

W. H. SAYLOR, M. D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. Office Union block, cor. First and Stark.

Wm. B. WATKINS, M. D., ODD FELLOWS' temple. First and Alder. 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 6 to 8.

S. PARKER, M. D., GOLDEN EAGLE DRUG store, northwest cor. First and D sts.

DR. HELENA I. PRICE, PHYSICIAN AND surgeon, Abington bldg; 9 to 10, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.

DR. DAVID WALKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Hours 11 to 1, 3 to 5. N. E. cor. First and Alder.

DR. WM. KELLEY, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Hours 9 to 11, 1 to 3. N. E. cor. First and Alder.

Shorthand Reporter.

C. H. SHOLES, 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN law and general reporting; satisfaction guaranteed. Room 35 Union block. Tel. 42.

Lawyers.

BARNET T. Y. HOE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at law, room 26 Union blk, First and Stark.

W. L. NUTTING, ATTORNEY AT LAW; ROOMS 12 and 13, 167 First st.

Dentists.

GEO. H. CHANCE, D. D. S., ODD FELLOWS' Temple, S. W. cor. First and Alder sts.

NEY CHURCHMAN, DENTIST, OFFICE AND residence, S. W. cor. Third and Morrison, Portland.

T. L. NICKLIN, 169½ FIRST ST., CORNER Morrison.

Architects.

OTTO KLEEMANN, ROOM 12, DEKUM BUILDING, First and Washington sts.

HENRY J. HEFTY, ROOM 5, THIRD FLOOR, Labbe building, Second and Washington.

Music.

COOK'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE, ABINGTON Building, Third st., bet. Washington and Stark.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO, VIOLIN AND piano lessons. PROF. SMITH, 180 Stark st.

MISS EMILIE F. BAUER, 219 SALMON ST., teacher of music.

PROF. HAVERNICK, GRADUATE OF CONservatory of Music, Berlin; lessons in piano and vocal culture. No. 85, cor Fifth and Ash.

MRS. E. ROGERS—SINGING LESSONS—PUPIL of Anna de La Grange, Paris. Residence, 35 Pacific and Morrison.

MRS. W. A. WETZELL, PORTLAND SAVINGS Bank Building, room 24. Vocal music.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

POWELL & SHIPLEY, GENERAL COMMISSION, No. 289 Front, cor. Jefferson, Portland, Or.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all British goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor. First and Ash sts.

WADHAMS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO WADhams & Elliott, wholesale grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 66 and 68 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

VIVIAN & CLARK—shipping and commission merchants, wholesale dealers in fruits, produce and groceries, 259 Front, bet. Jefferson & Madison, Portland.

MACHINISTS.

CITY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, J. HONEYMAN & CO., First and Columbia sts.

WOLFF & ZWICKER, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, bar shutters and machinery of all descriptions. Planing and moulding tools to order.

HOTELS.

CHEMEKETE HOTEL, SALEM, OR. BEST brick hotel in state. C. H. MONROE, Proprietor.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, CORNER FIRST AND Morrison sts, Portland, Or. Newly furnished rooms by day or week. Central location. C. FURE, Proprietor.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street Portland.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

ALISKY CANDY MFG. CO.—ONLY STEAM power factory in the Northwest. We keep everything a confectioner or baker will need. Lowest prices. Factory 160 E street, Portland, Or.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL GILT WALL PAPER offered by FREEBORN & CO. at 20 cents per double roll. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GARRISON'S, 167 THIRD ST., AGENCY FOR the Domestic, the Household and other leading machines. Pure sperm oil, needles, attachments and repair parts.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL-CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 52 North First street. Factory Millar Addition, East Portland.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEED DEALER, 65 Front street Portland, Oregon.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

A CENTENARY LESSON.

The Facts of the Present and the Suggestions of the Future.

Political Freedom of Man Assumed—Rapid Growth of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—The World a Republic.

To the student of history, tracing the rise and fall of nations, more than the average man, human government, in connection with the progress and elevation of the masses, has always been the most difficult to understand. Yet, in its abstract or concrete sense, if there were not in mankind an underlying and an ever-existing antagonism in some form, to every system of government, it seems the most easy to solve—simply, as all wealth and all power come from the masses, give them, on asking or without asking, all the rights and privileges they are entitled to, consistent with the constitution they consent to be governed by. Yet no government, whether monarchical or republican, in the world's history so far has been found able or willing to apply this simple, fundamental principle. for no other reason, it seems, than because, when extreme personal or national wealth comes to exist and the varied luxuries which follow that wealth, the privileges of the few ever override the rights of the many. Even in America, the land and home of the free, not in assertion but in fact, caste in an incipient form, has caused some trouble; but she is after all, and the most obstinate must admit it to-day, at the end of her first century's existence, even in spite of a phenomenal national and personal wealth, the only country where the rights of all classes, in principle and fact, have been and are to-day, so far as human society will admit, co-equal and co-existent. Thus America, at the end of her first century's existence, is a warning and an example to all nations on earth such as the world never knew before. This miracle of success in human government, comes simply from her foundation being laid forever free from hereditary monarchy, landed aristocracy, and ecclesiastical hierarchy.

From early ages other countries, celebrated for wealth, refinement and learning, have tried the republican system and signally failed, simply because they did not begin right, and therefore could not continue right. At different periods, Greece, Rome, England, Spain, France, and other countries tried and failed, simply because it was a change to a system of antagonisms, not a beginning on principles. The foundation in them was rotten, so a Cæsar, a Monk or a Bonaparte could defeat the trial at will. A thousand Cæsars, Monks and Bonapartes, with slavery for their watchword, assailed America, but she triumphed; and having thus wiped out the only antagonism in her foundations, she has passed every crisis human iniquity can devise, and is safe forever. Who, that witnessed the glorious celebration just over, even on a limited scale, felt the emotions it inspired, and seeing the difference in the masses in America and the masses in all other countries, could fail to pray, though his prayer was unheard by mortal ear, that having began right at first, she will continue right to the end.

All periods of history contain their lesson, but no period ever closed with such a lesson to mankind as that which America celebrated on Tuesday. Like the music of the old Liberty Bell, a century ago, it will fly across the ocean to all countries, but receive nowhere such a welcome as among the suffering masses of England. In spite of her liberty, her laws and religion, a long, insolent and cruel disregard to the rights of the many, to uphold the privileges of the few, a democracy has again grown up in her borders, as rampant and outspoken as that of 400 years ago, which, in the end, gave her a protector for a ruler and sent her monarch to the block. No sensible man can see the progress of America, under pure republicanism, for the last century, as contrasted with the progress of England under an old and effete monarchy, and not feel that a revolution of sentiment, at least, is coming upon her in rapid strides with the certainty of fate. It may not be so merciless, violent or unprincipled as the one under Charles I, but it will be equally thorough, equally widespread, and certainly more permanent, as there will be no General Monk in the army to restore the monarchy for selfish ends.

A short time ago, Mr. Labouchere, himself a descendant of aristocracy, but now a leader of democracy, reiterated his old sentiments of radical reform at a large meeting in London, which were received with wild enthusiasm. I give an extract of his speech:

> Yes my estimable friends, we shall abolish hereditary legislators; we shall disestablish the church, and lay hands upon the national funds which are now in its hands. We shall sweep away the game laws; we shall replace nominated magistrates by elected boards; we shall have a progressive income tax and a progressive succession duty; we shall enfranchise leaseholds in towns, and we shall legislate against large estates out of towns; we shall have no more grants to royalty, and noblemen will no longer have huge salaries for condescending to be court flunkeys. Democracy will be in the ascendant—not the masquerading nonsense which is called tory democracy, and of which we see the outcome in a cabinet containing twelve peers and sons of peers, but the real, genuine, unadulterated article.

Some years ago these words would be regarded, as they had been before from the same source, as the ravings of a fool. It is not so now, for they are sanctioned by the highest and ablest men in the country. To home rule, as a principle, Mr. Gladstone is a convert to and a leader of the disestablishment of the church. Having been for years accomplished in Ireland, he now proposes to apply it to Scotland and Wales and the masses approve the attempt. Even Lord Salisbury, the very pink and essence of toryism in its worst form, has now a bill before parliament to make the house of lords elective instead of hereditary—a somewhat lame and impotent measure—but satisfactory as an evidence of change, which he found himself compelled to introduce lest some one else should introduce a bill of a more sweeping nature, even reaching to abolition altogether. But once the sacred, hereditary right to a seat in the house of lords is abandoned, from the nature of things absolute abolition cannot long be avoided. So then with these two great reforms, striking at the foundations of English caste, how long will the throne last? After them will speedily follow the subordinate but important reforms Mr. Labouchere mentions, and so at last it comes to pass he is no longer the mouthpiece of a rabid, despised democracy, but the actual and honest exponent of English political sentiment as it exists to day.

Beyond all doubt these changes in political thought and feeling in England must be attributed in a large measure to the condition, influence and power of America, as she presents herself to the world at the close of her first centennial existence. Add to the democracy of England the nihilism of Russia, the internationalism of Germany, the republicanism of France, phases of political thought and feeling which, though in some degree reprehensible, are nevertheless growing stronger and stronger every day, and can be no longer put down by coercion, and, for the first time in the history of Europe, the time seems to be coming when her various peoples will enjoy some of the progress, privileges and happiness which we enjoy under republican institutions. Looking at the progress, power, wealth and expansion of America at the close of the celebration just rendered historical, who can foreshadow her national influence when it comes to pass again? Suppose it should be a grand joint celebration of American, English and European republics in honor of the country where republicanism, the true system of human government, was first made successful and permanent? History has furnished the world with much stranger events.

LEGH HARNETT.

LYNCHING PROBABLE.

A Crazy Negro in Florida an Imitator of "Jack the Ripper."

OSCEOLA, Fla., May 4.—A number of women have been attacked recently by a tramp negro who attacked them with a knife, after the manner of "Jack the Ripper." It is reported that the body of a colored girl was found in the woods last night, slashed horribly. The negroes are in arms searching for the murderer. He will be lynched if found.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

Secretary Tracy Says That Lieutenant Strong's Punishment Is Very Light.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary of the Navy Tracy has approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant William C. Strong, tried on board the United States steamer Tallapoosa at Montevideo in February, on three charges—drunkenness on duty neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

The court's sentence was that he be suspended from duty for five years on half pay; to keep his present number on the list and be strictly reprimanded by the secretary.

In his endorsement Secretary Tracy calls attention to the fact that the accused had been tried for drunkenness before, and says the present sentence is a very light one.

THE COPPER CONFERENCE FAILS.

American Representatives Leave Paris in Disgust—The Cause.

BOSTON, May 4.—The *Herald* has a three-column cable from Paris on the failure of the copper conference. The Rio Tinto Company insisted that American mines should send only 20 per cent. of their surplus copper to Europe. This proposition Colonel Swinmore, representing the Calumet and Hecla Company, would not agree to, and the correspondent says the conference failed to arrive at any agreement, written or verbal, and it was broken up without fixing any price. The American committee left Paris in disgust and will sail for New York Saturday. By the time this message is printed copper will be put on the open market and sold for what it will bring.

A DENIAL BY KNAPPE.

Refutation of Reports Published by American Newspapers.

BERLIN, May 4.—The White Book on Samoan affairs contains a refutation by Dr. Knappe late German consul to Samoa, of the reports published by American newspapers regarding the violation of American property during the German naval operations in that country.

SAN FRANCISCO SUCCESSFUL.

The New Coast Defense Vessel to Be Built by the Union Iron Works.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Tracy today awarded the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, the contract for the construction of the great armored coast defense vessel, at a cost of $1,628,000.

THE BETTER LIFE TO COME.

Teaching of Moral Lessons From the Various Pulpits of Portland and East Portland.

Portland New Church Society (Swedenborgian) Service at 11 A. M., at E. Cook's music hall, Abington building, on Third street, between Washington and Stark.

South Portland chapel (Unitarian) Porter street, west of First.—Sunday school at 1 P. M. Religious services at 7:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

Mr. E. W. Allen will conduct a Bible reading at the men's meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. All men are cordially invited.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street near Tenth. Rev. John W. Skans, pastor—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. All are welcome.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of Oregon City, will preach in the Welsh language at the First Congregational church to-morrow (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. *Dymunir ar i bob Cymro ddyfod allan.*

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meets every Sunday in G. A. R. hall, corner First and Taylor streets at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Good speakers and test mediums will be present. All are invited.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Chapel, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets—Divine service will be held on Sunday at 11 A. M. with celebration, Rev. Mr. Ticknor officiating. Also at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats are all free.

Unitarian church, corner of Yambill and Seventh streets, T. L. Eliot, minister—Services at 11 and 7:30. The evening sermon is the third in the course, "Old Themes with New Faces," entitled, "Cain and Abel, and the Beginnings of Civilization."

The Philosophical Spiritual Society of Portland hold regular meetings at Central hall, Marquam's block, on Sixth street, between Alder and Morrison, every Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Mediums and the public are invited. Admission free.

"The truth will make you free." The Christ method of healing will be the subject from Sunday to Sunday, given by Mrs. S. Seip. Hall 20, second floor of Dekum's block, corner of First and Washington. The public are cordially invited. No admission fee, no collection.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets, Rev. Warren H. Landon, D. D., pastor—Communion service at 11 A. M. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after forenoon service. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M.

First Congregational church,—Corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Rev. T. Clapp, pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Providence." Bible study at 12:20. Progress meeting of Endeavor Society at 6:30. Evening service at 7:30. Subject, "The Destiny of Mankind." Strangers welcomed. Seats free in the evening.

First Christian Church, chapel corner East Park and Columbia streets. Services today at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. David Wetzell. Morning theme: "The Lesson of Paul's Life." The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of evening service. A very cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning, sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Evening subject: "Satan's Appeal to the Ambition." Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Corner Sixth and Hall—Sunday, May 5 Morning: 10 o'clock, class meeting; 11 o'clock, address by Mrs. M. C. Wire, wife of the presiding elder. Mrs. Wire is original and bright. 12:15, Sunday school. Evening: 6 o'clock, young people's meeting; 7:30, grand song service of thirty minutes conducted by Professor Dubbin, followed by revival conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. E. Cline, and Rev. C. M. Bryan. Everybody made welcome. Services each evening during the week.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 4 P. M.

Mizpah Presbyterian church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor.

Evangelical church, Stephens' addition—Preaching morning and evening Rev. L. S. Fisher.

Trinity Mission, corner of Eighteenth and Q streets—Service at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

Christian church, corner of Tenth and J—Elder Rich will preach morning and evening Sunday.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

At the First Baptist church there will be services to-morrow morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Snodgrass. All are invited.

Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Ninth and I streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. A. J. Hanson, and Mrs. M. C. Wire will lecture in the evening.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Rev. George W. Hill will preach Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Baptist chapel in Stephens' addition, corner of Tenth and Adams streets. Everybody is invited to come and bring "Gospel Hymns, No. 5."

Adams-street M. E. church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

Albina M. E. church, corner Russell and Kerby streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Rev. H. V. Rominger, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Teachers' meeting on Tuesday evening and prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Subject in the morning "The Leadership of Christ," followed by reception of members and the sacrament of the holy communion. Evening subject, "Congregationalism—What is it?" All invited.

We take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as a safe and reliable for restoring gray hair to its natural color.

GENERAL INGALLS'S STORY.

He Is Fond of the Holladay Heirs and Believes They Are Attached to Him.

If Appointed Their Guardian He Will Not Make Them Inmates of a Bachelor's Home—No Personal Gain for Him.

General Rufus Ingalls, whose application to be appointed guardian of Linda and Ben Holladay was rejected by County Judge Catlin a few days ago, yesterday addressed a long letter to the court, explaining his connection with the estate, his friendship for Ben Holladay and wife and his devotion to the interests of the children. Appended is the full text of the letter:

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 3, 1889.

Hon. John Catlin, County Judge, Portland, Or.—*My Dear Judge:* I wish to write you a personal letter, which I presume I may do with perfect propriety, in order that I may try to arrange the matter of the guardianship of the Holladay children satisfactorily to yourself and all parties interested.

In the first place, I must state that I am well aware that all kinds of stories have been circulated here about me, and my relation to and interest in the Holladay family and estate. I have never undertaken, and do not now propose to enter into any defense of my conduct, which I know will bear all possible investigation, without injury to what reputation I have made in my life, and I have tried to make a creditable one. But while I intend to let all that I have done for the Hollidays, in any particular, stand upon its own merits, and to enter no defense, because I need none, yet it is necessary that I should now recognize that stories to my prejudice, grossly misconstruing my actions, have been and are in circulation by persons always inimical to the children's parents. I ask you, if you choose, to investigate them; but I ask you, also, to reflect whether or not all my conduct cannot be perfectly accounted for by the following truthful explanation.

CALLED HERE BY BEN. HOLLADAY.

I was called to Oregon by Ben Holladay, who had some idea (whether mistaken or not is immaterial) that my relations with business men, and my knowledge of business, might be of benefit to him in his complications. I was a retired army officer; Portland was my home at one time, and is a place for which I have such an affection that it is my present intention to remain here the rest of my life; and I was therefore very glad to come.

I found affairs in what seemed to me a very complicated condition, which, after Ben Holladay's death, became much worse; and I did the best I could to extricate the widow from the mass of debt in which she was involved and from the habitual neglect into which her affairs had fallen.

Gradually I came to be regarded as standing *in loco parentis* to the children. They looked to me as their father's friend and as their friend and protector; and, little by little I became, as I believe any man would under the circumstances, very much attached to those little ones. As time went on this affection increased; so that I can truthfully say—and I am anxious not to be or appear sentimental in this matter—that being cut off from their companionship and affection, and your denial of my guardianship over them, have caused me as deep and sincere mental pain, perhaps, as I have ever suffered.

FOND OF THE CHILDREN.

I am certainly very fond of these children, and I sincerely believe that they are deeply attached to me. I believe that the wishes of both parents, repeatedly expressed (and as to which these children are of age to testify) would indicate me as the preferred guardian. I believe, too, that the will, drawn up without influence or interference on my part, indicates the mother's last earthly wish as to the disposition of her children. I know that the children themselves, though not strictly of legal age to nominate their guardian, are yet, practically, as sufficiently of age in this respect as they would be at 14, and that they do not hesitate to express their preference for me as their guardian.

You will doubtless see the force of all this: and these facts give me, I think, somewhat of a right to appeal to you as a man and as a judge for a further consideration of this question of guardianship, and also give me some right, in the moral law, at least, to suggest who should be the guardian if I am not appointed; and while it is the most earnest wish of my life that I be allowed to carry out the desires of the parents and my own heartfelt desire, and myself become the guardian of these children, yet it is important for you to know that, should I be deemed an unfit person or, for any reason, not the most suitable person to take charge of them, I am entirely willing and here record myself as perfectly consenting to the appointment of any good, reputable, honorable and disinterested gentleman—just such a man as one to whom you would be willing to intrust the care of your own orphans.

I wish to state most emphatically that I have no personal ends in view. I can see no personal gain whatever in the guardianship of these children. I wish to make it a most prominent point of this letter that I do not absolutely and arbitrarily insist upon my own rights—that, for the benefit of the children, I am willing to have them go wherever any good father would be willing to place his own children.

A DUTY OF THE HAND OF DEATH.

I am not writing this letter to criticise others. I believe you to be fully capable of making an honest choice, such as a father's heart would approve; and I earnestly beseech you to make such a choice in this instance. I beg you, from the bottom of my heart, to believe that nothing animates me but love for these children, and a sincere desire to do what I believe to be a duty cast upon me by the hand of death.

I do not propose to make these children the inmates of an old bachelor's home. Such is not my idea of what would be best for them. I intended to place them under the care and supervision of a good woman upon whom none could cast a doubt—their father's relative. I proposed to see that they went to the proper schools for education, discipline and restraint. I proposed to see that their estate, whatever it might be, was managed wisely and economically, and to employ only such legal counsel as would fully meet the wishes and approval of this court. And the court must know better than I whether or not it is true, as I am told and believe, that in all these matters the court has a voice—can not only control the appointment of a guardian, but can also, at any time afterwards, control or remove him, and that he is in every way amenable to the court and subject to its orders.

STRANGERS ARE RELUCTANT.

I find that persons who are strangers to the children are reluctant to assume all the duties and responsibilities of guardianship, and especially the guardianship of children connected, as heirs, with such complicated and prolonged litigation. Nothing but that affection for them which I feel, and that loyalty to their parents and their interests which controls me, would induce me to take those burdens for which I now so earnestly beg. But I love these children as if they were my own, and it is this, combined with the feeling of duty, which I hope never to shirk—and I believe I never have shirked it—which makes me more than willing to assume the burdens of guardianship.

I still hope that, upon a thorough consideration, the court may see its way clear to carrying out the wishes of the children's mother; and if there are obstacles in the way which can be shown to me, I will endeavor to remove them. But if these obstacles be insurmountable—though it will be a source of deep pain and humiliation to me—yet (my paramount object being my solicitude for the welfare of these little orphans, and not my own personal feelings,) I will join the court, and second the efforts of all, to promote their welfare, yielding what I believe to be my legal rights to another.

If I am not appointed myself, I only ask that no person be appointed who is liable to be under the influence of Mr. Joseph Holladay—as is the case, or likely to be so, with all the relatives and connections of the family in this city and its neighborhood. Such an appointment I feel it would be my duty to resist.

A LIST OF SUITABLE GUARDIANS.

As the mother herself indicated an alternative choice with myself in Mr. Steel, perhaps I ought to suggest his name; and I do so. But, leaving the will entirely to one side, I ask that, in the appointment of guardian, some little consideration be given to my views and wishes. Surely, if I am not to be the guardian, this is little enough to ask. In addition to the reasons which I have already mentioned for my own appointment, I may add that the friends and relatives of the children, in Virginia and Kentucky, and elsewhere, outside of this state, all favor me as the guardian; and this being the case, it is reasonable to suppose that, if their wishes cannot be carried out in this respect, they would prefer to see such a guardian appointed as I would approve. I suggest, therefore, Hon. Geo H. Williams Rev. T. L. Eliot, Mr. Chas. E. Ladd or Henry Failing. This is but a partial list, as there are many other residents of this city who would be equally acceptable to me. I would make the list longer, but believe you to be as competent to make such selections as I am; and, the more one thinks it over, the more difficult does it appear to select persons in every way fit, and who would probably be willing to assume the duties connected with the appointment.

I will say in conclusion—and I only say it in obedience to my anxiety for the welfare of the children—that this letter is intended as a personal appeal to you and an effort to represent to you matters as they really are; and that it is not intended, and must not be assumed to be, a waiver of any legal rights which I may have, by appeal or otherwise, against any action of the court which you represent.

I hope and believe that you will read this long communication with a true sense of the deep feelings of affection for these children, and interest for their welfare, by which it is dictated: and that you will pardon the intrusion upon your valuable time.

COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, May 5.

High Water.				Low Water.			
A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
Time	*Hight*	*Time*	*Hight*	*Time*	*Hight*	*Time*	*Hight*
3.05	7.5 ft	4.41	6.0 ft	10.10	0.6 ft	10.18	3.7 ft

SATURDAY, May 4.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 1 car furniture, 1 car stoves and fixtures, 9 cars rails, 162 bars iron, 256 pkgs hardware, 1 car zinc, 1 car canned milk, 15 cs dry goods, 9 cs clothing, 24 cs boots and shoes, 1 lot hams, 10 bdls newspaper, 11 bdls wrapping paper, 10 pkgs castings, 16 pkgs earthenware, 22 pkgs glassware, 10 pkgs machinery.

Produce receipts past 24 hours, 7380 ctls wheat, 1024 bbls flour, 635 ctls oats, 462 cts millstuffs, 455 sks potatoes, 30 pkgs butter, 183 bxs eggs, 72 pkgs dry fruit, 20 hd cattle, 320 hd sheep, 56 hd hogs.

WHEAT—The market still rules weak and is of a downward tendency. We quote Eastern Oregon $1 15 valley $1 25.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, but continues to favor ship owners. The San Francisco *Commercial News*, of yesterday says: There has been some inquiry for tonnage for Australia, and one vessel was taken for that destination yesterday, but for European wheat business the market remains dull with charterers backward and holders indifferent. Wheat is active and large blocks of shipping have changed hands in the interior recently, within the range of $1 72½@$1 75 per cental.

EGGS—The market is steady and shows no change.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 4.—According to the general expectations the stock market to-day was a narrow and uninteresting one, and was more than usual of late a professional one. Westerners bought some of the grangers, but while the general temper of the room was moderately bullish, there was little demand for stocks. In the last hour there was a general decline in which Burlington lost ¾.

Government bonds have been dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Money on call, easy; no loans. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½. Sterling exchange, firm; sixty-day bills, $4 87, demand, $4 88¾.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (coupon)	129½	Pacific 6s	121
U. S. 4½s (coupon)	108		

STOCKS.

American Ex.	114	Northwestern	107¼
Canada Pacific	53¾	New York Central	107¼
Canada Southern	52⅞	Oregon Imp.	53
Central Pacific	35¼	O. R. & N.	90
Burlington	98⅝	Transcontinental	33⅝
Del. & Lackawanna	139¾	Pacific Mail	36⅜
Rio Grande	17½	St. Louis, San Fran.	94⅞
Erie	26⅞	Reading	45⅞
Kansas & Texas	12¾	Rock Island	91⅞
Lakeshore	103¼	St. Paul & Omaha	34
L'sville & Nashville	66⅞	St. Paul	66¾
Mich'gan Central	86½	Texas Pacific	22⅛
Missouri Pacific	72¼	Union Pacific	61¼
Northern Pacific	26½	U. S. Express	84½
N. P. Preferred	62⅛	Fargo Express	141
W. U.	86¼		

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, May 4.—Consols, 99 1-16. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 42 1-16. Bank of England rate of discount 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Sterling exchange, long, $4 88; sterling exchange, short, $4 80½; U. S. bonds, 4s, 129½; U. S. bonds, 4½s, 106½; silver bullion per fine ounce, 92c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 86½; sterling exchange, documentary, $4 85½. Transfers, 10 premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.

Ophir	$5 00	Bullion	90
Mexican	4 20	Exchequer	1 00
Gould & Curry	2 70	Seg. Belcher	2 95
Best & Belcher	3 95	Justice	1 25
Con. California	8 25	Union	4 20
Savage	2 95	Challenge	3 25
Chollar	2 70	Bodie	1 75
Potosi	2 80	Peer	25
Hale & Norcross	4 65	Peerless	65
Crown Point	4 15	Overman	1 40
Yellow Jacket	4 10	Alpha	1 95
Belcher	4 45	Imperial	70
Confidence	8 75	Del Monte	1 40
Sierra Nevada	3 15	N Commonwealth	1 10
Utah	1 30	Grand Prize	70

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Produce receipts past 24 hours, wheat, 60,000 ctls; flour, 8,000 qr sks; oats, 157 ctls; potatoes, 3900 sks; barley, 2400 ctls.

Freights—Dull; no new business to report.

Wheat—There is a fair export demand, but little business passing. Any activity in the spot market is checked by holders asking higher prices than shippers feel justified in giving. Quote No. 1 shipping at $1 32½. Trading in options is light. Sales of No. 1 white, buyer year, were: 400 tons at $1 37½; 100 tons at $1 37⅝, seller year, $1 26¼.

Barley—The demand is poor, while holders offer freely at 62½@67½c. Options, dull and lower; buyer year, 80¼c.

Oats—The market is dull, with business of light proportions; stocks on hand are large, and are accumulating under heavy receipts and a slow demand. Quote feed, all kinds, 95c@$1 02½.

Potatoes—Stocks of inferior qualities are heavy, and under large consignments are increasing, while choice grades are in limited supply. There is a fair demand for choice, but poorer kinds are neglected. Quote, old, 40@55c.

Bags—The feeling is easier. Some dealers are cutting under regular quotations. Calcuttas, spot quoted 8@8½c; buyer June July, 8⅛@8⅜c.

Millstuffs—Trading generally quiet, but the market rules steady. Bran (Oregon), $11 50@12 50; middlings, $13@15 per ton.

Wool—So far the market exhibits little activity. Receipts of the spring clip to date have been light, but supplies are expected to come in freely shortly.

Hops—The features of the market are unaltered. Quote nominally 10@15c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Wheat receipts during the past 24 hours at the seven primary points were 135,000 bushels, and the shipments from these points for the same time were 188,000 bushels.

Receipts for the week amounted to 736,000 bushels, and the shipments 1,374,000 bushels, shipments exceeding receipts by 638,000 bushels.

Wheat—Generally firmer. Opened: 80⅛c May, 80⅛c June, 78⅝c July, 77½c August. Noon—80⅛c May, 80⅛c June, 78⅛c July. Closing—80⅛c May and June, 77⅝c July, 76⅞c August.

Provisions—Pork, $11 40 June. Lard, $6 72½ June. Ribs, $5 87½ June.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts 15,000; steady; beeves, $4 10@4 30; steers, $3 85@4 05; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 60; Texas steers, $3@3 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; steady; mixed, $4 50@4 70; heavy, $4 40@4 65; light, $4 60@4 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 2500; steady; natives, $3 75@5; Western, $3 75@4 80; Texans, $3 25@3 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Grain freights to Liverpool by steam rule steady at 2¼d per bushel.

Wheat—Opened irregular, 83⅞c May, 84⅛c June, 85⅛c July, 84⅜c August. Closed lower: 82⅞c May, 83⅝c June, 84⅜c July and August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Hops—Firm; quiet.

Coffee—Options, firm; 5 points up; sales, 32,250 bags; May, $16 85; June, $17; July, $17 10@17 15; August, $17 25. Spot Rio, quiet; steady; fair cargoes, 18¾c.

Sugar—Raw, dull; fair refining, 6⅜c; centrifugals, 96 test, 7⅝c; refined, dull, steady.

Copper—Dull; irregular; lake, May, $13 25.

Lead—Strong, quiet; domestic, $3 80.

Tin—Quiet; easier; Straits, $20 35.

Bar silver, 92c.

Petroleum—Opened steady at 85⅞c, and closed dull at 84⅞c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, May 4.—Since last report seven wheat cargoes arrived off coast, one cargo has been sold and eight cargoes now remain waiting orders. Floating wheat cargoes—There are few bids in the market. Wheat cargoes on passage there is hardly any demand.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Spot wheat quiet, but steady. 3 P. M.—Spot wheat in moderate demand. Futures—No. 1 California, 7s ½d May, 7s ½d June, 7s July, August and September, 7s 1d October, 7s November.

PARIS, May 4.—Country markets steady. 3:30 P. M.—Spot wheat and flour, firm.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Wheat—Quiet; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 7s 1½d per cental.

Corn—Firm; demand fair; new mixed Western, 2s 10d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Arrived—Stmr Alejando, Mexican ports; bktn City of Papiete, Tahiti. Sailed—Stmr Bertha, Alaska; Br ship Milverton, Cork; ship Valley Forge, Port Townsend; schnr Annie Larson, Gray's harbor; schnr Lena Sweasey, coasting.

GRAY'S HARBOR, May 4.—Arrived—Bktn Webfoot and schnr Ruby A. Cousins, San Francisco. Sailed—Bktn Jane A. Falkenberg; bktn North Bend and schnr Pioneer, San Francisco.

PORT BLAKELEY, May 4.—Sailed—Bark Ceylon, Honolulu; schnr Reporter, San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY, May 4.—Sailed—Brig Deacon, San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE, May 4.—Arrived—Schnr Alice. Sailed—Bk General Butler, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 4.—Arrived—Ship George F. Manson, San Francisco.

PORT HADLOCK, May 4.—Sailed—Schooner Ida Schnauer, San Francisco.

Arrived—Ger bk Elvira, San Pedro.

HOAQUIAM, May 4.—Arrived—Schnrs American Girl and Alcalde.

SHOALWATER BAY, May 4.—Arrived—Bktn Tam O'Shanter.

ASTORIA, May 4.—Stmr Columbia arrived in at 7 and left up at 9 A. M.; stmr State of California arrived down at 7.30 A. M., passed out at 3:10 P. M.; Ocklahama left up with bark Coloma at 6 A. M.; stmr Bertha Dolphin arrived in at 4:30 P. M.

Br bk Earl of Dunraven arrived in at 7 P. M.

FORT CANBY, May 4.—Br bk Earl Dunraven from San Pedro passed in 4:30 P. M. Weather cloudy, wind southeast; bar moderate.

TACOMA, May 4.—Sailed—Ship Alaska, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVRE, April 29.—Ship Olive S. Southard, Portland.

PLYMOUTH, April 29.—Arrived—Br ship Great Victoria, Tacoma, via Falmouth.

DUBLIN, April 30.—Arrived—Br bk Embleton, Portland, via Queenstown.

GLOUCESTER, April 30.—Arrived—Br bk Allonby, Portland, via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—Sailed—Bk bk Scottish Bard from Portland for Hull.

MELBOURNE, March 19.—Sailed—Nor bk Monark, Port Townsend.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., April 21.—Sailed—Br bk Highmoor, Portland.

IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

It is Necessary to Restrict the Large Immigration into that Country.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The department of state has been informed by the legation at Buenos Ayres that the chief of the Argentine bureau of statistics has prepared a tabular statement of immigration to that republic, which shows that out of a population of 4,000,000, 1,375,000 have come to the country as immigrants since 1887, mostly from Italy. The expected arrivals for the current year will number 370,000. Much difficulty is feared on account of the arrivals in such large numbers, and orders have been issued to its agents to limit the number of departures to 2000 a month.

A Tour of Inspection.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Proctor, Adjutant-General Drum and Colonel Barr left this morning for a tour of inspection of the Leavenworth military prison and the western military posts. The party will be joined at Chicago by General Schofield.

Nothing Accomplished.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The senate committee to sift the question of Canadian control in American railroads and the diversion of American traffic over Canadian lines, met this morning, but adjourned until Monday without having accomplished anything.

Australian Election Law.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The Australian election law, with modifications to suit different localities, has been adopted by both houses of the Missouri legislature, and now awaits the governor's signature.

Lost With All on Board.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 4.—The schooner Nellie Swift, from the West Indies for New York, is given up for lost with all on board. She is now forty days out.

German-Americans Must Leave.

BERLIN, May 4.—The authorities of Schleswig have refused to rescind the decree expelling certain German-Americans from the islands of Amoan and Fohr in the north.

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills

for Bilious and Liver Complaints

ARE THE OLDEST FAMILY STANDARD.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or other injurious mineral. Safe and sure always. For sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions for using with each package. Dr. Schenck's new book on The Lungs, Liver and Stomach SENT FREE. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

NOW ON THE MARKET

TITLE
Absolutely Perfect.

THE FINEST PROPERTY
ON THE EAST SIDE.

STRICTLY
"Inside" Property.

PROPERTY IN

ADVANTAGES.
ELEVATED,
SIGHTLY,
ACCESSIBLE.

Offered for 25 and 50 per cent less than any property in either Portland or East Portland equally accessible is selling for.

REACHED BY
HORSE CARS,
MOTOR LINE
AND FERRIES.

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

PRICES FROM $600 A
LOT UPWARDS.

TO EAST PORTLAND.

This magnificent property comprises 1400 lots and lies immediately between the city of East Portland (population 12,000) on the south and the city of Albina (population 4000) on the north, being really a "reserve" between two populous centers with a combined population of SIXTEEN THOUSAND. It is high, commanding a view of the entire cities of Portland, East Portland and Albina and is reached by the street cars of the Willamette Bridge Railway Co. from either Portland or East Portland. This company is now operating two lines of street cars, one running north from Holladay's addition, through the heart of East Portland, across the Morrison street bridge, and the other running due west across the new steel bridge, both lines terminating in Portland. In addition to these two lines the cars of the Vancouver motor line run directly through Holladay's addition from north to south. The property can also be easily reached from the "west side" by either the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's steam ferry or by the small ferries running from Portland to Albina. Some of the finest residences on the "east side" are located in this addition. Many of the most prominent residents of Portland and East Portland are now purchasing property in Holladay's addition and many elegant and substantial residences will be constructed there during the coming year. A magnificent Boulevard, Holladay avenue, 100 feet wide, cuts through the entire property from west to east, and is now one of the most popular drives out of the city. This connects with the new steel railroad and wagon bridge (spanning the Willamette) on the west, thus giving easy access into Portland from this most desirable property. Address or call on

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO.,
3 Morrison Street, Portland, Or.

MARVELOUS! YES, MARVELOUS!

Boston Addition
TO EAST PORTLAND.

IT IS STRANGE, BUT IT IS TRUE.

500 Lots.
High, Level, Sightly.
Nearer than Mt. Tabor.
It has no compeer.
Joins the Boston Syndicate.
Will be worth ten times its
present price inside
three years.

$50
PER LOT.
$10 down, $5 month,
No Interest.

Call on us and take your choice before you are "Sorry They're All Sold.

5-Acre tracts adjoining "West Portland" for $175 per Acre, worth $300 per Acre.

Lots on the Cable line $1000 up.
Lots in South Portland $1400 up.
Lots in Portland Homestead, $600 up.
Lots in Couch addition, $2000 up.
Lots in the city proper.
Lots in Kenworthy's, Stephens'.
Lots in Logan's, Holladay's.
Lots in Tibbets', Irving's additions to East Portland, $400 to $1000.
Lots at the Seaside.

5 acres 4 miles west, $165 per acre.
25 acres 4 miles west, $125 per acre.
80 acres at Beaverton, $65 per acre.
40 acres 16 miles away, $14 per acre.
120 acres 25 miles away, $9 per acre.
20 acres 8½ miles east, $45 per acre.
5 acres 4½ miles west, $160 per acre.
Timber land, $2.50 per acre.
Some nice farms.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL SEE US.

Allen & Allen, Successors to J. V. ALLEN. Established 1878.

First and Alder Streets.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Cheap Homes
in
Ferrer's Addition
Within City Limits of
East Portland.
Lots from $300 to $440.
Terms: $100 cash,
balance $10 monthly.
Seven minutes to street Car.
Fifteen minutes to
Jefferson Street Ferry.
Excellent Location,
Rich Soil.
Agent on grounds every
Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
For particulars apply to
German Immigration Association,
25 STARK STREET.

[illegible]

100 acres near North Yamhill, 136 acres in cultivation, orchard, house and barns, stock, farm implements and growing crops	$7000
108 acres, 14 in cultivation, orchard, house and barn, 9 miles from Portland	4300
40 acres, 20 acres in cultivation, 6 acres timber, 2 houses, two barns, stock, farm implements, 4 miles from Portland	6000
80 acres near Scappoose	400
10 acres near Mount Tabor	2000
50 acres, 1½ miles from Clackamas station, 12 acres in cultivation, house and barn	3000
70 acres, 30 acres in cultivation, orchard 14 miles from Portland	2750
160 acres, 1 mile from Reedville, partly rich beaverdam land	3200

For particulars apply to

German Immigration Ass'n
25 Stark St., Portland, Or.

LINNTON.

The location of the Portland Smelting and Refining Works, on the left hand of the Willamette, below the city, presents the best opportunity to make money in buying a few lots now, before they are advanced in price, as they surely will be in a short time. Doubters, take warning. Mr. Alcorn, on the ground, will show the property to purchasers, or call on

A. E. BORTHWICK,
2 Washington St., cor. Front.

McMILLEN'S AND
HOLLADAY'S ADDITION.

If you want to buy or sell property in McMillen's, Holladay's or adjoining additions, it will be to your advantage to call on ABRAHAM & McMILLEN, Real Estate Agents, 48½ First st., cor. Ash, or east end of railroad bridge, McMillen's addition. 3m7

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GREAT BARGAIN—$1800 WILL BUY A FINE paying business.
$1500—Will buy a nice 8-room house and lot.
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68 pieces of city property ranging from $300 to $20,000 each.
13 fine farms, ranging from 70 to 2700 acres. Also some fine tracts of timber land.
We not only have real estate, but a large line of trading property. Parties desiring different kinds of business will do well to give us a call.

GRANT & BENNETT,
4m2 No. 210 L street, East Portland.

I WONDER

If Phillips Butte would not be a good place to speculate. It lies six miles southeast of the Morrison st. bridge, and is one of the most delightful spots on earth. Here, in a few years, land will be worth as much as it is to-day on Mount Tabor.

If you want to know more call on us, and we will show you our ten and twenty-acre tracts at from $60 to $100 per acre; one-third cash.

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127 Fourth Street, East Portland.

FOR SALE.

Cheap lots in Auer's addition (Tibbetts donation land claim, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets) city of East Portland. Price from $450 to $500. Terms, $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. No interest or taxes to pay for the first year.

For particulars apply on the ground of MR. AUER.

At Portland of MAX SMITH, corner Second and Washington streets, the Vienna.

LOTS OF ACRES
—AND—
ACRES OF LOTS
INQUIRE OF
A. BALMANNO,
N. E. corner of Washington and Front streets.

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On Real Estate in Sums From $500 to $150,000, at 8 per cent. per annum. GREAT BARGAINS in all kinds of farm and city property. Tracts of five, ten, fifteen and twenty acres on installments.

Call and See Us Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

W. H. H. Grant and H. Bennett,
210 L St., - - East Portland.

FOR SALE.

Blocks in Patton's addition to Albina; motor line will pass very close to this property. Call on us for price and terms. Also lot 15, block 8, Goldsmith's addition to Portland, $1650; part cash, balance in monthly installments. WATSON, SMITH & CO., 4 Stark st. 2m7

Caruthers Addition.

Quarter blocks from $2800 to $4500. Fine lots to select from.

A. E. BORTHWICK,
2m7 7 Washington st.

EAST PORTLAND.

I HAVE A FINE BLOCK FOR $3000 FOR A few days. A bargain.

A. E. BORTHWICK,
2m7 2 Washington street, corner Front.

A. Anderson & Co.,
[illegible]
2-8 Alder St., Portland, Or.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

THE MIMIC STAGE.

The Grismer-Davies Company in Two New Plays.

Janauschek This Week in "Meg Merrilies," "Mary Stuart" and "Lady Macbeth"—Theatrical Notes.

Joseph R. Grismer and Phœbe Davies, with a fair supporting company, were the attraction at the New Park last week, and played, on the whole, a profitable engagement. The bustle and rush incident to the centennial celebration, coupled with the succeeding inclement weather, militated somewhat against the business.

The first play of the week was Bartley Campbell's "Fairfax," somewhat altered from the original. In the original version the emotional role of Gladys is made the principal figure, while in the version presented by Mr. Grismer most prominence is given to the impulsive, *ingenue* role of Diana and the lighter and more amusing phases of human nature are put in the foreground. The change doubtless makes the play more easily handled by a company of average ability, especially as it is a bright, pleasant play, simple in plot, well constructed and replete with amusing and witty dialogue.

Phœbe Davies, in the role of the impetuous, warm-hearted Southern girl, Diana Dorsie, does some exceedingly clever dramatic work. We are accustomed, for the most part, to see this talented actress in emotional roles calling for the delineation of strong passion, hence it was an agreeable surprise to see her handle a role so entirely different in such an admirable manner. True she did not quite succeed in divesting it of that earnestness and intensity which are so essentially characteristic of her art, yet, withal, it was such an honest impersonation that she merits hearty praise for the fidelity of her work in the part. "The Calthorpe Case" furnished her an opportunity eminently suited to the scope of her dramatic powers. As Florence Calthorpe, the devoted daughter, consenting to a scheme at which her whole being revolts, solely to save her mother from shame, disgrace and probable death; going through the agony of humiliation, self contempt and bitter repentance, in a vain effort to shield a worthless step-father, she rose to the heights of dramatic power not often witnessed. All through the trying scenes in which she was the central figure her acting was artistic, intelligent and forceful. So strong indeed was she in the second act that the audience gave her an enthusiastic curtain call at its close. In "Forgiven" and in "The World Against Her" her work was equally artistic. It is a positive pleasure to note the rapid strides in her profession made by this conscientious actress. The improvement in her work since she was last seen here is most marked, and if she continues to advance it will not be a great while before she will rank with the foremost emotional artists of the day.

Joseph R. Grismer ably supported his talented wife in their several plays. As Dr. Guy Gaylord in "Fairfax," and Squire Hereford in "The Calthorpe Case," he does some clever light comedy work. In fact he is far more natural and effective in these roles than in the melo-dramatic ones in "Forgiven" and "The World Against Her." In the latter he seems to lack spontaneity and that keen dramatic intuition so essential in melo-dramatic work. Perhaps this is due to the fact that, being his own stage manager, his mind is pre-occupied with the responsibility for the general smoothness of the performance. If this be so he owes it to himself and his reputation as an artist to shift this responsibility upon other shoulders and leave himself free to elaborate his individual roles. Yet, so well does he present his plays, so completely, in details, are his scenes set and furnished that we can almost overlook any other shortcomings.

The supporting company is up to the average. Miss Annette Archer, for the short time she has trod the boards, has made considerable improvement. Her Gladys in "Fairfax" was a very creditable piece of work, though the role was entirely too heavy for one of her limited experience. She made a much better Barbara Calthorpe, the part being better and more suited to her abilities. [illegible] Dawson, the clever little soubrette, had nothing of any consequence to do until last night, when she played the part of Ned in "The World Against Her," and made a decided hit. Miss Ida Stevens did full justice to the maternal roles for which she was cast. Mr. Edgar Weir, Frank Hatch, C. A. Ferguson, Fid. M. Page and the remainder of the company were all fairly up to their work.

A meritorious feature of this engagement was the scenic completeness with which the plays were given. A drawing room was furnished as such a room should be, and the imagination was not taxed to supply missing essentials. The orchestra, too, was improved, the addition of a double bass and viola adding no little to their effectiveness. It is to be hoped that future performances at this house will be equally as well put on as have been those of the Grismer-Davies company.

The company goes to Astoria for to-morrow and Tuesday nights, Tacoma Wednesday night, and Seattle the remainder of the week.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK.

The Great Tragic Actress to Appear in Three of Her Greatest Impersonations This Week.

It should need only mention of the fact that the distinguished tragedienne, Madame Janauschek, is to appear in a series of her matchless delineations to insure packed houses every night. As the only remaining representative of that great school of acting of which Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Charlotte Cushman and Madame Ristori were such brilliant exponents, she is to-day, admittedly, the queen of the tragic stage.

Her engagement here is limited to three nights, and her repertoire will be, on Monday night, "Meg Merrilies," Sir Walter Scott's weird creation in the story of "Guy Mannering;" on Tuesday night, "Mary Stuart;" and on Wednesday night her superb characterization, "Lady Macbeth." This is generally conceded as one of her greatest, and it is by special request that she will enact it.

William Winter, the famous dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*, speaks in the following terms of Madame Janauschek's acting:

"Mme. Janauschek may be said to be the last of the great Gothic geniuses of a rapidly passing era of the drama. Her career in this country, entered upon when she had achieved the most [illegible] triumphs of histrionism in Europe, has been both an arduous and an honorable one. She has held the legitimate drama up when all the rest of her contemporaries were running to French hysterics or English blood and thunder. Her Lady Macbeth is the grandest of the decade. Her Brunhilde is alone, in our recollection, the most massive, the most archaic, the most heroic of the mythical heroines. Her Elizabeth out ranked Ristori's and was wrought of finer metal. And in such memorable impersonations as Phedre and Medea she combined the massive strength of the German school with the *finesse* and delicacy of the French.

To the few scenes given to Meg Merrilies she imparted a terrible force and an acute pathos. In the element of volcanic passion it is a complementary picture to Salvini's Othello, and in simple elemental directness of method is superior to the ghastly and terrible silhouette that Cushman drew. In the scene in which she fondles the Laird Ellangowan and recalls [illegible] she suffused the text with a tenderness that was foreign to Cushman's art, and that has never before, to our knowledge, been given to it. It is a curious tribute to say that a large and intelligent audience were affected to tears under the actress' spell in this old and familiar situation, where the whole effect must depend absolutely upon the artist's art, unaided by an advantage of person, or dress, or circumstance.

In the scene where she has sworn to restore the house of Ellangowan, Mme. Janauschek reached a point of genuine dramatic fervor that was electrical; and in the death scene, one of the most thrilling that has been put upon the stage, she held her audience breathless. We have had a variety of stage demises; but this one, for poignant, sustained intensity, is unique.

The most remarkable feature of this performance is the use of the supernatural which the actress preserves about the crone. Bent, withered and lame to a point of realism almost painful, the moment she began to speak she invested the lines with an unearthly import. One felt without seeing it the terrible background of her suffering life. It stood there like a monolith of some afrit in the dark.

Mme. Janauschek is one of the last of the tragic queens who were able not only to chant "L'Allegro," but to weep "Il Penseroso."

BACK AFTER NINE YEARS.

One of the names intimately associated with the Portland stage, during the early days of the New Market theater, is that of Miss Lottie Wade. A great many of the older theater-goers will remember this lady with pleasant histrionic associations. Miss Wade was for several years almost constantly before the Portland footlights, and her name calls to mind a host of the old-timers—Miss Scott Siddons, Augusta Dargon, Rose Eytinge, James A. Hearne, Samuel W. Piercy, Barton Hill, James Ward, Walter Leman, George D. Chaplin, Georgie Woodthorpe, John Jack, Miss Annie Firmin, Frank Mayo and a host of others. She was a member of different companies under the management of Fred Bert, John Maguire, John Jack and others. After an absence of nearly nine years Miss Wade revisits Portland. For the past week she and her husband, Mr. Heneasy Leroyle, a very clever comedian, who is also well known to Portland theater-goers, have been staying in the city. They came overland from California, giving performances at various towns. From here they will visit The Dalles, Walla Walla and on to Montana, where Miss Wade was professionally engaged for several years. Speaking of the wonderful growth of Portland, Miss Wade expressed great surprise and pleasure. The lady declares this city has grown beyond her greatest expectations.

The following card was published in a recent issue of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 22, 1889.

To the Editor of the Enquirer: In a recent issue of your esteemed paper, in commenting on the death of Mr. George Bullock, you refer to him as the benefactor of Annie Pixley during her earlier days upon the stage. As one who should know, I beg the privilege of saying that your informant is in error. Neither Miss Pixley nor her managers were ever under the slightest monetary obligation to Mr. Bullock, though warm friends, and often the guests of himself and wife. During my management of Miss Pixley she has never needed, much less asked, financial aid from any one, as she has a snug fortune of her own.

Respectfully, ROBERT FULFORD.

[[illegible] Mr. Fulford seems to grow in dimensions as the years [illegible]tance. Yet it is within the memory of many old-timers in this vicinity that there was a time in the early days of Miss Annie Pixley's professional career when a little "financial aid" would not have come amiss. Her friends have generally supposed that the "snug fortune" she has acquired during her successful career as an artist is the fruit of her talent and worth as an artiste, rather than of the extraordinary managerial abilities of Mr. Fulford, but perhaps the aforesaid friends are in error.—*Dramatic Editor.*]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

The Transactions So Far This Month Amount to Over $152,000.

Yesterday eighteen deeds, aggregating $23,802, an average of $1,322, were filed, making the total number of deeds filed since the 1st of this month seventy-four; value of the transactions $152,868 40.

Since January 1 to date there have been filed 2228 deeds, aggregating $5,153,806 37.

DEEDS RECORDED MAY 4.

John W. Watson to E. Cook blk 29, Patton's Second add, May 4; $1600.

Joseph Volckers and wife to John Weisgerber, lots 17 and 18, blk 7, Southern Portland, May 4, $2050.

M. Lambert and wife to John Straub, lot 4, blk 115, East Portland, April 11; $2500.

E. Kennedy to B. C. Kennedy, 10 acres, Sec 4, 1 S, 2 E, May 3; $100.

M. L. Lindsley to F. H. Lownsdale, E ½ of lots 7 and 8, blk 147, Caruther's add, May 3; $[illegible]25.

E. Quackenbush and wife to P. Connor, 5 acres, Sec 5, 1 S 1 E; May 3, 1881; $250.

Lucina Howe et al. to P. Connor, 5 acres, Sec 5, 1 S, 1 E, 20x230 feet, Carter's add, December 11, 1883; $300.

H. C. Wortman to Joseph Beck, lot 10, blk 1, Saratoga, April 29; $250.

Mary Cline to Jacob Cline, jr., 110 acres, Secs 8, 9, 15 and 16, 2 N, 1 W, May 3; $1000.

James Compton to Angeline Johnson, lots 5 and 6, blk 36, Stephen's add, May 4; $2500.

C. Rademacher et al. to R. Schulze et al., 113 79-100 acres, Sec 9, 1 N, 2 W, May 4; $3000.

L. Fourrer and wife to J. M. Price, lot 1, blk 15, Fourrer's add., May 2; $425.

U. K. Arnold to H. C. Boyd, NE ¼ of blk 7, King's add., May 4; $1.

W. W. Spaulding and wife to G. E. Watkins, lots 5 and 6, blk 229 city, May 4; $5000.

C. A. Dolph and wife to Henry Becke, lot 5, blk 161, Caruthers add., April 24; $1200.

W. T. Williams et al. to George W. McCalla, und ½ of all real and personal property of late J. B. Stephens, deceased, April 24; —

U. S. Grant Marquam to H. S. Lyman, 5 acres (excepting a strip of 15 feet thereof), sec. 19, 1 S, 1 E, April 24; $600.

City of Portland to C. I. Ellison, part lot 2, Palatine Hill, April 26; $1.

Ben Selling to Emanuel Meyer, lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, blk 5, Park add., 320 acres, secs. 13 and 24, 2 S, 2 W, May 4; $1.

Maria Egan to Ellen Hall et al., lots 3 and 4, blk 145, city, May 4; $200.

A CREDIT TO PORTLAND.

The Immense Clothing Establishment of A. Roberts, the Veteran Clothier.

It is now more than thirty years since Mr. A. Roberts started in business in this city, and it is to the credit of the gentleman that in all these years that he has so faithfully served the Portland public, as well as the people of the entire Northwest. He has never done an act that has brought the least discredit to either himself or on those with whom he has been connected. He is not only to-day one of the best known clothiers within the boundaries of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but he is also one of the most successful of the many Portland merchants. With his old time spirit of ever being abreast of the times he has recently made an important addition to his already large establishment, in the shape of a large and elegantly fitted room 30x80 feet, to be used exclusively as a merchant tailoring establishment. This room is richly carpeted, is light and airy and is what has long been needed in Portland. Being entirely separated from the main salesroom ladies can here have their boys' clothing fitted, entirely free from the gaze of the general public, and can enjoy [illegible] all the privacy of the home. The immense establishment of A. Roberts, located at the southwest corner of First and Alder streets, in this city, now takes up two large rooms, the main salesroom being 40x70 feet in dimensions while the other room before described is 30x80 feet in size, and it is perhaps not going too far to assert that this is to-day one of the most complete clothing establishments on the coast.

A COZY PLACE.

Louis B. Akin, the Popular Sign Writer, Has Just Fitted up a Fine Establishment.

In any line of business the great desideratum is the enjoying of every facility for turning out the best of work in the shortest possible time. With this end in view Mr. Louis B. Akin, the popular young sign writer, has recently fitted up the neatest sign writing establishment in the city. This is located at 107 Second street (west side), and can always be found by the yellow awning. During the short time that Mr. Akin has been in business here he has done a large amount of work for some of the best firms in the city, and so pushed has he been that he has already found it necessary to employ additional help. He has now secured the services of Mr. George A. Foster, from New York, a first-class experienced sign writer, and he is now prepared to turn out all kinds of sign work at the shortest possible notice. Worthy of special mention in Mr. Akin's new shop is a fine painting of San Francisco bay, representing evening on the harbor. This is as realistic as life and is the work of Mr. Arthur E. Powell, a young but energetic and ambitious artist of this city. It is well worth seeing.

MONEY EASILY MADE.

THE OREGONIAN offers the best and easiest way to make money ever known to people in this region, in the form of premiums to be given to those who get up clubs for the weekly edition.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN contains twelve pages of eighty-four columns of the best reading matter. One page is devoted to agriculture; not merely the common [illegible] of Eastern states, but to [illegible] original matter, prepared exclusively for its columns, and with editorial, news, miscellany and correspondence makes THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN the equal of any and the superior of most weekly journals issued in the United States.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN is a farmers' paper in the most complete sense, as it gives him politics and news from all the world, and is adapted entirely to the region in which he lives, its needs, its resources and its best interests.

Not wishing to put canvassers in the field, and preparing to make it an object for farmers, their sons and their daughters to work to increase the weekly circulation, the unparalleled offer is made of the following premiums, to be given to all who get up clubs for the weekly issue, at $2 a year in advance:

For the largest club of subscribers, a first-class threshing machine worth $700.

For the second largest club, a Studebaker end-spring, top buggy worth $225.

For the third largest club, a first-class self-binder worth $275.

For the fourth largest club, Culver's iron drag saw worth $150.

For the fifth largest club, a Cortland spring wagon worth $150.

For the sixth largest club, a Mitchell wagon worth $120.

For the seventh largest club, an I X L windmill worth $90.

For the eighth largest club, a Triumph steam generator worth $60.

For the ninth largest club, Dick's famous feed cutter worth $35.

For the tenth largest club, Gandy's endless thresher belt.

For each club of thirty subscribers, a splendid breech-loading gun.

For each club of fifteen subscribers, a new patent washing machine.

For each club of ten subscribers, a valuable watch, or choice editions of either Sir Walter Scott, Charles Dickens or George Eliot.

For clubs of six subscribers, a Clipper garden plow.

For clubs of three subscribers, a handsome pocket knife.

The liberality of this offer and the value of the premiums named must strike every one as exceeding any thing of the kind ever known.

This offer is open to all from this date for two months, or until July 1, 1889.

WHERE TO DINE TO-DAY.

Everybody should remember that they can get strawberries, trout and all the delicacies at Freimann's to-day. His French chef will outdo himself in his efforts to serve an elegant Sunday dinner.

The well-known U. S. restaurant, 29 Morrison sets the usual fine dinner to-day from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. Eat there once.

The Eastern people visiting the city are delighted with the coffee and chocolate at Zinsley's, 230 First. It is delicious.

There is no use talking, the Sunday dinners at the St. George can-not be beat the world over. This is now conceded by everybody.

For an elegant Sunday dinner for a modest sum, try Simmons's home restaurant, 82 Stark.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 121 First street, corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

SEATTLE ON THE SOUND.

Rabelais Visits the Energetic, Nervous, Reliant City on Elliott Bay.

How the Place Was Settled in the Early Pioneer Times—Mrs. McConaha's Pluck and the Girls From Boston.

The difference between Tacoma and Seattle is about forty miles by water. I took the Emma Hayward and about two hours to cover it. The difference by N. P. road is about the same, but it don't take quite so long to get around it. There are differences between the two cities which cannot be gotten around so easily, and the people, I fear, will never get over them. These are mostly differences of opinion, and vociferation of assertion.

I have many warm friends in both cities, friends who would give me attention and money any time, if I needed either. Whenever I visit either place and my friends seem cool and collected, I make a remark complimentary to the other city, and immediately they get warm, if not hot and disorganized. The total absence of chills and July frosts in either Tacoma or Seattle is thus explained.

Considering its great wealth and commanding position, Seattle is very easy of approach. It is as easy to approach as an event. You can approach it from the north or the south, or from motives of curiosity. It makes no difference to the scenery. It stays right there, knows its place, seems to like it, and never gets above its business. You can look at it with the same feeling that weighs down upon you when you see the ten cent fat woman, or you can get excited and say, "Isn't it purty!" or crazy, and say, "It's just too lovely." It makes no odds. Seattle rises as you approach, and when you get there it extends you a free omnibus ride to your hotel, if you have one. It also extends along the water front. If you go there for investment, the price of real estate rises and remains standing until you come down. This embarrassed me a good deal while I was there, so much so, that I was prevented from making a good deal.

Seattle, you know, lies on the periphery of Elliott bay. I am told it also lies on Tacoma and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It stands on the high priced hills just back of the tide flats, and sits down on any proposition that does not contribute to its importance as the future great city of Puget sound.

For a long time Tacoma and Seattle threw dirt at each other, but real estate has gone up so high that neither can afford to do that any longer. Time cures all things except hams and dried herring.

It was dark as we turned Alki point, and the scene from the deck as the city glittered and glistened and gleamed in its thousands of electric lights was like a fairy spectacle. The wharves were lighted up with almost daylight brilliancy, forming about the water's edge a cordon of bright flashes of great splendor. From the water, rising in regular rows, ran the bright street lamps far over the hills; the whole forming a picturesque design, as though fashioned and formed by some great artistic hand; and all this was repeated again—reflected on the placid waters of Elliott bay, giving us the impression of a double city, not made with hands. That will have to do for pretty writing. E. V. Smalley can do that sort of thing much better than I can, and can command better prices.

The first thing that struck me in Seattle after the jumbo woman was lifted off my lap in the omnibus, was its resemblance to Eastern manners and things. There is very little or no provincialism in the Queen city. You can see its absence in the cut of a Seattle citizen's clothes, the trim of his whiskers and the horizontal position of his mustache. You can see it in his quick step, his short but hearty "hello." You can see it in the shoulder that goes up like a rocket and comes down like a reputation. You can see it in the style of architecture, the wide store window, the French plate, the utilization of basement effects. You can hear it in the whirr of the cable, the clang of the electric car, the commanding "all aboard!" You can feel it in the air, the rapid car climb of the hill, the whirr of the [illegible], the sudden stop, the quick start, the prompt arrival. Everything goes, much comes, nothing waits. That's Seattle. Nervous, energetic, reliant Seattle.

These form her redeeming features. It will take many faults and many mistakes to shut them out of recognition. I admit they are not facts. They are greater than facts. They are impressions produced at the focusing point of many facts.

As to who first settled Seattle there has been some lying. I don't think Seattle is settled yet. She don't want to settle. Tacoma don't want to settle. A settled city is a dead city.

Along about 1883 the people of Seattle got the idea that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was trying to settle Seattle, but the fact is, the company simply gave Seattle the shake, and ever since Seattle has been trying to settle the Northern Pacific. In the ordinary sense of having settled Seattle, that honor, I'm told, belongs to Dr. D. S. Maynard, who in company with the Indian chief Seattle, arrived there and drove his stakes near where the coal bunkers now bank. He surveyed some land, took up a donation claim, surveyed the claim and was happy. At that time Lee Terry, C. C. Terry, A. A. Denny, D. T. Denny, C. D. Boren and two others were over on Alki point. They afterwards located along side Dr. Maynard.

Seattle was named after the Indian chief and in that way became the chief city of the sound. Tacoma hadn't been dreamed of at that time. The Northern Pacific was in embryo—and the brain of Whitney. Steilacoom, Olympia, Victoria and possibly Utsalady were just where they are now. They were settled even then. Dr. Maynard erected a trading post, and when not making good profits and as much as he could out of the Indians he cured salmon. It is well known that salmon, aside from being ambitious and anxious to rise in the world when there's anything to rise for, prefer damp sequestered humidity. When they are transferred to a dry atmosphere their health becomes impaired and unreliable. Dr. Maynard built up a large practice, cured many cases of salmon and put them up in such excellent condition, that they could go long distances without being accompanied by a loud and unbearable disinfectant. His methods have been greatly improved upon, however, and salmon can now visit the far East in hermetically sealed tin cans preceded by a bill of lading [illegible] in advance and unaccompanied by [illegible].

Dr. Maynard adopted the Indian chief Seattle [illegible] and allowed him to take his meals where he liked. He also, adopted as a motto, the words "Sweet alki," meaning "In the sweet by and by," and lived many years to look back on the bitter past without the aid of spectacles.

Now I come to some alleged facts. Of course I wasn't there, and if these things have on their way adown the corridors of time wobbled a little out of their course, it isn't my fault.

It is alleged that Dr. Maynard was a liberal man, full of enterprise, resource and faith. He assisted new settlers, found corners for them and occasionally gave a bright, new-comer a pointer as to the whereabouts of a marriageable female. A year or so after Dr. Maynard's settlement, George McConaha, a promising young attorney, reached Seattle from Sacramento en route to Portland, where he was promised a federal judgship. An Oregon democrat scooped young McConaha, and it was the letter that never came. He settled in Seattle. He was a young man of talent and gave many evidences of ability. He put up a rough board house on the present site of the New England hotel. There he lived and went into politics. He became one of the most prominent members in the legislature, but unfortunately in crossing the sound in a canoe, en route from a session of the legislature, he was drowned.

Mrs. McConaha was a lady of refinement, brought up in the South and totally unaccustomed to labor of any sort. Thrown upon her own resources, she bravely faced the ordeal and the washtub. She washed and ironed and did her work so well that it is still the theme of praise in the mouth of many a Seattleite. She washed for Henry L. Yesler, then a sawmill owner; for Dexter Horton, then a cook at Yesler's mill. She saved her money and invested it; bought a lot for a few dollars every now and then from Yesler. These investments have since made the lady very wealthy, and there is not a woman in Seattle, in my estimation, more entitled to the respect of every man who admires pluck and determined independence upon others. Dexter Horton finally left the cook house at the mill and opened a little store, which grew and prospered until now, on the old site of the store, is the [illegible] banking institution in the territory, with the name of Dexter Horton over it.

I hate to be bothered with facts in speaking of a place like Seattle, but as I never saw the above in print they better go with the following:

In the early days of Seattle, when girls or young ladies were more numerous in Boston than anywhere else, except in female seminaries, the bachelors of our sister city were one day surprised at the arrival from Boston town of a cargo of the needful. They were in charge of Henry Mercer, a man of high character and adventurous spirit. They were respectable and educated. Their arrival created a sensation. The settlers at once donned their best blue jean overalls and jumpers, and went down to the wharf to welcome the damsels. As soon as the ship touched the wharf the bachelors leaped aboard and began selecting their future wives. They did this with an eagerness which illy fitted the occasion, and Mercer had to read the riot act to them and give them some idea of etiquette. The thing was a glittering success, and the "Mercer girls" were adopted collectively and married individually. Many of them are now the respected wives and honored mothers of some of Seattle's most prominent citizens. If anything settled Seattle the Mercer girls did it. Whenever you go to Seattle and meet a Mercer girl, take off your hat, or you're no gentleman.

RABELAIS.

MRS. KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN COMING.

She Took Charge of the First Kindergarten Ever Opened in San Francisco.

Next Friday evening an entertainment will be given at the residence of Mr. W. S. Ladd for the benefit of the Portland free kindergarten. The entertainment will consist of the reading by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin of her charming story "The Bird's Christmas Carol," which was brought out last winter by Houghton & Mifflin as one of their choice Christmas books, and has had an immense sale all over the East. As it is new to Portland it has been selected by friends as certain to insure a delightful evening. To fully enjoy a book one must hear it read by the author, and Mrs. Wiggin is especially gifted in manner, expression and silvery voice.

A dozen years ago Mrs. Wiggin took charge of the first free kindergarten ever opened in San Francisco. A few years later she opened the California Kindergarten Training school for teachers, and has graduated most of the kindergartners who are now carrying on that important work on the Pacific coast. Some years ago she visited Portland, and in a brilliant lecture, awakened an interest in that branch of education, and induced Mrs. Dunlop to undertake the work here. She is now associated with that lady in carrying on the Oregon Kindergarten Training school, and will give much of her time while visiting Mrs. Dunlop to the young ladies of the training class and the Froebel union.

Before leaving Portland Mrs. Wiggin will lecture on kindergartening, and will, doubtless, give an impetus to the good work being done here. This will be a rare opportunity for our citizens to learn what all seem anxious to know, the real value of the kindergarten.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

J P O'Neil, U S A
E C Warren & w, Colfax
C S Jockson, Pendleton
J E Bean, do
M Reinhart, Chehalis
L Warschauer San Fran
A R Smith, do
F R Koening, do
H S Hagan, do
L Gans, do
W H Moran, do
R A Foster, do
F H Steinbach, do
C Meade, do
M Abrahams, San Fran
J W Harbour, do
A J Englehart, N Y
D M Strauss, St Louis
M P Callender, Knappton
H H Lewis, Detroit
R Reinhart, France
A Just, New York
H G Hoffman, Kans Cy
C H Bowten, Mont
A H Rennie, Hong Kong
J W Morrow, Heppner
B L Lucas, Monmouth
F J Endeillux, Calif

ESMOND.

R A Fitzgerald, Or
G Lamarke, Cinn
J M Browell, St Paul
L Liffman, San Fran
F R Grannis, do
R R Goddell, Mich
H E Cleveland, N Y
H W Silverton, Ohio
C V Reeves, N Y
Fitch Sayer, Pa
H Shuper, Woodland
A Seiver, Dayton
L L Bell, England
J W Moore, Ashland
W H Hazzard, Mich
H Sikorwer, St Louis
L M Martin, Butte
Rull Nines, Cosmopolis
R Ashworth, England
J Hulm, Yaquina
S Selinger, San Fran
Mr and Mrs Poleck, Ill
Eva Heis, Chicago
Miss A Harper, San Fran
Fred Mesner, do
A W Grave, Chicago
C E Dehurst, do
L B Webster, do
G L Colwell, Spokane
A L Gabriel, Chicago
E B Melroy, Salem
L Lazard & w, San Fran
J Pagani, do
Ben Lesbes, do
C Humphrey, do
C F Lee, do
H McMurchy, do
Mr & Mrs Jewell, f, do
W A Wilcox, do
G W Wheldon, do
R H Stevens, Syracuse
C R Smith, City
L Yates, Mont
E F Nelson, Mich
J B Walker, Corvallis
F W Brown, do
Eva Waltman, Astoria
Mrs P B Knight, San F
Mrs E Shaner, Cal
Isaac Doolittle, Pa

ST. CHARLES.

Mrs C W Holt, Astoria
J W Reed, England
John Halter, Chehalis
F H Linch, do
Mrs Davis, Chicago
H W Ward, do
Miss Knapp, S F
Mrs H Beck, S F
J W Lane, Roseburg
A Gamage, S Bend
W Murphy, St Paul
W H Jackson, Denver
F M Miller, Lebanon
W Hendrickson, Albany
A R Randles, R M S
G W Watt, Salem
J D McGowan, L Cascds
Mrs J B Fox, Ohio
F E Holt, Astoria
T E Allen, S F
Dr Boyd, Walla Walla
H F Fenn, do
J H Glass, Crawfordsvil
D H Glass, do
A J Dear, Oakland, Or
J A McBuarrie, West Pt
F M Fales, Fale's Lndg
Miss J Lamb, do
E Schieffelin, Cornelius
John McManis, Ireland
W G Lam, do
T E Colewell, do
O Anderson, Gray's Hrbr
H J Haywood, Bakersfld
Mrs Knapp, S F
Mrs Gndoran, S F
W K Rock, S F
H A Kennedy, Minneapl
Mrs Raylond, Mt Coffin
J K Prager, Lake River
C J Hutchinson, Boston
J W Watts, Lafayette
G Shepard, Washougal
Mrs J F Buchanan, do
D W Lichtenthaler, BrkC
J H Rollins, Pendleton
S P Sturgis, do
W F Matlock, do
W C Day, Cascades
D E Vernon, Rob't'sCircus
O Y Boyd, do
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F W D Mays, Pomeroy
D Carlile, Olequa
Chas N Ayers, Philadel
Geo W Bell, jr, Astoria
W McCanelcss, Dallas

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Wm Laughlin, La Camas
R O'Lange, Toledo
Thos Kelley, Cascades
W Deverson, do
G W Beal, Williamstown
Mrs V Beckwith, Astoria
Mrs Beckford, do
J S Barr, Carrollton
Mrs C Pinkham, Seattle
Miss H Pinkham, do
Miss C Pinkham, do
Master J Pinkham, do
J B Elston, Woodland
R R VanWinkle, B C
A L Burton, Westport
D Hepburn, do
M Codyre, Weland
T Collins, Chicago
J Casemere, Lurin
D Candon, El Paso
H A Kennedy, Minn
Mrs C Luger & dt, Dubqe
F R Luger, do
J Stubbs, do
E Clarenbeck, California
A Larraway, do
S L Cook, do
B H McGrorey, do
C Howard, Seattle
Mrs S Hoyt, Corvallis
A Morgan, Albany
Miss Green, Astoria
R T Roberts, do
J W Murray, New York
E Drummer & fy, Sacmto
W H Knapp, Stella
J T Kerr, city
S M Armstrong, San Frn
G Bothwell, city
J L Steele jr, Wisconsin
H E Kirk, Los Angeles
R H Sims, do
W L Highbee, Tacoma
L E Rule, city
C Dixon, Albina
E L Manny, La Grande
L Wells, do
S A Moser, Kalama
C W Spinlock, Kansas
A M McKeon, do
J Laudrith, do
O W Norman, do
N Steele, do
G T Dutrick, do
Mrs McEwan, do
Miss A McEwan, do
D Campbell, Astoria
Miss A Fredrickson, W T
Mrs W M Wardle, do
W Wefser, Sheridan
A Hoey, Tacoma
J McInnis, Nova Scotia
D Robertson, do
W D Krahl, San Jose
W Freeland, San Fran
J H McGregor, Cherokee
W Cooper, do
O G Hopper, Little Stony
A J Harrington, Vanc
S G Lilly, Illinois
E Clark, Spokane Falls
E M Gay, Portland
John Gill, do
R G Lopez, Los Angeles
J T Gafney, San Diego
A Scain, Santa Barbara
D M Horn & w, do
Miss E Burt, do
Mrs A J Poland, do
M Upper, Tacoma
J Johnson, Vancouver
J C Murray, Wilson River
J W Farquhar, Forest Gv
D H Haight & dtr, Abrdn

INTERNATIONAL.

F Collins, Chicago
W McDonald, do
F Lillard, do
N McIntyre, do
S S Payne, Iowa
J E Alberts, Walla Walla
C H Parmeter, do
J Atkinson, Centralia
B Armstrong, do
W Lord, San Francisco
G Whitney, do
J Wright, do
J Scott, do
F Fitzgerald, do
R McNeal, do
J W Boyle, Ohio
J Jefferson, do
J Milton, Albina
W Hughes, do
C Jacobs, Dakota
A Jacobs, do
R Swanson & w, Dakota
Miss A Swanson, do
Miss P Swanson, do
S Smith & wf, do
L Lamb & w, do
A Lang, do
C Lang, do
C Johnson, Minneapolis
L Johnson, do
Mrs Castow, Iowa
L Parker, do
L Hendricks, Wisconsin
S Hendricks, do
D Larson, Illinois
P Larson, do
P Kemp, do
C Sheay, Boston
D Shirts, Indiana
Miss Shirts, do
W Mattman, California
S E Smith, do
F Lillard, do
J W Maltby, do
H Westly, do
W Aiker, do
S Aiker, do
P Nelson, do
W Turner, do
M Hayes, do
J Shearn, do
H Olson, do
R Berth, Vancouver
C Long, The Dalles
E Loderton, Kansas City
L Henrick, do
F E Gilmore, Cal
M Fockmann, W T
J Bell, Idaho
H Hamilton, Kansas
D N Fish, do
C Hoffman & fy, Texas
Mrs Mongomery, do
J Sherman, Indiana
J Hudson, Wash Ter
T McNeil, do
W Alberts, Nevada
E E Reynolds, Oregon
E Bell & w, do
M Belden, do
S Bolden, do
A Anderson, Norway
J Jackson, do
J F Hart, Seattle
W Chdal, do
R A Anderson, Neb
L Birch, Missouri
D Lang & w, do
C Lang, do
C Cramp, Wisconsin
A Cramp, do
Mrs Schultz, do
R Andrews, N Y
L Cook, Chicago
D Kirk, do
Miss P Ling, Kansas City
Miss R Ling, do
D R Adams, Minn
R Adams, do
A Elk, Nebraska
Mrs Raymond, New Yrk
D Allen & w, do
S Brooks, do
C Brooks, do
M Wilson, do
N Elmore, Norway
C Cullom, do
B Cullom, do
P Peterson, Minnesota
A Peterson, do
Mrs J Schoman, Neb
Miss A Schomdu, do
D Carlson, Ohio
L Carlson, do
R Davis, Missouri
D Davis, do
T M Simpson, Astoria
R T Porter, Oregon City
P V Henry, Los Angeles
W L Birmgor, do
O Hamer, Kansas City

MERCHANTS'.

A R Post, Albany
Robt Jones, Victoria
Miss Agnes Williams, N Y
W Ripley, Vancouver
Jas Reed, do
P S Andrus, Forest Grov
M Maher, New York
G E Stokes, Waitsburg
H Hamphire, The Dalles
Z Bonnack, do
J McNulty, do
H Hanson, Tacoma
E G Victor, Mont
Lee Strans, Portland
N B Black, Toledo
Miss M Strong, Kan
T Barrett, Bridgeport
G H McKinney, Omaha
T McKinzie, Ont
T Cooper & w, Tacoma
W Rhodgers, do
Miss L Hoy, do
T Ward, Helena
Mrs E L Edwards, do
E L Edwards, do
Miss G Edwards, do
Miss M Edwards, do
G Edwards, do
F Edwards, do
C R Happeset, Tacoma
J F Dealy, Baker City
G H Fouks, Denver
A R Evans, Illinois
N P Hatchett, Texas
R Smith & f, do
D L Woods, Kansas
Mrs Isighle, W T
Henry Irving, do
Mrs Spotherland, do
D H Trayler, Denver
T Fitzjerel, do
W S Owen & f, Seattle
A St John, Minn
P McGraw, Peru, S A
N B McNicol, do
Hon J A Cato, do
Miss L Edwards, Eugene
Mrs R M Edwards, do
J Picke, Los Angeles
C L Clark, California
J H Hannahan, Chicago
R Thomas, England
J W Thomas, do
D Thomas, do
Francis Fery, do
Mrs Thomas, do
R N Cooper, San Fran
R M Cain & fm, do
Henry Smith, do
J M O'Bonor, do
R H Batrick, do
J Colvin, do
A L Morris, do
B D Kelley, do
J R Watson, do
W R Eaples & f, do
C W Coles & f, do
T W Malley, do
W W Thompson, do
J H Foster, do
Miss M Sampson, do
R M Smith & w, do
G H Elliott, do
Mrs Southward, do
Hattie Johnson, do
M J Dyer, do
M Carroll, do
Ed Cody, do
W Robinson & f, do
Mrs W Andrews, do
R J Muller, do
Mrs R J Muller, do
Miss L Muller, do
Miss J Muller, do
Mary Muller, do
Mrs Henderson, do
Miss Roberts, do
J P Galliger, do
C Bafford, do
A Finburg, do
C Windel, do
M McCosley, do
W P Oakaford, Panama
Miss Hendrickson, do
W L West, Seattle
B E Cleary, Montana
G Duff, Iowa
Wm Jones & w, Missouri
C R Nelson, Kansas
W Tockbert, do
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I Finmore, Panama
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T Dwane, Colorado
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla vitalizes and purifies the blood. If you feel languid you need it.

A NASAL INJECTOR, free, with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

WEATHER BULLETIN NO. 9.

Another Week of Beneficial Showers to All Vegetation.

The Weekly Reports From All Parts of Oregon Show That the General Condition of Agriculture Remains Excellent.

The following crop-weather bulletin is compiled from reports received from the different counties named, by B. S. Pague, who is in charge of the central office of the Oregon state weather bureau at Portland, Or., for the week ending May 4:

Another week of warm showers, and an average amount of sunshine has been experienced throughout the major portion of the state, proving of great benefit to the growing crops.

The first three days were warm and almost cloudless, the last four had alternately clouds, sunshine and showers. On Thursday, however, it was almost a continuous light rain.

The ground is now thoroughly soaked to the subsoil, and there is no danger from a drouth, if one should occur, injuring the crops. The finest of growing weather prevailed during the week. Vegetables of all kinds are very plentiful, strawberries are ripening quite rapidly, and cherries are becoming very red, with indications of being ripe in a few days more. This is rather early in the season for cherries to assume the rosy tinge even in this sun-kissed land of Oregon, and many of the native "Webfeet" are as much surprised to see the fruit so far advanced as are the large number of new-comers.

The rainfall has been above the normal in the region of Portland and about the average in other parts of the state. Through the grazing country rains have fallen, giving the grasses a good start. Not sufficient rain has yet fallen to raise the streams to float logs to the mills; in consequence many mills are idle.

The temperature has been about the normal, with no very great extremes. A very mild thunder storm was experienced in the northern part of the Willamette valley on Wednesday. Reports from all sections of the state show an improved condition of all crops and the flattering prospect of immense yields of cereals, fruit, etc., continue.

EXTRACTS FROM DIFFERENT SECTIONS.

FOREST GROVE.—The weather has been showery. The soil has had sufficient moisture. Both winter and spring wheat is of good color and growing finely.

TILLAMOOK.—Gardens and crops of all kinds looking and doing well.

OREGON EXPERIMENT STATION, CORVALLIS.—The rainfall and temperature has been about the average and has affected the grain crop very favorably. The week's average temperature has been 54 deg. Total rainfall, .71 of an inch.

MOUNT ANGEL, MARION COUNTY.—The rainfall, temperature and sunshine are about the average, and have affected all crops very favorably. One and nine-hundredths inches of rain fell during the past week.

ST. HELENS, COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The weather has been cold and wet all week, with the exception of May 1, which was bright and warm. The cool weather has not been very favorable to the hay crop.

HUBBARD.—There is a fine prospect for fruit of all kinds. Cherry trees are not so full as last year but are growing larger in size. The copious rainfall has caused the wheat on low lands to grow slender. The temperature has affected crops in general very favorably.

EOLA, POLK COUNTY.—The condition of the elements for agriculture and horticulture could scarcely be improved. We are having fine gentle rains and all crops are progressing finely.

ALBANY, LINN COUNTY.—Crops of all kinds have been favorably affected by the condition of the weather during the past week.

LEBANON.—The recent rains have done some damage to crops on very low land and have retarded the planting of corn and late gardens.

BANDON, COOS COUNTY.—All crops are growing luxuriously, especially grasses. Grazing fields are nearly covered with native clover and wild strawberry plants which are in full bloom.

ROSEBURG.—The weather has been exceedingly favorable for crops of all kinds and the yield promises to be the heaviest ever known in these parts.

JACKSONVILLE.—The climatic condition prevailing during the past week has been very favorable to crops of all kinds.

GRANT'S PASS.—The rain of the 27th was well distributed. The crops are not suffering by any means for more moisture. It was warm and pleasant during the past week, except on Sunday, when the mercury fell 38 deg. in the early morning. Mean temperature for the week, 56.5 deg. Hops are twelve feet high. The fruit crop promises to be immense. Encouraging reports are received from all sides.

LINKVILLE, KLAMATH COUNTY.—The weather conditions have been favorable to crops of all kinds, especially to the grasses.

WALLA WALLA.—Cherries and strawberries are ripening. Green peas will be in the market in a few days. The wheat crop promises enormous yields. The rainfall for the week has been above the normal.

NOLIN, UMATILLA COUNTY.—Sunday was cooler and windy; Monday and Tuesday very warm. Hot north winds checked the growth of grain a good deal. On May 1 the thermometer rose to 85 deg.; a shower with a high wind prevailed in the evening. On the 2d and 3d copious rains, very favorable to crops.

HE SAW NOTHING.

A Correspondent Claims That There Should Have Been a Countermarch.

A correspondent signing himself "Duty," writing from Hillsboro under date of May 4, says:

The parade on Tuesday evidently was a great success, and has been loudly spoken of by all who witnessed it. One important point, however, in my opinion, may have been added to the arrangements for the benefit of those engaged in the parade—that is a countermarch. As an officer of a company of guards located in the country I may take the liberty of stating that we saw none of the trade paraders, orders or firemen, nor even our comrades in arms, the regular soldiers from Vancouver—save the helmets of a few of the cavalry. However, as Tennyson says: "Ours not to reason why."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Samuel [illegible], of the Ocean House, Yaquina, is in the city.

State Senator J. H. Raley, of Pendleton, was at the St. Charles yesterday.

Lieutenant L. K. Bell, of the English navy, was at the Esmond yesterday.

Mr. R. Fenkhausen, of San Francisco, is in the city on business, and will remain here for three or four weeks.

Mr. J. B. Crockett, president of the San Francisco gas works, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here from the East Friday, and left overland for home yesterday.

Mrs. George W. Pittock arrived from San Francisco on the steamer Columbia yesterday afternoon. She has been absent a little over a year in Honolulu, and returns very much improved in health.

Mr. F. D. Abell and Mr. J. H. Kennedy, of Milwaukee, Wis., are in the city. Mr. Kennedy was formerly cashier of the First National bank of Geneva, and is looking over the Northwest with a view of making investments.

REPUTATION OF AN ARTIST.

Mr. Eanger J. Couse, the young American artist who recently sent two pictures to Portland, one of which is now in the possession of Mrs. Charles T. Kamm and the other on exhibition in Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s window, has had two pictures received in the Paris salon this year and one into the World's Exposition. He received No. 1 on his salon pictures, which places them on the line, and secures him the reputation of an artist. Mr. Couse's salon picture of 1888 was purchased by Mrs. W. S. Hobart, of San Francisco for the sum of $2000. In one of the most rigid examinations which the students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts undergo, of the 400 students examined but eighty obtained the required per cent. to pass. Mr. Couse ranking sixth and being, with one exception, the only successful American examinee. Mr. Couse is a young man of very great talent, a favorite pupil of the celebrated artist Bouguereau, and promises to be one of the leading artists of America.

MILITARY NOTES.

The following special orders under date of May 2 have been issued:

In compliance with paragraph 13, special orders No. 94, current series, headquarters of the army, a furlough of four months will be granted Commissary Sergeant William Bolton; on duty at Vancouver barracks, Washington territory.

Captain Thomas F. Tobey, 14th infantry, will proceed to Port Townsend and report to the commanding officer for garrison court-martial duty, upon completion of which he will rejoin his proper station,—Vancouver barracks.

The travel directed is necessary for the public service.

Put This in Your Scrap-Book.

"It takes the tusks of 75,000 elephants a year," says an exchange, "to supply the world's piano keys, billiard balls and knife-blades." It takes many times that number of Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills to supply the world's demand for them. Sound sleep, good digestion, buoyant spirits, and fine appetite are some of the results which invariably follow their use.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

WEALTH Without Health cannot be enjoyed.
THEREFORE USE
Plunder's
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER,
HEALTH RESTORER!
USE IT!

It is the best helper to Health and the quickest cure on Earth. Use it in time for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Skin. It cures Rheumatism, Malaria, Coated Tongue and Headache, relieves Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia, drives all impurities out of the Blood and dries up old Sores. The Business men buy it, the Workingmen use it, the Ladies take it, the Children cry for it and the Farmers say it is their best health preserver.

Sold everywhere, $1.00 a bottle; six for $5.00.

ARRIVED

Elegant new and exclusive designs,

[illegible] Silks

In finest grades, 25 inches wide.

32-inch Plain India Silks in the finest line of new colorings ever shown.

22-inch Plain India Silks in street and evening shades.

25-inch Fancy India Silks for draperies, fancy work, costumes, etc.

25-inch Shaded and Flowered All-Silk Satins, elegant, for $1 per yard.

20-inch new Flowered All-Silk Faille Francaise, elegant quality, very new and stylish.

See display of above lines. Nothing to equal our superb assortment of styles and shades west of New York. All other lines in our most complete Silk Department.

DRESS GOODS.

See display of elegant all-wool French Dress Fabrics and note prices quoted for full Suits with trimmings complete.

SPECIAL.

40 pieces new 38-inch Fine Worsted Chelsea Suitings, all new spring styles, at 31c per yard; cheap at 50c. We quote this price for this lot until sold.

Other bargains in this department too numerous to mention.

LAST SPRING SALE
—OF—
Lace Curtains
To-Morrow and Tuesday.

The following price list is for this sale only:

NOTTINGHAMS.

20 pairs, 3 yards long, 42-inch Ecru, for 60c per pair; worth $1.25 pair.

50 pairs, 3 yards long, 48-inch Taped, 75c pair; worth $1.40 pair.

50 pairs, 3½ yards long, 46-inch Taped, White, $1.40 pair; worth $2 pair.

48 pairs, 3½ yards long, 50-inch, White and Ecru, $1.70 pair; worth $2.75 pair.

140 pairs, 3½ yards long, 54-inch, White and Ecru, $1.95 pair; worth $3 pair.

75 pairs, 3½ yards long, 54-inch, White and Ecru, $2.15 pair; worth $3.50.

50 pairs, 4 yards long, 72-inch, White, $2.15 pair; worth $5.

All other lines of Nottinghams and every line of Lace Curtains in our magnificent curtain stock also reduced in prices in like proportion for this sale.

This is positively the last special sale of Curtains for this spring.

Special offers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rugs, Shades, Upholstery Goods, Poles, Trimmings, Fringes, etc.

Compare our low prices with quotations elsewhere. See the fine assortment we have to offer of latest designs in every grade.

MEIER & FRANK

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER
Three Nights Only.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 6th.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.
Last appearance in Portland of the World's Greatest Tragic Actress,
JANAUSCHEK
Supported by her own splendid company, producing on Monday evening the great romantic musical drama
"MEG MERRILIES."
Tuesday evening........"MARY STUART"
Wednesday evening, special request, "MACBETH"
ORIGINAL MUSIC. GRAND CHORUSES.
Seats now on sale at M. A. Gunst & Co.'s Cigar Store and Hoyt Bros.'s Music Store.

Don't Fail to Visit the
[illegible]
Conceded to be the most wonderful exhibition of the kind ever produced.
Third street, between Ash and Pine.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Cort's Standard Theater
Monday, May 6, 1889.
A CYCLONE OF WONDERS.
Rumsey & Russell. Lillie Morris.
Grant & Martyn. Mamie Milledge.
Grace Forrest.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH 20 OTHER ARTISTS

CLINTON'S THEATER ROYAL!
Cor. Third and Alder Sts.
3—THE PROITES—3
Jennie Fowler, Stanley and Hayes, J. O. Riley and the Irish Drama in 3 acts of
SHINGAWN.
Two shows for one admission of 25c.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE
Scott's Emulsion
of Cod Liver Oil with
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.
It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.
Sold by all Druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

A Planters Experience.
"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of
TUTT'S PILLS
The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.
Sold Everywhere.
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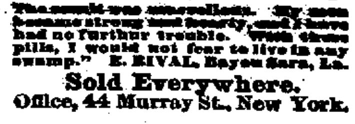

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TWELVE PA

ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Nature and Man in the Heart o
Himalaya Mountains.

The Highest Mountains in the World Grap
Described—The Female Samsons of
Hills and Their Curious Custom

[Copyrighted, 1889, by Frank G. Carpen
DARJEELING, March 5, 1889.—[Specia
respondence.]—In the heart of the
layas, in the midst of mountains who
petual snows glisten like diamonds
the rays of the tropical sun, with ocea
clouds below me, 7000 feet above the
where the tiger hides, and almost with
sound of the guns of the English
who are fighting on the borders of
bet, I write this letter for my Am
readers. From my window I can s
snow on Kanchanjanga, 28,000 feet
the sea, and upon a Thibetan pony
oped this morning twelve miles high
the mountain to Tiger Hill and saw th
gild the snowy summit of Mount Ev
which is a full thousand feet higher.
top of Mount Everest is, of all the
the nearest point towards heaven. F
ma, the sacred, snow-capped mounta
Japan, is not half as high as Mount Ev
and if my memory serves me, the
of Mount Blanc are at least 10,000 feet
Go to the top of Mount Blanc, ascend
balloon straight upward for two mile
you have about reached the altitude o
highest of the Himalaya mountains
dwarfs everything in the Andes an
Alps, and it is a fitting king to this n
range of mountains in the world. Him
means the abode of snow, and thousa
the peaks are crowned with eternal
If you could, by rubbing the miracle
of nature, have her Genii construct a m
tain range from New York to D
Colorado, and make this range as w
the distance between New York and W
ington, extending it at points to double
width, you would have a base somewha
that of the Himalayas. On this base
be built two high ranges of mountains
vast valleys between them, making a d
wall between the north and the south.
must, throughout this distance, hav
mean elevation of your hills about as
as Mount Blanc, and forty of them
extend more than one mile higher.
one of these forty will kiss the sky
any summit of the Andes, and in ma
these vast valleys you could drop the
Alpine range, and at a distance of ten
from the place they fall there would
perceptible change in the face of na
Talk about the glaciers of Switzer
There are glaciers in the Himalayas
are from thirty to sixty miles in length
there is one thirty-three miles long whi
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over twenty-seven thousand feet high.

Has anyone ever reached the top o
highest of these mountains? I shoul
not. An American attempted it a
months ago, and he left Darjeeling with a
as long as himself and enough provision
last him a month. He came back four w
later and claimed that he had spen
night on Kanchanjanga.
"It was as easy," said he, "as falling
log. It takes an American to do a thing
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went on to describe the glaciers in sp
eagle colors. He told of mountain bears
polar wolves, and discoursed for hour
the language of Jules Verne. The En
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did not. About a week after he had lef
Himalayas a wealthy English tea pl
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American named Jones. They replied
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his tour. Upon comparison it was fo
that the date of Jones' starting up the m
tain was the day before he came to visit
tea planter. The planter said: "He ta
nothing of the mountains to me, but I f
him a good fellow, and he stayed with
full four weeks. We played poker th
fourths of the time, drank whisky and
during the intervals of the game, and th
mainder of the day Jones spent in rea
up my library of mountain literature.
was at this time doubtless thinking how
would take in Darjeeling, and was makin
the Munchausen story which he told y

Most Americans are satisfied with
jeeling. It is one mile and a half straight
in the air above the sea, and if you
pile seven towers like the one just buil
Paris, one on the top of the other, or
thirteen Washington monuments into
long, iron cage and run an elevator thro
the whole, you would [illegible]
altitude. I doubt whether there is a
in Switzerland so high as Darjeeling, a
am certain there is nothing in the Alp
compare with the grandeur of its surrou
ings. The plains of India send up mois
to the Himalayas, which gives them a th
sand clouds where the Alps have one.
here you see clouds of all kinds and sh
chasing each other over the hills below y
You see them crawling up the steep side
the valleys, and climbing to your very
when they envelop you, and for ten min
the mist is so thick that you cannot see
horse on which you are riding. A mom
later the cloud has passed and it floats
ward toward the snows above. At t
there are clouds above and below you.
see ghostly masses of vapor resting in li
hollows in the sides of the mountains
though they had squatted down there fo
siesta. At times they take the form of m
or beasts, and in single file seem to chase
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write the mountains form a semi-ci
about me, and there are twelve mighty pe
of snow, each of which is more than 20,
feet high. As for mountains of two mi
and more in hight, I can see dozens of the
I am in the very midst of the Himalay
and at what the world says is the best po
to view them.

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and we have servants and guides who
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There is no seclusion of women here,
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complexions, originally as yellow as those
the Chinamen, are bronzed by the cr
mountain air until they have now the
copper of the American Indian. Both m
and women look not unlike our Indian
They have the same high cheek bones, t
same semi-flat noses and long, straight, bl
hair. If you will take the prettiest squ
you have ever seen you may have a fair ty
of the average belle of the mountains.
wears two pounds of jewelry to the ounce
the squaw, however, and her eyes
brighter, and she is far more intellige
She works just as hard, and the woman
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mountains. I see women digging in th
fields, working on the roads, and carryi
immense baskets, each of which holds fro
two to three bushels, full of dirt and produ
on their back. Just above the hotel the ro
is being repaired and a side of the mounta
is being cut away. The dirt is carried
about a quarter of a mile and is used
filling up a hole in the hillside. It is all don
by women. Two women are digging dow
the dirt with pick-axes, and a half dozen
shoveling this into the baskets of the g
who carry it from one place to the oth
These baskets rest upon the back a
shoulders of the girl, and they are held th
by a wide strap which comes from th
basket around and over the gi
forehead. They stand with the bask
on their backs while they are loade
and one of the women who is doi
the shoveling has a baby a year o

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

PORTLAND, OREGON. SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Nature and Man in the Heart of the Himalaya Mountains.

The Highest Mountains in the World Graphically Described—The Female Samsons of the Hills and Their Curious Customs.

[Copyrighted, 1889, by Frank G Carpenter.]

DARJEELING, March 5, 1889.—[Special Correspondence.]—In the heart of the Himalayas, in the midst of mountains whose perpetual snows glisten like diamonds under the rays of the tropical sun, with oceans of clouds below me, 7000 feet above the jungle where the tiger hides, and almost within the sound of the guns of the English troops, who are fighting on the borders of Thibet, I write this letter for my American readers. From my window I can see the snow on Kanchanjanga, 28,000 feet above the sea, and upon a Thibetan pony I galloped this morning twelve miles higher up the mountain to Tiger Hill and saw the sun gild the snowy summit of Mount Everest, which is a full thousand feet higher. The top of Mount Everest is, of all the world, the nearest point towards heaven. Fug yama, the sacred, snow-capped mountain of Japan, is not half as high as Mount Everest, and if my memory serves me, the snows of Mount Blanc are at least 10,000 feet lower. Go to the top of Mount Blanc, ascend in a balloon straight upward for two miles, and you have about reached the altitude of this highest of the Himalaya mountains. It dwarfs everything in the Andes and the Alps, and it is a fitting king to this noblest range of mountains in the world. Himalaya means the abode of snow, and thousands of the peaks are crowned with eternal frost. If you could, by rubbing the miracle lamp of nature, have her Genii construct a mountain range from New York to Denver, Colorado, and make this range as wide as the distance between New York and Washington, extending it at points to double that width, you would have a base somewhat like that of the Himalayas. On this base must be built two high ranges of mountains with vast valleys between them, making a double wall between the north and the south. You must, throughout this distance, have the mean elevation of your hills about as high as Mount Blanc, and forty of them must extend more than one mile higher. Every one of these forty will kiss the sky above any summit of the Andes, and in many of these vast valleys you could drop the whole Alpine range, and at a distance of ten miles from the place they fall there would be no perceptible change in the face of nature. Talk about the glaciers of Switzerland! There are glaciers in the Himalayas which are from thirty to sixty miles in length and there is one thirty-three miles long which is flanked on either side by two giant peaks over twenty-seven thousand feet high.

Has anyone ever reached the top of the highest of these mountains? I should say not. An American attempted it a few months ago, and he left Darjeeling with a staff as long as himself and enough provisions to last him a month. He came back four weeks later and claimed that he had spent the night on Kanchanjanga.

"It was as easy," said he, "as falling off a log. It takes an American to do a thing that you English fear to attempt." And he then went on to describe the glaciers in spread-eagle colors. He told of mountain bears and polar wolves, and discoursed for hours in the language of Jules Verne. The English residents of Darjeeling cocked their one-eye glasses at him, and some believed and some did not. About a week after he had left the Himalayas a wealthy English tea planter came to the station and asked the people there if they had heard anything of an American named Jones. They replied that Jones was the wonderful man who had ascended Kanchanjanga, and they described his tour. Upon comparison it was found that the date of Jones' starting up the mountain was the day before he came to visit this tea planter. The planter said: "He talked nothing of the mountains to me, but I found him a good fellow, and he stayed with me full four weeks. We played poker three-fourths of the time, drank whisky and soda during the intervals of the game, and the remainder of the day Jones spent in reading up my library of mountain literature. He was at this time doubtless thinking how he would take in Darjeeling, and was making up the Munchausen story which he told you."

Most Americans are satisfied with Darjeeling. It is one mile and a half straight up in the air above the sea, and if you could pile seven towers like the one just built at Paris, one on the top of the other, or fasten thirteen Washington monuments into one long, iron cage and [illegible] through the whole, you would just about reach this altitude. I doubt whether there is a village in Switzerland so high as Darjeeling, and I am certain there is nothing in the Alps to compare with the grandeur of its surroundings. The plains of India send up moisture to the Himalayas, which gives them a thousand clouds where the Alps have one, and here you see clouds of all kinds and shapes chasing each other over the hills below you. You see them crawling up the steep sides of the valleys, and climbing to your very feet, when they envelop you, and for ten minutes the mist is so thick that you cannot see the horse on which you are riding. A moment later the cloud has passed and it floats onward toward the snows above. At times there are clouds above and below you. You see ghostly masses of vapor resting in little hollows in the sides of the mountains as though they had squatted down there for a siesta. At times they take the form of men or beasts, and in single file seem to chase one another through the air. In the morning the sun gilds them so that they are masses of fire, and at night the amorous moon throws her bright tropical rays around them. The cloud effects and the snow effects of the Himalaya mountains are indescribably grand. They are different from anything I have seen in travels of hundreds of miles through the Alps, and they are, in many respects more interesting. From where I write the mountains form a semi-circle about me, and there are twelve mighty peaks of snow, each of which is more than 20,000 feet high. As for mountains of two miles and more in hight, I can see dozens of them. I am in the very midst of the Himalayas, and at what the world says is the best point to view them.

Man here is fully as interesting as nature, and we have servants and guides who are more like the people of Thibet than India. There is no seclusion of women here, and great strapping girls dressed in the gaudiest of colors go about with flat plates of gold hanging to their ears each of which is as big as a trade dollar. They have gold on their ankles and bracelets of silver running all the way from their wrists to their elbows. Their complexions, originally as yellow as those of the Chinamen, are bronzed by the crisp mountain air until they have now the rich copper of the American Indian. Both men and women look not unlike our Indians. They have the same high cheek bones, the same semi-flat noses and long straight, black hair. If you will take the prettiest squaw you have ever seen you may have a fair type of the average belle of the mountains. She wears two pounds of jewelry to the ounce of the squaw, however, and her eyes are brighter, and she is far more intelligent. She works just as hard, and the woman of the Himalayas does much of the work of the mountains. I see women digging in the fields working on the roads, and carrying immense baskets, each of which holds from two to three bushels, full of dirt and produce on their back. Just above the hotel the road is being repaired and a side of the mountain is being cut away. The dirt is carried for about a quarter of a mile and is used in filling up a hole in the hillside. It is all done by women. Two women are digging down the dirt with pick-axes, and a half dozen are shoveling this into the baskets of the girls who carry it from one place to the other. These baskets rest upon the back and shoulders of the girl, and they are held there by a wide strap which comes from the basket around and over the girl's forehead. They stand with the baskets on their backs while they are loaded, and one of the women who is doing the shoveling has a baby a year old tied tight to her back and it bobs up and down as she throws the dirt from the ground into the basket. These girls carry easily 100 pounds, and I was told that one had carried a cottage piano a distance of twelve miles up the mountain upon her back. This is hard to believe, but after seeing the mighty shoulders, the well-knit frames, and the great calves and ankles of the strongest of them I can believe it.

The men are fully as strong as the women. They are not so tall as the American Indian, and they are very fierce looking. Each wears a great scimeter-like knife in his belt, and they are just like the Thibetans whom I saw at Pekin. They are notorious as wife-beaters, and the woman of the Himalayas has, as a rule, a very hard time. Many of the men wear ear rings, and the women, both before and after marriage, carry their fortunes upon their persons. They wear strings of silver coins of the size of 50 and 10 cent silver pieces in rows about their necks so that often the whole front of a woman's bust is covered with them, and the poorest working girl has her ear rings of gold and her anklets of silver. It looks strange to see a woman whose whole waist is covered with rupees and who has enough jewelry upon her to keep her for at least three years, breaking stone upon roads, and I have, during the past week, seen at least 1000 bare feet and half bare calves around which were silver and gold bands which would not form unhandsome bracelets for our American girls. Many of them are fond of stone jewelry, and a great many turquoises are brought from Thibet and sold here. One of these girls carried my trunk for a 5 cent consideration upon her back from the station to the hotel, and I see them plodding up the mountains with great baskets of wood upon their backs, two of which would form a good load for a mule.

They work all day for what would be the price of a drink in America, and their mountain huts would be considered hard lines for the establishment of an American pig. Little low huts thatched with straw and not much bigger than store boxes. They do most of their cooking out of doors, sleep upon the floor, eat with their fingers and worship Buddha in a half-civilized way. Some of them use the prayer wheel, and this seems to be the only invention they have. The prayer-wheel consists of a metal box about as big around as one which holds boot blacking and about twice as deep. Through it a wire is stuck, and this is fastened into a handle a foot long. Inside the box there is a roll of prayers written in Thibetan characters, and the worshiper rattles off prayers at the rate of a hundred a minute by giving the handle a twist and setting the box to rolling. Each roll records a prayer. Every prayer does away with one or more sins and puts a brick in the pavement which leads toward heaven.

I wish I could give you this ride up through the clouds from Calcutta to Darjeeling. The trip to the foot of the Himalayas takes half a day and the whole of a night, and the remainder of the journey is like a carriage drive—fifty miles up the mountain. You are pulled by steam, and a dainty little engine not more than ten feet long hauls open cars, no higher above the road than a street car, over a two-foot narrow gauge in and out among the trees in cork-screw curves up the mountains. You rise at the rate of sixteen feet a minute and go more than a thousand feet upward every hour. The train winds in and out like a snake, and the cars are so small that they look like the links of a chain. Now the engine and the tail of the train seem to touch. There are a dozen horse-shoe curves every mile, and you make figure eights in climbing the hills three times during the journey. As you ride you see the little road in terraces on the hills below, and you now shoot under a hill and come out in a loop and cross your own track by a bridge overhead. The Y system of going up one hill to rise to a higher is used and there are a number of double Ys which elevate you from one plain to another. You skirt precipices covered with green, down which you can look for a thousand feet, and float out on the side of the mountain over valleys, which fade away into the broad plains of Bengal. This railroad was built along a wagon road which led up to Darjeeling, and the speed made upon it is so slow that you can see as well as though you were riding in a carriage. There are many villages on the way, and the train stops and gives you time to pick flowers and ferns.

In rising you pass through the torrid, the temperate, and land at last in the frigid zone. At the bottom is the jungle, into which you dash out of rice fields, and which, with its thick bamboo, its banyan trees and its interwoven masses of foliage, forms the home of the tiger. As you go through you can almost see the bright eyes of this noble Bengal beast shining out of the darkness, and the old residents of India who are with you will tell you stories of the tiger hunts they have had and of accidents that have happened to lone travelers. They will tell you that the tiger is only found where lives the deer and the wild hog; that if he once has a taste of human blood he is satisfied with no other. A single one of these tigers is known to have killed 108 people in three years, and another killed eighty persons per annum. One of the agents of the Indian forest department tells me that about 2000 tigers are killed in India every year and in 1882 895 men were killed by tigers. The English government gives a reward for tiger killing, and during that year, $7000 was paid for the killing of 1700 tigers. In a few weeks there will be an immense tiger hunt in India. The viceroy will probably attend it. The party will go out upon elephants and spend some weeks in the jungle.

As you go up the Himalayas this jungle gives way to huge forest trees, but the branches have long roots and creepers shooting from them down to the ground, and the trees are often from 100 to 200 feet high. These trees are clothed with a luxuriant growth of mosses and ferns, and you see many varieties of orchids fastened to trunks and hanging to their branches. As you go up you note the tree fern, a tall, round trunk from ten to twenty feet high, with fern leaves jutting out from its top like those of a palm. The underbush becomes more sparse, and as you rise the color of the moss on the trees changes from green to silver. This hangs from the branches in clusters, clings to their limbs like a coat, and makes them look at a distance like a forest of green dusted with silver. As you near Darjeeling you find many of the hard woods of our American mountains, the rose begins to bloom, and there are tea plantations by the hundreds of acres.

The tea of the Himalayas is the best in the world, and I would advise American house-keepers to try Indian tea. There is a tea in Thibet which has the flavor of milk to such a degree that when used it has all the properties of good tea mixed with the most delicious of Jersey cream. This Himalaya tea has the flavor of flowers. It is pure and clean and it is supplanting the Chinese tea in the English markets. The tea plant grows wild through these Himalaya hills and in some of the regions near here it attains the dimensions of a large tree. It was probably introduced from here into China. Still it is now only about half a century since tea culture was commenced in India, and now there are many Indian tea men who prophesy that Indian tea will eventually push Chinese tea out of the markets of the world. Just ten years ago the exports of Indian tea amounted to 33,000,000 pounds. Five years later they had risen to 58,000,000 pounds, and a tea planter whom I met here at Darjeeling, tells me that they are now making 100,000,000 pounds of tea a year in India. The exports of Indian tea to the United States have steadily increased, and we now take over half a million pounds of Indian tea every year.

I note some curious anomalies here in these old Himalayas. Many of the rude huts which are of the same style as they have been for a thousand years or more, are roofed with galvanized iron, and the sides of some of them are sheeted over with square pieces of tin. This tin comes from Philadelphia oil cans and some of the mountain huts are lighted by the Standard Oil Company's oil. Calico from England is coming into use among the natives, and many of the idols up in being inverted are found to have sunken into their brass bottoms the trade marks of the Birmingham manufactories.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

WHO IS WARD M'ALLISTER?

This All-Absorbing Question Is Here Fully Answered.

He Is From Georgia, Rich, Middle-Aged, Not a Dude and by Self-Appointment Is a Social Chief.

New York Sun.

"Who is Ward McAllister?" That is the question that has been asked more times of late than any other by reading men all over the country and even in this city. "Who the devil is Ward McAllister?" was the way some one put the question to the *Sun*, and that way of putting it expresses the feeling of the public better than any other, perhaps.

When the great McAllister arbitrarily condensed swell society into 400 souls, all New Yorkers, there was a general stir about him. The people did not feel greatly interested then because the people are not in high society. But since this mysterious man has been spoken of every day as the principal spirit in the great holiday of April 30, when the aldermen and the legislature, the Grand Army and the veterans, and ever so many other bodies fell out with him and abused him, it began to be an interesting question with everybody "Who the devil is McAllister?" In the foggy view of those who only guess at the answer he seems to be a greater official than the mayor, a custodian of the ultra fashionables. Who is he, anyhow?

It is a curious fact that even among his intimate associates little is known about his family or his personal history. The Patriarchs themselves—the fifty men who contribute the funds for the greatest society entertainments of the season—confess to this.

"Ward McAllister," said one of these, "was a leader in society more than thirty years ago before the war. I remember him first in Newport. At that time Newport was made up largely of aristocratic Southern families. It was very exclusive and only a few Northern families were considered to have blood sufficiently blue to be admitted there. They had to have money, too. Among those whom I remember at that time the two greatest beaus were Ward McAllister and Colonel Magruder.

"'Wait until McAllister comes,' people used to say, when the season dragged in the early summer, 'he will make it lively.' He did, too, don't you know? He organized cotillons, picnics, dinners, and all sorts of entertainments, and kept us all going until the end of the season.

"That was really how Mr. Ward McAllister became what he is. There must be some one in every social circle to take hold and do the actual work of getting up fun and entertainments. You will find that in all places. Every little country town or village has its social leader of this sort, without whose countenance nothing will be a success.

"McAllister did everything. 'Old fellow,' he would cry, 'ain't you in for a picnic to-morrow? It costs $20.' If the person thus invited did not subscribe that was the end of it. If he did he was sure of a good time, with nothing except pleasure on his mind. McAllister looked after everything, always got the best, and made sure that everything ran smoothly. During the war Newport was dead, and few supposed that its former social prestige would return to it. McAllister was not there. 'I've been laying low, don't you know?' he said when he did come. 'It wasn't good form, my boy, to entertain while the trouble was going on.' He reappeared as soon as the war was over and took his old place, and has held it ever since."

Mr McAllister is from Georgia. His grandfather was chief justice of the state, and his father was a justice of the circuit court of the United States. Ward McAllister was admitted to the bar in California in 1851. His brother Hall McAllister, who died last December in San Francisco, was the leading lawyer of the Pacific coast. His practice was said to be worth $100,000 a year. Another brother, Colonel McAllister, was in the United States army. Ward McAllister is said never to have had more than what rich folks consider a very modest income of his own. He settled in this city forty years ago. He married a Miss Gibbons. Her father held a steamboat grant from Robert Fulton in the early part of this century, and it is said that she derives an income of $25,000 or $30,000 from wharf property in this city which her father acquired at that time.

McAllister never dines in his club. "There is no society without ladies," is his motto. He has no business except that which comes from his self-assumed social duties, but he does not shirk that. His habits are as regular as those of a bank clerk. He rises at about 8 o'clock and eats a light breakfast. From 10 o'clock to 11:30 o'clock he devotes to business. It is during these hours that he receives his friends who want advice about entertainments.

"You have no idea what a benefactor he is," said one of the 400. "Few men have occasion to give more than three balls, at the outside, in the course of their lives. It would be utterly impossible for all of us to be conversant with the thousand details which must be looked after to make such an affair a success. To be sure, we could hire florists, and band masters, and caterers, but where would you find a man who combined a knowledge of the best in all these lines? That is what Ward McAllister does for his friends. Should a stranger go to him he would probably ask, 'Do you take me for Pinard?'"

The hour and a half from 10 o'clock to 11:30 o'clock is never an idle one with Mr. McAllister. Lists of invitations are scanned, flowers, other decorations, meats and music are decided upon. At noon McAllister visits his butcher. This he considers one of the most important duties of his day. After luncheon he goes to the Union Club. Between this visit and his daily walk, which he never neglects, the afternoon is consumed. He receives no one in the evening except a choice coterie of intimates. These are the persons who know McAllister best. The great chief has but few evenings to devote to them or to his family. He is in constant demand as a dinner guest. He is full of good spirits and news. If there is really nothing new in current gossip he is never at a loss. He invents something.

"It is as a diner out that Ward has scored his greatest triumphs and cemented his hold on society," said one of his cronies. "He knows all the news about everybody, and tells it in the most charming manner, but I have never known him to say a malicious thing. He is the essence of good breeding as well as good fellowship. There was a revolt against him once. Some ladies imagined that he was partial in assisting others' daughters into prominence. They organized The Cotillions, with only women on the committee. They couldn't help asking for Mrs McAllister's assistance.

"Certainly," said Mr. McAllister, "my wife will gladly join. It is an excellent idea, and we will do all we can for it."

There was no standing that kind of treatment, and the cotillons were soon abandoned. Mrs. McAllister never appears in society, nor does she preside at her own table when her husband gives dinners. She is an invalid, and her daughter Louise takes her place. These home dinners are Mr McAllister's pride. He gives about one a week, and covers are never laid for more than eight—six guests, his daughter and himself. These affairs do not belong to society, nor do the guests necessarily belong to the most ultra-fashionable set.

Mr McAllister's house at 16 East Sixteenth street is plainly furnished and not very large. In the summer he hires a cottage in Newport, and his wife and daughter maintain open house there with plenty of comforts, including horses and carriages. It is estimated that the modest style in which he lives can be maintained on about $30,000 a year.

Everybody does not admire him. There are carpers even among the sacred few whose names always pass his discriminating pencil. Mr McAllister himself disclaims the title which has been generally accorded him.

"I have no claim whatever to be the leader of society," he says. "In the first place, a man to hold such a position must be rich. I am not. I am simply a modest man living on a modest income."

When McAllister's famous remark about the circumscribed limits of swell society was repeated all over the country it hurt his friends greatly. "I do wish Uncle Ward would stop talking," a niece of his said, "he is making such fools of us all."

"The idea that there are only 400 persons in this city who belong to good society is ridiculous," said a club man. "What McAllister said was in answer to a question. 'How many persons can you count on to come to a swell ball?' 'About 400.' This is true. My wife's visiting list contains 1000 or 1500 names. Mrs. Astor's, Mrs. Vanderbilt's and dozens more have lists as large or larger. Of course, many names are duplicated, but altogether there are thousands of them, and all of these persons belong to society. No one would think of giving a great dinner without inviting Chauncey Depew, but it would be ridiculous to expect him to come to a ball. I meet a friend in the club. 'Coming to my ball to-morrow night?' I say. 'D—n your ball!' he says, and we link arms and take a drink together. No use to invite him. When they get the lists sorted it leaves about 400 who will come to every big event. McAllister looks after all of that. The Patriarchs' balls have fifty subscribers. Each of us is entitled to invite five men and four women. We send the names to McAllister. He compares them all and sends us word that such and such names are duplicated and asks for more. Finally he sends the invitations. He has no more right to invite other persons beyond the established limit than we have, and he has never been delegated the power of veto. Still I suppose he would exercise it if some one insisted upon an objectionable name. He issues the invitations and I presume that if I should send in the name of a lady of dubious reputation, or that of an actress, for instance, he simply wouldn't send the invitation."

"Do you suppose McAllister will introduce Mrs. Cleveland into society here?" was asked of one of his friends.

"He hasn't been asked to," was the answer.

Personally, Ward McAllister is as different from what most persons imagine him as well might be. He is no more a dude than Mr Depew, in fact he is not even dandified. He is past the middle age—between 55 and 60—stout, and bald. His side face reminds one strongly of that of the late Emperor Napoleon the Third. He is about five feet ten inches tall, and weighs 200 pounds. His hair is light brown and slightly curly; he has a heavy sandy mustache streaked with gray, and a large gray imperial. His eyes are blue and surmounted by heavy eyebrows. Years of good living have left their mark on his face, as well as on his form. He is not in any sense fastidious in his attire, nor does he live in a dress suit, although his social duties require him to appear in one a good portion of the time. Ordinarily, however, he is to be seen in a comfortable sack coat business suit, and if one remarked him at all in a crowd, which is doubtful, he would be taken for a successful man of affairs.

THE "ARIZONA KICKER."

How Its Town Is Booming—The Editor's Annex—A Jealous Contemporary.

The last issue of the *Arizona Kicker* contained the following:

EXPLANATORY: The absence of our society column for the last three issues seems to call for an explanation. The trouble was jealousy among the bon ton. If we happened to make a five-line announcement that Mrs. Colonel Dash expected her brother-in-law direct from the California penitentiary on a certain date and only a four-line item to the effect that Mrs. Judge De Soto imported her bustle direct from Zanzibar, there was an ill feeling which stirred up the entire community.

WE BOOM.—While the towns about us have been bragging of their progress we have kept quiet and got in our work without kicking up any cloud of dust. Brag is all right in its way, but we don't propose to come out with a double-leaded, scare-head article every time a citizen hangs a new front gate. Booms are good enough in their way, but there must be merit behind them. With no disposition to claim this as the only growing town in Arizona, and with no desire to kill the growth of rival towns, we humbly call attention to the fact that since January 1 fourteen new saloons, three poker-rooms, and four retail tobacco stores have been opened in the place, and at the present moment eighteen men are engaged in building a jail capable of accommodating thirty prisoners. We have done all this without any brag or bluster, and we propose to keep right on in the same quiet fashion leaving the outside world to judge for itself as to where it shall seek new homes and invest its capital.

IT PAYS.—Several months ago we established a grocery and feed store in connection with the *Kicker*. The effete dailies of the metropolis predicted a dismal failure, but the result shows that they were mistaken. We figured that this other business would be just what was needed to distract our mind from the harassing thoughts of editorially running this country, and that we would be all the better and brighter for being occasionally interrupted in our literary labors. The result has justified our predictions—and more. We were never in as good mental condition as now, while our sales have kept increasing week by week until we have been compelled to hire a clerk to assist us. The editorial entitled "Advice to the President" was written with more than a dozen interruptions to measure corn, draw molasses, and sell clothes-pins, and yet we will put it against anything which ever originated from the pen of the stuck up and exclusive New York editors.

OUR JEALOUS CONTEMPORARY.—The dyspeptic old excrescence who claims to edit the milk-and-mush publication at the corner of Catfish alley, is jealous of our advertising patronage. In a labored article this week in his poorly printed old apology he says we practiced bulldozing to bring advertising. What a liar! The *Kicker* practice bulldozing! The idea is laughable, and if he was worth minding we should walk down to his shanty and choke the assertion down his brazen throat. There used to be several firms here which didn't believe in advertising. We couldn't make 'em believe in it until we went at it and found out that they were composed of gentlemen who had skipped from the East for barn-burning, horse-stealing, bigamy, embezzlement, etc. Then we wrestled with 'em and they came to see that the life of trade was in using printers' ink. We simply convinced—not bulldozed. The efforts of our knock-kneed contemporary to smirch the fair fame of the *Kicker* will simply call forth smiles of pity.—*Detroit Free Press*.

MAKING UP A LOVER'S QUARREL.

Was it all a mistake? Ah, fold your arms closer,
And press my head nearer your breast,
For my brain has grown weary with thinking and weeping,
And my sad heart is longing for rest.
Was it all a mistake when within your dear hand
You clasped mine with quickening breath,
And vowed before God that, forsaking all others,
You would love me and keep me till death?

Was it all a mistake? Is there any one dearer,
For whom your man's heart cries aloud?
Is there any sweet hope lying dead in your bosom,
That your marriage vow hides like a shroud?
Was it all a mistake that I thought I could cheer you,
And brighten your pathway through life?
Do you dream of a face that is fairer than my face?
Of a name you hold dearer than wife?

Was it all a mistake? Are you longing for freedom?
Ah, I pray that release may be near,
That death's arms may take me and bear me to Heaven,
To await—what was that? Not a tear!
Ah, my own you are weeping! You're sorry you said it.
'Twas anger that made those words fall.
Then take me yourself, dear, and don't let death have me,
For I don't want to die after all.

—*Toronto Globe.*

Royal Remorse.

London World.

The story printed in the *Figaro* that the queen is about to become a Roman Catholic, and spends some time upon the continent every year towards spring in order to avoid Easter devotions at home, has penetrated to Biarritz. It has been said there that her majesty after receiving the bishop of Bayonne, will make a pilgrimage to Lourdes that she is expected shortly to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales, and that the Empress Frederick, the disciple of Strauss and Herbert Spencer, is to follow the example of her gracious mother. What next?

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

COURT OF THE GREEK KING.

Life of the Lucky Prince of Denmark, Ruler of the Hellenes.

Old Emperor William and His Many Changes of Uniforms—His Punctilious Conscientiousness in This Regard.

LONDON, March 19.—The duke of Sparta, crown prince of Greece, whose marriage with the sister of the emperor of Germany is shortly to be celebrated, has, like his brothers and sisters—eight in number—been reared in the orthodox Greek faith, although their father is a Lutheran. The king has, moreover, insisted that all his children should habitually speak the modern Greek language, and make themselves familiar with the various dialects of the country and the archipelago. The heir presumptive has decided literary tastes, and, like George I., a pronounced sympathy for the literature of France. He has inherited from his Russian mother, the Grand Duchess Olga, a niece of Alexander I., a bright intellect, a fine figure, handsome features, and a certain worldly ease and grace of manner, which seems natural to the Muscovites, which his father had but scanty opportunities of acquiring during his boyhood, when he shared the straitened circumstances of his family, and when it was never supposed that the young prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Glucksburg, the son of the needy Christian, would at the early age of 18 be called upon to ascend the throne of Greece.

It was in 1863 that this extraordinary piece of good luck befell him. The same felicitous fortune attended all the children of the king of Denmark, who himself exchanged obscurity for a crown; they severally assumed either sovereign power, or attained positions of exceptional grandeur.

COURT LIFE AT ATHENS

Is at once domesticated, free, gay and brilliant. Foreign monarchs and members of European reigning families have often visited the king and queen of Greece, and they have invariably carried away the best impressions of the hospitality tendered to them. The Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, spent six consecutive summer and autumn months in one of the royal residences distant some fifteen miles from Athens, where she could indulge her taste for riding and hunting in the most favorable surroundings, the country affording beautiful scenery, and being plentifully stocked with game.

Before that the Princess of Wales had made a somewhat lengthy stay in Greece. It was at the time when a somewhat serious disagreement had arisen between her and the prince. She had suddenly and unaccountably taken umbrage at a supposed intimacy between her husband and her friend, the beautiful Lady D——y, after having been for many years wilfully or conveniently blind to escapades of a far more objectionable nature. In a fit of anger she left England and started for Athens, where she confided to her brother her settled intention of obtaining a divorce.

The English press hastened to explain the departure of the princess by attributing it to ill health and the necessity for perfect rest after her severe rheumatic attack and the injury to her knee, from which she had only lately recovered. She was described as too delicate to return to England for awhile. However, the princess refused to lend herself to this explanation, and, as a defiant protest, was present at a ball given on board a war ship, and danced all night. But eventually she yielded to the representations of King George, supported by the urgent advice of King Christian, and allowed herself to be persuaded that the future queen of Great Britain could not avenge her wrongs in a law court, and that if she persevered in her intentions neither her brother nor her father could shelter her. In due time she returned to London, where no further allusion was made to the incident, which had always been hushed up, and, with the excessive mutability of her impressions and the shallowness of her nature, it is doubtful whether the princess herself long remembered her anger, her threats and her attempted retaliation.

DURING THE WINTER,

From Christmas to Lent, the court gives state balls and dinners at regular intervals. The reception of the first of January is as in Berlin—on a larger and more extensive scale. All the officers garrisoned in the city, those coming from distant parts of the kingdom, and any foreigners of distinction temporarily residing at Athens, are authorized to send in their names during the preceding week, and generally within forty-eight hours they receive a letter appointing an audience, shortly followed by an invitation to the ball of New Year's Day.

During Holy Week, the king, surrounded by his courtiers, attends the long Passion services, and, with the queen, spends most of the night, from Saturday to Easter Sunday, in the cathedral absorbed in prayer. As day breaks the booming of cannon announces the dawn of the resurrection, and the archbishop, at the head of the metropolitan clergy, offers to the king a symbolical egg dyed red, which he receives respectfully, kissing the hand of the prelate and devoutly crossing himself. Queen Olga, like all Russians, is very fervent in the observance of her religious duties. She fasts strictly during the whole of Lent, and passes the season in works of charity, in which she is assisted by her daughters.

KING GEORGE I.

Is remarkably active and energetic. Even in winter he rises early, and often spends several hours at his desk before breakfast. Twice a week he receives not only his ministers, but strangers; he gives his audiences standing near a small table, covered with books and papers, in the furthest of the three rooms which together form his study and library. The walls are hung with the portraits of the men who by their talent, courage, or science have added to the fame of Greece, so that the descendants of the illustrious Canaris, Mavrocordatos, Kalergis, and others, when they enter, feel themselves, as the king gracefully expresses it, "at home." With natural affability he advances with outstretched hand toward his visitors; his slightly guttural voice has a great kindliness of intonation, and, as soon as the first inevitable awkwardness has passed, he has the gift of drawing his interlocutor into easy conversation, never so pleased as when he can elicit candid original opinions.

George I. is not rich. His civil list does not exceed a million and a half of francs, but notwithstanding this limited income he holds his rank right royally, has a large number of fine horses in his stables, and his establishment is conducted on a liberal scale, both as regards his private and official outlay. He hunts, shoots and fishes with lively appreciation, which does not prevent him from taking a sincere interest in art, science, discoveries and inventions. He is particularly fond of music, and never fails to show himself every morning on the balcony of the palace when the band of the guards plays the national hymn. He subscribes generously to all public institutions and to religious ceremonies.

In Athens the king is usually seen in the uniform of a general of infantry, but when he travels through his dominions he takes a delight in wearing the dress of an admiral, in memory of the days when in Denmark he won his steps in the navy.

OLD EMPEROR WILLIAM I

The facility with which sovereigns don and doff uniforms becomes in time an acquired art. By none was it brought to a higher degree of perfection than by the old emperor William I. He had established a complete code of regulations, and observed it with punctilious conscientiousness. He had abandoned his scepter to Prince Bismarck and his sword to Marshal von Moltke, but he reserved the Protean changes of uniform to himself. To appear as an Austrian colonel in Vienna, or a Russian brigadier at Petersburg was an elementary routine, but to give each regiment of which he was an honorary chief the satisfaction of coming before it in its proper uniform required no mean discrimination and attention to detail. The old man was never known to make a mistake or err from forgetfulness. At the first court ball of the season he appeared in the uniform of the Gardes du Corps; at the second as a cuirassier, at lesser receptions he wore in succession the dress of the First and Second regiments of the infantry of the guard, and at the dinners of his brother, Prince Charles, chief of the artillery, he came in the garb of an officer of that arm. If he traveled he assumed the uniforms of the regiments having the name of the different provinces he traversed, and presided at a banquet at Stettin dressed as a colonel of the Landwehr reserve. In the kingdoms which retained a certain autonomy while intrinsically a portion of the German fatherland, or if reviewing the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Baden William I donned the regimentals of honorary colonel in their different army corps. He has been known, even at a very advanced age, to change his clothes several times in one afternoon to comply with the military etiquette he loved. He was never seen in plain clothes save when at Ems or Gastien, and for those occasions he had adopted an invariable costume black frock coat and cravat, white waistcoat, gray trousers, and lavender gloves.

GERMANY HAS EIGHT ORDERS

And a multiplicity of decorations, which do not always make it easy for the sovereign to decide which of them he must wear; but William I handled ribbons and crosses with unfailing certainty. No living man was better acquainted with the import of these emblems, and he was equally at home with the badges of foreign countries, appearing at the respective courts, and when visiting or receiving their ambassadors with the insignia of their national orders. He entertained, however, a marked preference for the Russian Cross of St George, because he had honestly won it at the age of 17 at the battle of Bar sur Aube, and had received it at the hands of Alexander I. The rules require the knights never to be seen in public without the visible token of their affiliation, and the aged emperor, even during the period of coolness between the Romanoffs and the Hohenzollerns, always wore the strip of black and yellow ribbon, supporting the iron cross, in the second buttonhole of his tunic. At the great review at Longchamps, given in his honor by Napoleon III, the broad red ribbon of the Legion crossed his breast, but his military sense of discipline was hurt by the reproachful comment addressed in a loud voice by the emperor of the French to his generals: "Very bad march past; very bad indeed." William I, on his return home at different times expressed his surprise at the breach of military etiquette of which Napoleon III. had been guilty in openly reproving inferiors before a foreign monarch, a proceeding which he characterized as "contrary to regulations."

M DE S.

AMUSING REMARKS.

Meddler—What is your business? Cynicus—Minding it. Meddler—Minding what? Cynicus—My business.—*Harper's Bazar.*

An agnostic is one who thinks that he knows all about everything, and that other people know nothing about anything.—*St. Louis Republic.*

"What are you doing, Patrick?" "Wakin' up your husband, ma'am." "But why?" "Because it's tin o'clock, ma'am, when I was to give him the dhrops to make him shlape."—*Epoch.*

When a newspaper man gets into an arm-chair with his best girl he doesn't talk shop, you bet, even to the extent of saying, "We are overcrowded this evening.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"No I don't want the thing," said a man when importuned to buy a "pigs in clover" puzzle. "It is not a novelty to me. I've been a passenger-car conductor for twenty-five years."—*Norristown Herald.*

Bessie (looking over where her brother John is coloring an Italian sky)—How tired poor John looks. Brother artist (who has his own opinion of art)—Yes, no wonder; isn't that a freight train he's drawing?—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Mike—Pat is a diamon' polisher in America an' writes as how he be gettin' $1 a day an' all the dust he makes. Moriarty (who has been in America)—Faith Mike, an' I know what that means. I've scraped a baseball ground meself.—*Jeweler's Weekly.*

"I am devoted to phrenology, and I love the study and pursuit of literature, and am puzzled as to which I should make my life work," said the student. "My dear boy," returned the professor, "why don't you toss a cent and decide the matter that way? Heads, phrenology, tales, letters."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Please send up to my house to-morrow a couple of nice bass." "Yes, sir." "And, by the way, be sure they are bass. I'm going off for a day, and—er—er—the last time I went I told my wife it was for trout fishing, and you sent up a fresh mackerel. These little errors of yours are causing strained relations in my family."—*Epoch.*

Overheard at Washington—Brinksleigh (glancing up from reading Saturday evening's paper)—It seems Pastor Goodewordes intends to favor us with another of his timely political discourses to-morrow morning. Blountleigh—Ah! Indeed! What is to be his subject this time? Brinksleigh—Foreign Missions!—*Munsey's Weekly.*

JULES VERNE OUTDONE.

Another marvelous discovery is reported at Philadelphia. Whether it is a fact or a fiction we do not pretend to say. It may be genuine, and again some excellent people may be mistaken. At any rate it is being talked about, and we give such information regarding the matter as comes to our hands from various sources. The device is called the Fales furnace. Mr. Lorin Blodgett, of Philadelphia, a well-known writer, has been examining this discovery, and says: "It is clearly the air that is burned, the oxygen of common atmosphere constituting the fuel. There can be no exhaustion of the supply of air with its contained oxygen, and, as no artificial blast or other mechanical agency is required to feed the air, it constitutes a self-created flame. It is only requisite to check the supply of air so as to avoid cumulative effects, otherwise there would clearly be a steadily increasing draft to feed the flame and a degree of heat beyond any capacity to apply it." The following description is given by another:

It burns the air instead of coal. It is done in an ordinary stove or furnace. The device, in itself consists of a grate, 12 inches in diameter, 9 inches deep surrounded at the upper end by prongs 4½ inches long, and an inch apart at the outer edge. It looks more like an immense hat of cast iron than anything else. This cast iron hat is set on its head in the furnace or stove, and is filled with coal of any kind. The coal is piled up till it spreads over the top of the hat, including the brim made of cast iron prongs as stated, on top of this coal is put a little kindling just to start the fire. It has a pipe, but this pipe is not to let the smoke out, for there is no smoke to go out. The pipe is to let in the air that is burned. It is such a wonderful device that the mere statement of what it can do will be received with incredulity and even with denunciation. The heat is intense. Your correspondent saw the stove made red hot in one minute and saw cast iron melted in three minutes more, and spiegeleisen melted in six minutes which requires a heat of 4200 degrees to melt it. He saw glass and ores of various kinds melted in from two to three minutes, and run out in streams down through the coal into the ash pit below. There is no draft nor any artificial means for creating one. It has no chimney—simply a pipe to let in the outer air. A peck of coal will last from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and by a little addition, the fire can be kept up continuously. There is no drum. It does not make any gas. Every metal that goes in melts in about the same time. Cold air comes out of the lower door when the upper part is red hot. It burns clinkers and ashes just as well as pure coal. Your correspondent saw a barrel of clinkers and ashes brought in and burnt to a white heat in two minutes.

George and Martha Made no Mistake.

Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Judging from the contemptuous and contemptible treatment accorded to the sons of presidents by American newspapers, George Washington and Martha knew what they were about when they failed to contribute their share to the population of this country.

Are you "all run down?" Hood's sarsaparilla is the great building-up and strengthening medicine.

SAMOAN MEN AND WOMEN.

A Handsome Race With Bronze Skin—Very Few Clothes to Speak Of.

A Traveler Who Went into Raptures Over a Samoan Princess—A Native Swell Who Courted Admiration.

Washington Post.

Samoa and its people have a peculiar fascination at this time for the civilized portion of the globe, and the recent disturbances on land and on sea in that far away clime have whetted the public appetite for additional facts relating to the habits and customs of the denizens of the now famous island. Curiosity has been aroused to learn something of the men and women of Samoa, and extracts from the log-book of an old traveler will doubtless prove interesting. He spent several months among the natives, and on the occasion of a reception by one of the leading chiefs witnessed some wonderful sights. But the description is best given in his own language. After stating that the people present were utterly without rudeness and better mannered than the surging mass of snobs which thrust their snub noses into the carriages of ladies going to a drawing room in London, he continues:

"At last from under the eaves of the tiring room appeared a figure of strange loveliness, which fairly took my breath away. Shimmering in the golden setting sunlight, like a gun metal statue, stood a live princess, the greatest beauty and richest match in all Samoa. A really beautiful creature in all her half developed early girlhood. Self-possessed, gentle, and modest, every movement and gesture showed the true lady. Her face was one to dream of as that of the reigning beauty of the court of an early Tothmes. Her only dress was a mat, soft and lissom as the most abundant satin, wound round her hips with exquisite grace, the fringe below hardly hiding her dainty little feet. Her head was shaved, but so as by no means to detract from the general effect; on the contrary, to an eye accustomed to the wearied head dressings of European women, it was rather pretty than otherwise. The forehead alone was shaved, and down her pretty shoulders hung a long and ample lock of straight brown hair. Whatever there might have been inartistic about this was relieved by a wreath of crimson hybiscus flowers. Round her neck she wore a double row of crimson berries as large as small walnuts, and, altogether, a daintier or more graceful darling eyes have seldom seen.

"With her was another girl, stout, handsome and more fully developed, but utterly without her grace and delicacy. This was her maid of honor. She was dressed in a kilt of white tappa and also wore a wreath of hybiscus flowers, but, as showing the necessity of her inferior beauty being heightened by ornaments, she wore diamonds—that is, the representatives of diamonds in these parts—a necklace of sperm whales' teeth scraped down so fine as to look like the claws of some gigantic tiger, a necklace of incalculable value. A little smoking and a little conversation served as a screen to the proceedings of our young lady friends at the other end of the hut, who were evidently in a state of preparation for something, having been joined by two others apparently of like mind to themselves. As for their hair dressing, they were much like the princess and her maid of honor, but their ornaments were different. Instead of flowers they wore coronals of the last pearly whorl of the nautilus shell sewn on a bandeau of same material.

"These hair dressings and head dressings are serious things among the young ladies of Samoa. When a young lady joins the church, or forms a matrimonial connection, she lets her hair grow. However, there are certain capillary signals understood by the initiated. For example, the lock worn by the princess is a sign of great goodness, like the old Scottish snood. If the whole head is shaved it is a bad sign. If a girl should have, as sometimes happens, a head of golden-brown hair, it is claimed by some great chief, and not a hair of it must be cut till it is in its full harvest. Then comes the great chief, bringing with him rare and soft mats, instead of money, and casts them down at the feet of the wearer of the golden fleece, which he shaves off to weave into his own elaborate wig.

"It is strange that hair fashions should be the same at London and Samoa, for the blonde style reigns supreme, and oddly enough is secured on both sides of the equator by the same means. The taste for reddish hair in good Queen Bess's time found means of expression by the use of a lye of wood ashes, in Queen Victoria's time it is managed by alkaline washes, and the Samoans use coral-lime for the same purpose. The custom has an odd effect as far as the men are concerned. Imagine a brown London footman at the moment he has finished powdering his hair, tearing off his garments and swaggering up Pall Mall with nothing on but a dinner napkin, and you have a good idea of a Samoan swell.

"In full fighting rig a Samoan is magnificent in a gigantic bush of hair standing out two or three feet from his head like the nimbus of a saint. The care required to keep this glory intact produces, as in the case of the full-buttoned periwig, a stately and gorgeous gait.

"A brother of one of the chiefs sat for hours in my cabin merely to be looked at. His beard and his mustachios were carefully trimmed, and though his entire garment was but a small piece of tappa wound around his loins, he had all the airs and demeanor of a dressy man who took considerable pride in his personal appearance.

"The young ladies having completed their arrangements, favored us with singing and dancing, the former being strange and wild. The very quick time to which they were sung, slapping their thighs with their hands and drumming their knees against the ground, had a wonderfully exciting effect.

"It would hardly do to describe the dancing very particularly. It was pretty in its way and of that style which Murray mentions in his handbook for Spain as prevailing among the improper Cadizlennes. It is the same dance all over the world, from the gypsies of Granada to the gawazee of Egypt, nautch girls of India, dirty little girls of western Australia, even in the jig of Ireland and the almost pious reel of Scotland can be detected lingering relics of pagan impropriety.

"One little ballet d'action was prettier to see than to describe and had a grace about it that made one think of Theocritus. The kid, impersonated by the princess, has lost her mother, and gently and fondly bleating, she advanced in little jumps first in one direction and then in another, pausing between each with her head coquettishly on one side and her eyes fixed intently to listen for the response. The chorus answered her with a gradually increasing bleat till at last she found her mother, whom she acknowledged by a tap on the chin with her forefinger, and then fled back to her fellow maidens covered with brown blushes as with a garment."

HER MIND NOT MADE UP YET.

You say that you love me, you offer your heart,
And you ask in return for my own.
You speak of a future without pain or cross,
A future no mortal has known.
But are you quite certain that I am the one
To help you to live life aright?
I would not deceive you, would not disappoint,
So, don't ask an answer to-night.

I do not distrust you, nor doubt one sweet word
Of the beautiful things you have said,
But I think it were better to live far apart
Than to see the fair hopes lying dead.
For wedlock, you know is a trial of faith,
Where love makes each shadow seem light,
So don't think me cruel or cold when I say,
Oh, don't ask an answer to-night.

For if you insist, I must only say no,
Though it breaks my heart thus to decide;
For I'd rather go lonely and sad here below
Than to walk a mistake by your side.
Yes, I but can not ask you to wait,
Until we both know what is right,
And don't think me heartless, though still I repeat,
Oh, don't ask an answer to-night.

Oh, don't ask an answer to-night!
Nay, don't ask an answer to-night!
Just wait till you're sure my heart is secure,
And don't ask an answer to-night.
—*Mary B. Buell, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

WAITSBURG, W. T.

A Beautiful Town Possessed of Great Advantages.

EXTRAORDINARY WATER POWER.

The Center of the Great Wheat Region of Eastern Washington.

THE NEW ENTERPRISES TALKED OF.

An Important Wheat Shipping Point—Its Growth and Business Within the Past Two Years—A Good Location.

To the traveler who passes over the countless expanses of hills and valleys in the great Inland Empire there are many things to attract his attention and excite his admiration. The great variety of the country consists in the fact that there is something different in the appearance of all sections. Unlike the vast level expanses of territory in Kansas and Nebraska over which the eye can gaze almost into infinity and find no stopping point, the conditions of the surface in this country are such that one may look in any direction and [illegible] scenes and objects beauteous in splendor and rich in magnificence.

Stretching out over the country from Walla Walla to Dayton lies a beautiful tract of rich and productive land. In the very midst of this section, about thirty miles from Walla Walla, is situated the city of Waitsburg, a thriving, bustling town of nearly 1000 inhabitants [illegible] The town is situated near the Columbia county line in Walla Walla county at an elevation of 1400 feet, and covers an area of perhaps two square miles. The Touchet (pronounced Touchey), Coppei and other streams that flow down the valley from all sides form a [illegible]

[illegible]

spring wheat, 35 bushels per acre. [illegible] 80 acres harvested [illegible] L. F. Parker [illegible] 40 acres [illegible] harvested [illegible] of oats harvested [illegible] bushels [illegible]

Considerable corn is raised here, the yield being from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre.

Waitsburg is on the Dayton branch of the O. R. & N. railroad, [illegible] miles from [illegible] and [illegible] miles from Walla Walla [illegible] the nearest point on the Northern Pacific [illegible] At the time of this writing a party of surveyors are at work in the [illegible] of the town locating [illegible] for [illegible] branch [illegible] Walla Walla to [illegible] years [illegible] The people have reason to believe that this will [illegible] The [illegible]

SCHOOL INTERESTS.

THE PEOPLE OF WAITSBURG DO NOT [illegible] ALL FAILS IN EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Perhaps there is not another town in the Northwest of the size of Waitsburg where educational interests are so carefully looked after as here and no further proof of the broad and liberal policy of the public-spirited people of this city is needed than the existence of the [illegible] affairs. There is nothing that [illegible] to attract men and women and families into a community so good educational facilities and certainty they are to be found in Waitsburg.

The public school building is a neat and commodious. During the year there has been an average attendance of 325 pupils and an enrollment of over 375. Six teachers are employed to carry on the work of the school. There are perhaps in the district 566 children of school age, nearly all of them living in town. The work of the school is thorough in every department. None but competent and reliable teachers being employed, and the good results are manifest in the scholarly and intelligence of the people.

In addition to the efficient public school facilities Waitsburg has an [illegible] higher educational facilities, [illegible] Academy. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CHURCHES.

While the school interests here are so closely looked after, and the work so thorough and complete, the people of Waitsburg are none the less negligent as to spiritual affairs [illegible]

[illegible]

SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

Waitsburg is happily possessed of various secret organizations. They are, here, the Waitsburg lodge No. 10, A. F. and A. M.; Touchet lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F. [illegible]

IS WAITSBURG IMPROVING?

Well, we should say it is! Within the last twelve months fully a half dozen substantial brick buildings have been erected, at a cost of from $2500 to $12,000, the handsome two-story structure just completed for a hotel [illegible]

[illegible]

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCES OF THE PROSPERITY OF WAITSBURG AND TRIBUTARY COUNTRY.

The business of Waitsburg is represented by a private bank, three large and well stocked general merchandise stores, two grocery stores, two drug stores, two millinery establishments, two livery stables, two hardware stores, two butcher shops, a jewelry store, two shoe shops, a sash and door factory [illegible]

[illegible]

A fine opera house adjoins the City hotel,

with annual sales that are sufficiently large to accommodate a [illegible] population.

Waitsburg will harvest more grain than ever this year [illegible] by a company that are [illegible] warehouses at the principal grain shipping points in Washington and Oregon [illegible] being more of the [illegible] Elevator Company.

The aggregate shipment done by one of the leading stores here last year amounted to [illegible] The gross amount of [illegible] and [illegible] trade and commerce for the year [illegible] aggregated over $75,000.

The population of Waitsburg is given at [illegible] and of the country directly tributary about 2000. A population of 10,000 people could easily find support in this part of Walla Walla county. Like all other sections of the Northwest the farms are too large and consequently there is ample room for more people in the country. These large tracts of land should be subdivided and occupied by a denser population.

For instance, There are farms [illegible] lying within three miles of town of from 300 to 600 acres each. These will eventually be cut up into twenty or thirty smaller ones and thus afford homes and a good living for as many families. Men have been known to get rich in this country off the product of very small pieces of land. One man came to Waitsburg five or six years ago with quite a large family and purchased forty acres of land a mile or so from town. By industry and economy he has succeeded in accumulating quite a fortune. He has never failed to find a ready market for garden products, chickens, butter, eggs etc. and out of these he has received a handsome revenue.

The growth of fruit trees in this vicinity is very prolific and the yield is large. Strawberries grow in wonderful quantities.

The total population of Walla Walla county is between 8000 and 9000 and Waitsburg contains fully one-fifth of the whole volume of trade.

Waitsburg is under the government of a mayor, a city council of five members, police judge, city clerk and marshal, and has a good charter. The city tax is 5 mills, county tax 15½ mills.

Assessed valuation of county property [illegible] Assessed valuation of town lots, [illegible]

Waitsburg is well represented in trades. Manufactories of all kinds are needed here. [illegible]

[illegible]

The streets of Waitsburg are wide and well improved. The sidewalks would be a credit to any town [illegible] good traveling [illegible] summer months [illegible] heavy hauling [illegible] and a nice soft [illegible] thoroughfares in [illegible]

[illegible] some years [illegible] years. The [illegible] importance was [illegible] Powell, in 1842 [illegible] commodious [illegible] there are now [illegible] others are con[illegible]

[illegible] wheat raised in [illegible] Waitsburg makes [illegible] shipping points [illegible] navigation lines [illegible] after the haul [illegible] the streets [illegible] loaded with [illegible] or depot. It [illegible] the lover of [illegible] be seen to be [illegible]

CLIMATE, SCENERY AND HEALTH.

The climate of Eastern Washington corresponds with that on the 37th and 38th parallels in the Mississippi valley, although the modifying influence of the Pacific ocean currents makes it much more equable. There is just enough of variation and change in the climate to make it admired. It is not all sunshine, neither is it all rain or cold. The mean temperature of the winter months is 35, spring 50, summer 70, fall 50, making an average annual temperature of 51¼. The coldest weather ever recorded in this valley was 30 deg. below zero, and the warmest 108 above. It is something very unusual for the thermometer to fall as low as zero in the coldest winter month, and seldom is it as warm as 100 degrees during the summers. Farmers in this valley frequently plow during the whole winter, with the exception of four or five weeks. In summer the nights are cool and bracing.

The scenic attractions surrounding Waitsburg are all that could be desired. The uneven condition of the country and the distant mountain ranges to be seen in almost any direction form a most picturesque view.

From the trains one can get a beautiful view of the town and country to the south and east. In Waitsburg there are many elegant homes, made more beautiful by an abundant growth of shade trees which line the streets. Fruit trees of all kinds grow here with wonderful thrift even without the slightest attention. Numerous places of resort are to be found within easy access of the city—in fact in the city along the banks of the Touchet river.

The streams abound with beautiful speckled trout, and fishing is one of the

favorite sports [illegible] people.

So far [illegible] Harrison [illegible]

[illegible] Our [illegible] are short, and [illegible] days. When we have [illegible] days of snow we call it a long winter and it is a rare thing when the thermometer is above 100 degrees and remains there more than four or five days during the summer season. There are a number of [illegible] consequently no malaria [illegible] about [illegible] mountain streams [illegible] a stranger. The unfortunate with weak lungs will find here a climate beneficial [illegible] In fact I believe nine out of every ten so afflicted will recover by proper care. And so it is with Waitsburg and surrounding country. Both are bound to grow and become substantial factors in the commerce of the great Northwest. The average rainfall in this section is about twenty one inches.

FOR INFORMATION.

The board of trade will take pleasure in answering all letters of inquiry regarding Waitsburg or Walla Walla county. If you desire to know more about this favored place write to the board [illegible] who you are and what you want and you will get the desired information.

HARRISON'S MANNER.

Unusual Tact in the Reception of Visitors.

Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

The man who wants to get a private interview with President Harrison in his private office must have staying qualities. It is not a fleet to get an audience but you must wait your turn and there is no telling with certainty when that turn will come. As far as Harrison himself is concerned, there is no red tape about getting at him within the proper hours, but he can see only so many in a given time, and each in the order of his coming. Senators and representatives and cabinet ministers may walk into his private office unannounced but when they get there they must each take his proper turn to have his say.

All other callers must send in their cards. They are received after the hour for Congress has expired. Harrison's manner of receiving visitors in his private office is quite his own. His room is just off the large room where the cabinet sittings are held, communicating with it by a small door in one corner, and through it with the office of Private Secretary Halford. Through the cabinet-room all callers must pass to get to the president, unless they are so highly distinguished as to be admitted through the library. It is seldom that President Harrison receives one man alone in his office. Generally as many as twenty or thirty are standing around him waiting a chance at his ear while he is talking to one. There is not much chance for general conversation and discussion of health or weather. They must get right down to business and be quick about it. Yet Harrison has a way of making a man feel as if he has been especially welcomed and has not been hurried at all. This display of tact is appreciated the more because it was unexpected.

Like some others who don't deserve it Harrison has got the reputation of being cold and unapproachable. His conduct belies this reputation. He has a way of quickly getting out of a man what the man has to say and is very quick to show his appreciation. He stands usually in front of his desk, which is between two windows. He shakes hands with the caller, and if it is a man he knows well of, either personally or by reputation, he is apt to hold the hand for a moment, giving the impression of one in a mood to be receptive of confidences such as office-seekers have to make. He is always ready if the caller makes a move that way to retire to the recess of a window or elsewhere out of the earshot of the others in the room. Otherwise he stands still and listens courteously. He has a way of taking hold of a man's coat sleeve while listening to him and sometimes he will rest the other hand on the speaker's shoulder in a way to give an impression of earnestness and sympathy in what is being said. Garfield had a way, when arguing the matter of office, of throwing one arm around the shoulder of the man—senator or member as it might be—with whom he was talking. Harrison does not go quite so far, but when he is trying to impress a statesman with the fact that he is anxious to do the very best he can, but must not be expected to do more, he takes him by the hand and places one hand on his shoulder. There is no thing undignified or effusive about this action. It is expressive merely of sympathy and courteous earnestness.

PROBLEM OF THE SEXES.

More Boys Born Than Girls, But the Latter Live the Longer.

You have a boy and girl—twins, perhaps. Which will outlive the other? Nothing but death to both is certain, but in all probability if both pass the age of 35 your girl will live the longer. Here are some curious statistics from the Atlanta *Constitution*. In 1884 there were 50,000,000 people in this country and about 882,000 more males than females. That was only because more males were born, the females live the longer. Of the centenarians 1409 were men and 2907 were women. The boys start out nearly 1,000,000 ahead and are in the majority until the sixteenth year, when the girls are a little more numerous. Sweet sixteen is a numerous age anyhow. After that first one and then the other is in the majority, the girls gradually gaining after 30 and leaving the men far behind after 75. There are some interesting facts about the old people. The native whites constitute about three fourths of the entire population, but have only one seventh of the centenarians. The colored is only one-eighth of the whole population, but has three-fourths of the centenarians.

There seems to be a providential provision to balance this longevity of the females. In almost every state a few more boys are born, not many more, but almost always a few. It is astonishing to see where the census gives thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys and girls under 1 year old there are, with one or two exceptions, always a few hundred more boys, and only a few hundred more. In only six of the forty nine states and territories are more girls born, and in these states they are very slightly in excess—from 11 to 80. These exceptions are Arizona, Delaware, Montana, Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina. The fact that the females are in the majority in all the original thirteen states but Delaware and North Carolina, especially in Massachusetts and New England has created the impression that there is something in the climate or in the people that produces more women than men. This is a popular but egregious error. In Massachusetts there were in 1880 477 more boys than girls under one year of age. The males are in the minority in almost all the Eastern states, because many of the young men go West. All over the West there is an excess of men, and those who are not foreigners have been withdrawn from the states further east. In the new states and territories this is most noticeable. In Idaho, for instance, there are twice as many males as females, but the male infants are only a little in excess of the females.

The West is drawing heavily on the manhood of the East. From this all the old states have suffered. Massachusetts seems to have lost more than any. There are parts of Northern Ohio which are portions of New England removed. Massachusetts shows the loss and Ohio shows the gain. Another curious fact is that while all over the country more boys than girls are born in cities and towns there are more girls. Between the ages of 5 and 17, inclusive, there are 4680 more girls than boys in New York county, 1708 more in Kings county, 2725 more in the city of Baltimore, 1013 more in Suffolk county (Boston) Mass., 2009 more in Cook county (Chicago), Ill., 2131 more in the city of St. Louis, 1971 more in Philadelphia county, and 2653 more in the parish of Orleans. All these cities, except New Orleans, are in the states where more boys than girls are born.

Governor Hill's Dissolving Views.

New York Herald (Dem.).

Governor Hill has no time to devote to matrimony. His gaze is fixed upon a majestic shadowy figure in the distance, a figure that keeps retreating.

For all diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and will cure.

JUDGE LYNCH:

A Romance of the California Vineyards.

[illegible]

BRANDER MATTHEWS and GEORGE H. JESSOP,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] San Pablo. [illegible] had been [illegible] the [illegible] of the church, and his mind was [illegible] puzzled or preoccupied [illegible]

He walked down the ravine [illegible] at the [illegible] with a [illegible] and starting nervously at the night breeze sighed through the trees and the shadows wrought strange effects of motion on the patches of moonlight at his feet.

On reaching the plaza he sought out a dark corner under the wall of the house where he watched and waited. He saw the men who had carried the sheriff come out and overheard enough of the conversation to learn that they were still in doubt as to the extent of Starkweather's injuries. Then they passed out of sight and all was silent again.

Voices echoed from the ravine and presently the whole body of the vigilantes appeared—talking, arguing, occasionally swearing. They came on in detached groups of two and three and halted when they had gained the Plaza so as to give the stragglers time to come up. Masks were discarded and the rough hard-featured fellows looked strangely picturesque in the moonlight. The schoolmaster drew back farther into the shadow and shivered as from the effects of a physical chill.

"Sentimental fools!" he muttered.

Pat Byrne arrived among the last, and immediately suggested an adjournment to the Spread Eagle. He was evidently in high spirits, and he spoke with a hearty ring in his voice.

"Come over to the saloon, boys; this has been a quare sort of a night entirely, an' ye'll none o' ye be the worse for a nate cap before ye turn in. I'll open for ye. I've the key in my pocket."

The suggestion met with general favor. Every Day Pete, whose left hand was roughly bandaged in a blood-stained handkerchief, hailed the idea with enthusiasm.

"Bully for you, Pat. I need something to keep me from taking cold in my broken fingers."

They all trooped over to the Spread Eagle, and presently vanished behind its swinging doors. The Plaza became once more silent and solitary. And still Jeffries watched and waited. For whom or for what? He did not himself know.

Another figure appeared from the ravine and crossing the square with a brisk step entered the hotel, passing so close to Jeffries that the latter could have touched him by stretching out his hand. It was Jack Scott, come to inquire about the sheriff. The schoolmaster drew himself together like a panther on the spring, and seemed about to fling himself on the advancing figure, while his hand sought his breast. But he suffered the young man to pass without making any demonstration, and stepped from the shadow with a bitter curse as the other vanished in the hotel entry.

"Where could I have lost that knife?" he muttered. "This is a pretty time for me to go unarmed."

Then he reflected a moment. "Ah! it's there," he said, "of course it must be there. Why hadn't I thought of that before?"

He crossed the plaza almost at a run, and descended one of the many narrow tracks that led down among the sand bluffs to the beach. The broad Pacific lay before him, smiling and rippling under the moon, and calm as was its surface the strand was laced with white from the ceaseless foaming and breaking of the languid ocean swell. The monotonous boom of the summer sea sounded weird and lonesome in the hush of the night.

Jeffries walked rapidly northward till he reached a spot where the ribs of an old boat, half buried in the sand, supplied him the land mark which he sought.

"It was somewhere hereabouts," he muttered, and he commenced an earnest scrutiny of the strand, bending down to examine every inequality of the ground, and occasionally starting aside with an exclamation to pick up some stalk of seaweed or stick of driftwood, which marred the level surface only to let it fall again in disappointment, and continue the search anew.

"It must be here," he said, aloud. "I recollect now, how I let it fall, and—yes—this is the very spot! Not ten yards from the old boat frame."

Taking the stranded waif as a center he ranged all around it, going in a circle of some thirty or forty yards in diameter, and marking off the ground with his cane so that no part could escape scrutiny. Evidently he attached great importance to the quest.

"If anyone should pick it up," he mused with a shudder. "Well, what if he did?" he went on defiantly, as if arguing some disputed question with a visible adversary. "What if he did! It proves nothing, but I wish I could find it."

And then for the third or fourth time he began to travel round his circle with the patient attention of a hound on the trail.

"I should have come sooner," he muttered, "but I had no chance. I didn't think of it till I saw the fellow, besides, in any case, I should have been obliged to wait for night."

And so the search went on till the light of the westering moon was withdrawn and a filmy gray mist blurred the outlines of sea and shore.

An added touch of rawness in the air and a fresher edge to the breeze showed that the dawn was not far off.

Then Jeffries relinquished his purpose and turned back towards San Pablo by the way he had come.

The square was still deserted, and looked gloomier than ever since the moon had set, but from the Spread Eagle a hum of voices and a clink of glasses showed that the vigilantes were still astir and had probably determined to see the night through.

The schoolmaster approached the saloon and peeped through the doors. There had been no secession from the ranks which Byrne had led in some hours before. The whole band had been present at the attack on the church at midnight and was still awake and animated at 4 o'clock in the morning. Jeffries would have liked to enter and join the party. He was a man who never drank—he was as fanatical in his abstinence as in all his other beliefs and theories, but at this moment he was chilled and dispirited, he seemed to feel the want of human companionship, and the interior of the saloon looked bright and inviting in contrast to the damp mist that was creeping up from the beach. He pushed the door partly open and stepped inside. No one noticed him. Mr Byrne stood near the end of the bar and was speaking as the schoolmaster entered.

"It may be as ye say, Mr Smith. You call Haman Jeffries a crank, an' sorry I'd be to dispute your word, but I'd be loth to state that as me own opinion without qualification. He's a highly intelligent man—divil a doubt of that—an' the childher all take to him, an' that's no bad sign. There's my boy, Pat, swears by him. But—an' ye'll folly me in this, gintlemen—wan man doesn't make a dead set at another without raison, and if ye'll tell me the raison why a harmless gintleman like the schoolmaster was so almighty anxious to put a rope round the neck of another harmless gintleman lik my bookkeeper, ye'll greatly obleege me, an' ye'll let the first glimpse o' daylight into the mystery o' Drunken Dick's murder. Fill 'em up agen, Charley."

Jeffries slipped out into the night, and paced to and fro in the plaza with rapid steps. No one had seen him. He had looked into the saloon to find himself an object of speculation and discussion in his absence, and like most listeners what he heard did not please him. More and more strongly he felt that there was a duel to the death between himself and Jack Scott. The schoolmaster realized that he had a powerful ally in time. If he could postpone the combat he would win without a struggle. If the game could be deferred the stakes would be adjudged without effort. He glanced at his watch. Almost 4 o'clock. His ally had been work

ing for him [illegible] but even [illegible] Scott [illegible] hours off.

[illegible]

[illegible] Jeffries [illegible] could not [illegible] it was only Corvey—the [illegible] ne'er-do-weel [illegible]

"[illegible] Mr. Jeffries [illegible] send a fellow [illegible] pay-day have you?"

This was one of Corvey's favorite formulas. He always assumed that a pay-day dawned for him in each week, though as he was never known to work it naturally followed that he never had any pay to receive. How the man lived no one could have told—himself least of all. It was one of the standing marvels of San Pablo. Perhaps Pat Byrne could have hazarded a guess.

Jeffries recovering his voice with an effort, gave a reply to which Corvey was well accustomed, though he had never known the schoolmaster so "out of sorts" as he seemed this night. But Corvey was not to be disposed of so easily. He had drunk full and deep earlier in the evening and had slept off part of his liquor under the lea of a sand wreath on the beach, and he was tormented with an inward striking which told him that it was time to "freshen the nip." So he returned to the charge.

"You needn't be so hard on a poor fellow, schoolmaster," he whined. "Because you never drink yourself that's no sign that you knows what other people's constitutions requires. I tell you if I don't have a drink soon I'll have the horrors before morning."

"Will you go away and not bother me?" cried Jeffries, with nervous petulance. "I tell you I've nothing for you."

"Only two bits, guv'nor. You'll not feel that. And I'll pay you Saturday—wish I may die if I don't. I've been doing some chores for Pat Byrne, and I've money coming to me. Roast me alive if I ain't. Say, I'll tell you what I'll do," he added, struck by a sudden inspiration as the schoolmaster turned away. "Here's a knife—a bully clasp knife. You may keep it till I pay you. That's collat that is."

He thrust a long, buck-horn handled knife into Jeffries's hand, before the other could refuse it. The schoolmaster was on the point of throwing it down, but something about it suddenly caught his eye and seemed to attract him. He looked at it narrowly, turning it over and over. It was an expensive, well-finished weapon, and with the exception of a little rust where the blade joined the haft, was as good as new.

"Where did you get this knife?" asked Jeffries, examining it closely.

"I came by it honestly, that's all you need care about it," answered Corvey. "It's good value for a quarter, ain't it?"

"I'm not a pawnbroker," said the schoolmaster slowly. "I can't lend money on things. Tell me where you got this—the truth mind—and I'll see what I can do."

"Well, found it down to the shore, 'bout 10 or 11 o'clock," answered Corvey reluctantly. "But that ain't got nothing to do with it. Findins keepins, you know. Are you going to let me have that two bits?"

"I'll not lend you money on it, but I'll buy it if you wish," replied Jeffries. "I'll give you four bits for it."

"Make it a dollar, boss," cried Corvey, enthusiastically, "and it's a trade."

Though there could be no doubt that Corvey would be glad to sell his find for anything he could get, Jeffries handed him a dollar without a word, and the drunkard made straight for the Spread Eagle with the price of an hour's bestial happiness in his pocket.

"That was why I could not find it," muttered Jeffries. "If I had had it when Scott passed a while ago—who knows? Perhaps it is best as it is."

And he put the knife in his pocket.

CHAPTER XVI.

The schoolmaster turned into a little street that led out of the Plaza towards the south, and passing one or two detached frame houses, reached his own, which stood facing the ocean a little back from the road. It was a neat cottage, consisting of four rooms and a tiny hall, all on one floor, and it was far snugger and more homelike than the majority of such dwellings at San Pablo. Jeffries, who was a bachelor, lived there alone, a Chinaman coming in by the day to do the work and cook the meals.

The schoolmaster let himself in with a key and lighted a candle which stood ready to his hand in the little hall. Then he entered the room to his right—not his bedroom—and setting the candle on the table took from a shelf a large meerschaum pipe and a cannister of tobacco. He smoked with long, rapid inspirations, like one who sought the sedative influence of the plant without caring for its fragrance. And as he smoked, he reflected.

Haman Jeffries never entered this house without thinking of Kate Morley. His love for her, half sensual, half mystical, was the strongest passion in his strange, distorted nature, a nature compact of strength, powerful in its delusions, in its fantasies and in its purposes. He had known and loved her for nearly three years, and his feeling for Kate Morley was the same as it had been at any time since he first met her. His love—if such a strange, tormented fancy is worthy to be described by that word—had leaped into life at the sight of her. It had burned with a changeless flame ever since. From the first he had determined to win Kate Morley for his own.

That he had found her married made no difference to Jeffries. He had seen at a glance that Kate's womanly nature had nothing in common with the drunken sot whose name she bore, and he did not make sufficient allowance for Mrs Morley's religious and conscientious character. He believed that Drunken Dick could not live long—what he strongly desired usually ended by becoming an article of faith with Haman Jeffries—and he regarded Dick as the sole obstacle to his union with Kate. But when three years passed and the drunken husband lived on, the schoolmaster, with all his faith in an ordered future, grew woefully impatient. At last the obstacle was removed, removed with an appalling suddenness and by means on which no man could have calculated, and still the prize for which Haman had striven and waited seemed beyond his reach.

He looked round the room with an impatient sigh. He had furnished and adorned it solely with a view to Kate's comfort and taste, yet she had never seen it. But so strong was the man's desire for the woman whom in the strong jargon of his creed he thought his soul's affinity, and so entirely did his theory of predestination square itself with his hopes, that he never doubted but that he would ultimately bring Kate Morley to the home he had prepared for her. He reviewed the position and weighed chances with a calculation which showed that he looked on Fate as marching to its accomplishment through human accidents. Mrs Morley was alone in the world—so he reasoned—she was poor and the conditions of her life with Drunken Dick had not been such as to admit of her forming any close friendships. She would find herself alone in the world and beset by many anxieties and troubles. He had placed himself at her service; to him she would naturally turn when the difficulties of her isolated situation became too many for her. He was content to wait. Every hour was bringing him closer to the realization of his dream.

And so he was found by Juan Estudillo when the Mexican knocked at the door with Kate Morley's letter in his hand.

It was the summons that Jeffries had been expecting. It had come sooner than he had looked for it, but that was a matter for congratulation rather than for misgiving. The note was very brief. It merely asked him to come to the Plateau at once, and was signed "Kate Morley." But he asked no more. The appeal had been made. Fate with irresistible force had swept the woman he desired to his arms. The rest was in his own hands.

He was strangely cool and collected. All the nervousness that had tormented him during the earlier hours of the night had passed away and he was conscious of neither doubt nor fear—only a diffused glow of triumph which touched his pale cheeks with hectic color and gave his black eyes an unwonted brilliancy, that made them shine and flash from under the heavy dark brows. Juan was no close observer, and saw nothing

unusual in the schoolmaster's appearance as he took the brief [illegible] [illegible] and crushed it together in his [illegible] "All right, I will go."

But he did not start immediately [illegible] offered Estudillo refreshment [illegible] [illegible] that Mrs. Morley should [illegible] [illegible] the village after [illegible] [illegible] experiment and in [illegible] the storm. Warning he had [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in his reply.

"[illegible] Juan, a man must wait [illegible] [illegible] He was then a neighbor, [illegible] [illegible] has come."

[illegible] Kate's unprotected [illegible] [illegible] Jeffries.

"You are a good fellow, Juan," [illegible] offering his hand, "and take my advice [illegible] [illegible] you to keep out of [illegible] [illegible] I do not think you [illegible] [illegible] much [illegible]"

Juan's only reply was to shrug his shoulders and spread out the palms of his hands—a gesture common enough among Mexicans, and one which may mean anything or nothing.

"Where is Carmelita?" inquired the schoolmaster. "I have not seen her for [illegible] week. She is not ill, I hope?"

Carmelita was Estudillo's little daughter, and had been away from school [illegible] up to a few days before.

Juan explained that he had not [illegible] send her while he himself was [illegible] order at San Pablo.

"Pooh, pooh!" answered Jeffries, [illegible] [illegible] keep the child back from [illegible] fancy as that. Let her come down [illegible] [illegible] at Mr. Byrne's vineyard [illegible] will be a good hearing for her, [illegible] join the other children at play, and [illegible] pass through the village at all."

Juan promised that he would do so, and then, excusing himself, hurried away. As nearly as he could understand from the conversation he had heard at Morley's, the schoolmaster was to be made the victim of some witch-spell or sorcery, and [illegible] Juan had no desire to be mixed up in such uncanny experiments. So he went straight home.

Jeffries took his hat and coat from the pegs on which he had hung them [illegible] ing. He put them on and then [illegible] moment, looking round the room [illegible] sure he had forgotten nothing. He'd [illegible] up all night and had walked a considerable distance, besides undergoing an unusual degree of excitement and anxiety, [illegible] conscious of neither fatigue nor [illegible] Still, as a sacrifice to prudence, he [illegible] yet a moment, while he searched [illegible] for something to eat. He found [illegible] and breaking off a piece ate it standing [illegible] table. A glass of water finished his meal, and then he extinguished the [illegible] wrapped his cloak closely round him [illegible] went out into the shimmering, [illegible] light of the early dawn.

Voices and laughter reached his ears as he crossed the plaza. The Spread Eagle [illegible] still open and he peeped in as he [illegible] Byrne was no longer there, and [illegible] most of his vigilantes had [illegible] Field, however, his terrier face [illegible] excitement, was still holding forth [illegible] moderate gesticulation to a group of [illegible] dozen men. Charley Whitfield [illegible] behind the bar, and Corvey lay [illegible] a drunken slumber under the [illegible] where some one had charitably [illegible] out of the way of trampling feet.

Jeffries turned from the saloon and [illegible] up at the hotel. There was no light [illegible] of the windows, and he vaguely [illegible] which was Jack Scott's room. [illegible] the young man go in, and concluded [illegible] was there still. After such a night [illegible] would need rest. Jeffries smiled grimly [illegible] passed on.

Once more he struck into the sandy [illegible] whose surface had been scarred by [illegible] hurrying feet during the last twelve hours. The dawn was well advanced now, [illegible] landscape looked ghastly and [illegible] pale morning light.

Where the chaparral narrowed to [illegible] the path it was still very dark, but [illegible] clearing round the church everything [illegible] plainly visible. The door stood [illegible] as the sheriff had flung it when he [illegible] out to confront the mob. Jeffries [illegible] aside through the gate in the [illegible] and went on to the porch. His nerves [illegible] playing him no tricks and he [illegible] unwonted strength. There were [illegible] of blood on the steps. They [illegible] come from the sheriff or from [illegible] Pete—theirs were the only two [illegible] the night assault.

Jeffries had a constitutional [illegible] the sight of blood. He scraped up [illegible] handfuls of sand, and scattered it over [illegible] dark stains, pressing it down with [illegible] Then he glanced at his watch. Five o'clock. Surely he need delay no longer [illegible] go to Mrs. Morley now, especially as [illegible] urged him to come at once.

He started across the clearing at a [illegible] pace. Something became entangled [illegible] his legs, nearly throwing him down. [illegible] a muttered exclamation he recovered himself and stooped to examine the obstruction. It was a riata, a long rope, and it lay [illegible] just as Jack had flung it from his neck [illegible] the committee had decided to reprieve [illegible] The noose was widely stretched and [illegible] on the ground, as if waiting for its prey. [illegible] sight seemed to discompose Jeffries, [illegible] turned away with a shudder, and [illegible] once more into the chaparral, following the steep road as it wound up to the plateau.

As he drew nearer to the house [illegible] the woman for whom he had waited so [illegible] Jeffries's spirits rose. The end was at [illegible] and it was not for him to scrutinize the means by which Fate had accomplished its purpose. Kate's summons could [illegible] one meaning. Her stubborn pride [illegible] broken down at last; she had appealed to him, and that appeal could mean nothing but a cry of capitulation.

"So they rise who are not afraid to climb," he muttered, vigorously breasting the incline. "My dream will come true [illegible] Poor weak woman! Could she hope [illegible] sist her destiny!"

A turn in the path brought him in [illegible] the house. There it stood, on the edge of the clearing, distinctly outlined in the faint morning light. Jeffries [illegible] and scanned it anxiously. Both windows were alike blank and shut. There was no sign of life about the place. Could [illegible] all a deception, a trick? No; her letter [illegible] in his pocket; he had recognized the [illegible] writing. Behind one of those darkened windows, expressionless as closed eyelids, Kate Morley was awaiting him. He came [illegible] from the trees and stepped briskly across [illegible] plateau.

The road ran perilously close to the [illegible] and Haman could not avert his eyes [illegible] its depths. It exercised a morbid [illegible] tion upon him, and drew his gaze down [illegible] The rocky sides were clothed with [illegible] cactus, and the shadows of night [illegible] thickly in the abyss. Jeffries shivered [illegible] he looked. What a plunge for a [illegible] take! Was Dick Morley dead when [illegible] pitched headlong off that rock, or did [illegible] come to him among the cruel stones of [illegible] dim gulf? It was a frightful fall. [illegible] not less than a hundred feet from the summit of Table Rock.

Jeffries had advanced within a few [illegible] of the house before he looked up to [illegible] anew his estimate of the depth, and as he raised his eyes his heart stood still and a weight like lead chained his limbs [illegible] less. All the blood in his body seemed to stagnate and curdle in his veins, and his knees trembled and shook beneath him.

There within a few yards of him, on the very edge of Table rock, stood [illegible] Morley.

There was no illusion nor deception [illegible] ble. The light was abundant, and the features the figure, the attitude of the [illegible] man were unmistakable.

"Does the grave give up its dead?" [illegible] the schoolmaster.

This apparition slowly raised its right [illegible] and pointed with accusing finger at [illegible]

"Murderer!"

The hollow sepulchral voice gave [illegible] gravity to the formidable denunciation [illegible] seemed to thunder in Jeffries' ears with [illegible] palling volume of sound. He strove to [illegible] culate, he tried to raise his arm in [illegible] tory gesture, but the muscles refused [illegible] his will and the tongue rattled dryly in [illegible] mouth.

With a faint moan the wretched [illegible] forward on his face and lay senseless.

At the same instant the door of [illegible] house opened and Jack sprang down the steps. Jimmy Ruggles joined him [illegible] the prostrate body.

"We've killed him, I'm afraid," [illegible] journalist terrified at the result of [illegible] periment.

"No, no, he's only fainted," [illegible] after a hurried examination. "Now [illegible] you think?"

"I think that we are just where we [illegible] fore," answered Ruggles.

"Then do you not see the effect [illegible]

science in this signal overthro[illegible] Scott pointing to the prostrate fi[illegible]

"It may be conscience, it m[illegible] cowardice or weak nerves."

"I don't agree with you," re[illegible] But the experiment isn't over y[illegible] thing is to bring the man to [illegible] at on[illegible]

At that moment voices reache[illegible] from the chaparral path [illegible]

"Here come some people." [illegible] quickly. "They mustn't see me [illegible] they'd better not see you at all [illegible] ent. Get into the house."

"But we can't leave the poo[illegible] that [illegible] Ruggles.

"They'll look after him. It's [illegible] know him. Come." And Ja[illegible] the journalist back to the steps. [illegible] new comers came out on the cl[illegible] door was closed and the first r[illegible] newly risen sun slanting through[illegible] shone only on the red sand of t[illegible] and the dusty green of the stunted [illegible]

Smith and Hank Doolett, who h[illegible] to clear away the cobwebs of the n[illegible] early stroll came along the path a[illegible] stepped on Jeffries before they saw [illegible]

"It's the schoolmaster," cried t[illegible] men springing back a pace. "How [illegible] thunder [illegible]"

"He isn't drunk, anyhow," rem[illegible] lett. "I'd say if it was most an[illegible] and he isn't dead. Come sch[illegible] brace up, give an account of your[illegible]"

Jeffries raised to his feet betwe[illegible] men, slowly opened his eyes. He [illegible] back turned toward Table Rock [illegible] from one to the other in a bewilde[illegible]

"What's the matter, Jeffries? W[illegible] pened you?" asked Smith.

The schoolmaster caught his br[illegible] an effort and answered faintly, wi[illegible] shuddering sigh:

"Take me home, please. Take [illegible] I've seen a shocking sight to-day [illegible]"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A WOMAN'S STORY.

Ay, 'twas thirty years ago—
All the garden was aglow,
Ruddy hollyhocks, red roses,
Marigold and salvia posies,
Stately sunflowers, humble pans[illegible]
Heartsease true as Little Nan is, [illegible]
Quoth my lover, speaking low
In the orchard trilled a robin,
Ah me, how my heart was throb[illegible]

[illegible]

"A MASTERPIECE OF C[illegible]

THE STRANGE HISTORY OF A FAMOU[illegible]

[Translated from the French of Jea[illegible]

I.

His name was Omer Lepinette [illegible]

[illegible]

-schoolmaster's manner and
he read the brief letter at a
ushed it together in his hand
all right; I will go."
not start immediately. He
illo refreshments which the
d, and he expressed his sur-
Mexican should have ven-
to the village after the rough
had experienced and in view
warning he had received
autes.
m-committal in his reply.
a man must visit the people
ides, one is a neighbor, and a
inties."
ce to Kate's unprotected post,
Jeffries.
good fellow, Juan," he said,
und; "and after all it is unrea-
pect you to keep out of town
s. I do not think you incur
coming. This much more seri-
t Mr. Scott will occupy all the
attention."
reply was to shrug his shoul-
d out the palms of his hands
common enough among
1 one which may mean any-
ing.
Carmelita?" inquired the school
ave not seen her for nearly a
not ill, I hope?"
was Estudillo's little daughter
a regular attendant at Jeffries's
a few days before.
ned that he had not liked to
e he himself was in such bad
abio.
ah!" answered Jeffries. "You
the child back from any such
Let her come down to the
Byrne's vineyard to-day. It
beginning for her, for she can
children at play, and need not
the village at all."
sed that he would do so, and
g himself, hurried away. As
could understand from the con-
had heard at Morley's, the
was to be made the victim of
pell or sorcery, and the Mex-
desire to be mixed up in any
y experiments. So he went

k his hat and coat from the
he had hung them when enter-
them on and then hesitated a
king round the room to make
orgotten nothing. He had been
nd had walked a considerable
des undergoing an unusual de-
ment and emotion; yet he was
neither fatigue nor drowsiness.
rifice to prudence, he delayed
t, while he searched a cupboard
g to eat. He found some bread,
off a piece ate it standing at the
s of water finished his frugal
en he extinguished the candle,
cloak closely round him, and
to the shimmering, uncertain
arly dawn.
laughter reached him as he
plaza. The Spread Eagle was
d he peeped in as he passed,
longer there, and Boone and
vigilantes had disappeared,
er, his terrier face ablaze with
was still holding forth with ju-
ticulation to a group of half a
Charley Whitehead yawned
ar, and Corvey lay stretched in
umber under the billiard table,
ons had charitably rolled him,
y of trampling feet.
oad from the saloon and glanced
al. There was no light in any
we, and he vaguely wondered
ck Scott's room. He had seen
ir go in, and concluded that he
l. After such a night a man
ean. Jeffries smiled grimly and

he struck into the sandy road,
e had been spurned by so many
during the last twelve hours,
s well advanced now, and the
ked ghostly and deserted in the
light.
chaparral narrowed in close to
was still very dark, but in the
d the church everything was
le. The door stood wide open
he had flung it when he had came
ith the mob. Jeffries stepped
h, the gate in the picket fence
to the porch. His nerves were
ne tricks and he gloried in their
rength. There were a few drops
the steps. They might have
the sheriff or from Every-Day
were the only two casualties of
ssle.
e a constitutional antipathy to
blood. He scraped up a few
sand, and scattered it over the
pressing it down with his feet.
ed at his watch. Five o'clock.
ed delay no longer. He could
y now, especially as she had
come at once.
ross the clearing at a quicker
thing become entangled round
ly throwing him down. With
xclamation he recovered him-
ped to examine the obstruction.
o, a long rope, and it lay there,
had flung it from his neck when
s had decided to reprieve him.
se widely, stretched and gaped
ld, as if waiting for its prey. The
to discompose Jeffries, for he
with a shudder, and plunged
into the chaparral, following the
as it wound up to Morley's

e nearer to the house that held
or whom he had waited so long
its feet. The end was at hand,
not for him to scrutinize the
ich Fate had accomplished its
te's summons could have but
g. Her stubborn pride was
at last; she had appealed to
t appeal could mean nothing
capitulation.
se who are not afraid to climb,"
vigorously breasting the steep
y dream will come true at last.
woman! Could she hope to re-
ny!"
he path brought him in view of
There it stood, on the further
clearing, distinctly outlined by
orning light. Jeffries stopped
it anxiously. Door and win-
like blank and shut. There was
e about the place. Could it be
on, a trick? No; her letter was
; he had recognized the hand-
ond one of those darkened win-
seamless as closed eyelids, Kate
awaiting him. He emerged
e and stepped briskly across the

un perilously close to the gully,
could not avert his eyes from
It exercised a morbid fascina-
n, and drew his gaze downward.
des were clothed with scrub and
the shadows of night still lay
he abyss. Jeffries shivered as
What a plunge for a man to
Dick Morley dead when he
long off that rock, or did death
among the cruel stones of that
it was frightful fall. Certainly
a hundred feet from the sum-
Rock.
d advanced within a few paces
before he looked up to verify
imate of the depth; and as he
e his heart stood still and a
ead chained his limbs motion-
blood in his body seemed to
curdle in his veins, and his
led and shook beneath him.
hin a few yards of him, on the
of Table rock, stood Richard

no illusion nor deception pos-
ht was abundant, and the fea-
ure, the attitude of the dead
mistakable.
grave give up its dead?" gasped
aster.
rition slowly raised its right hand
with accusing finger at Jeffries.
!"
y, sepulchral voice gave added
e formidable denunciation which
under in Jeffries' ears with an
me of sound. He strove to an-
ed to raise his arm in depreca-
but the muscles refused to obey
the tongue rattled dryly in his

nt moan the wretched man fell
his face and lay senseless.
e instant the door of Morley's
ed and Jack sprang down the
ny Ruggles joined him beside
body.
ied him, I'm afraid," cried the
errified at the result of the

he's only fainted," said Jack,
ed examination. "Now what do

at we are just where we were
red Ruggles.
you not see the effects of his

science in this signal overthrow," asked Scott, pointing to the prostrate figure.

"It may be conscience; it may be only cowardice or weak nerves."

"I don't agree with you," replied Jack. "But the experiment isn't over yet. The first thing is to bring the man to his senses again."

At that moment voices reached the two friends from the chapparal path.

"Here come some people," said Jack, quickly. "They mustn't see me at this, and they'd better not see you at all, just at present. Get into the house."

"But we can't leave the poor fellow like that," objected Ruggles.

"They'll look after him. It's Smith; I know his voice. Come." And Jack dragged the journalist back to the steps. Before the newcomers came out on the clearing the door was closed and the first rays of the newly-risen sun, slanting through the trees, shone only on the red sand of the Plateau and the dusty green of the stunted shrubs.

Smith and Hank Dollett, who had agreed to clear away the cobwebs of the night by an early stroll, came along the path and almost stepped on Jeffries before they saw him.

"It's the schoolmaster," cried the startled men, springing back a pace; "now what in thunder—?"

"He isn't drunk, anyhow," remarked Dollett, "as I'd say if it was most any one else, and he isn't dead. Come, schoolmaster, brace up; give an account of yourself."

Jeffries, raised to his feet between the two men, slowly opened his eyes. He kept his back turned toward Table Rock and looked from one to the other in a bewildered way.

"What's the matter, Jeffries? What's happened you?" asked Smith.

The schoolmaster caught his breath with an effort and answered faintly, with a weak, shuddering sigh:

"Take me home, please. Take me home. I've seen a shocking sight to-day."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A WOMAN'S STORY.

Ay, 'twas thirty years ago—
All the garden was aglow;
Ruddy hollyhocks, red roses,
Marigold, and salvia posies,
Stately sunflow'rs, humble pansies—
"Heartsease true as Little Nan is,"
Quoth my lover, speaking low.
In the orchard trilled a robin,
Ah me! how my heart was throbbin',
Those long happy years ago.

Well, the tale's been often told;
Two things, pure love and pure gold,
Do not wane with passing fashion.
Life's cold without human passion.
Pick me that blue pansy yonder—
Thoughts for pansies, say you?—fonder
Grow our thoughts as we wax old.
Haply, as the rough path steepens—
And our feet lag, true love deepens—
Just because the tale's retold.
—*Lady Lindsay.*

"A MASTERPIECE OF CRIME."

THE STRANGE HISTORY OF A FAMOUS ROMANCE.

[Translated from the French of Jean Richepin.]

I.

His name was Oscar Lapissotte; he was poor, without talent, and he thought himself a man of genius.

His first care, on entering a literary and journalistic life, was to take a pseudonym; his second was to take another, and so for ten years he used all the fantastic *noms de plume* he could invent, to arouse the curiosity of his contemporaries. This curiosity, which he seemed to fear, but which, on the contrary, he greatly coveted, made no attempt to penetrate the thick shadows of his individual existence. Under all the strange names that he signed to his articles, Jacques de la Mole, Antoine Guirland, Tildy Bob, Gregorius Hampske, &c., &c., he remained the most obscure of writers and the poorest of men of letters. Glory cared not for him.

"*E pur, si muove,*" he often exclaimed to himself, in the phrase of Galileo. "I have something here," and he tapped his head, which he thought profound because it sounded hollow.

It is incredible to what aberrations literary vanity sometimes drives its victims. There are men of real talent which it has led into inconceivable absurdities, and even induced to perform shameful and odious acts. What power has it, then, when it torments a wretch of acknowledged inferiority? Exhausted patience, incensed pride, an acquired ineptitude, and a life warped by a useless but unremitting hope, arouses in him the idea of ending his misery by suicide, or escaping from it by a crime.

Oscar Lapissotte was not brave enough to choose death. Besides, his pretensions to intellectual superiority found food in the idea of a crime. He said to himself, in effect, that his genius had taken the wrong road in employing itself with the dreams of art, and that it was intended for the brutalities of action. Moreover crime might bring a fortune, and riches would help to bring into the light that transcendent soul that now sickened in poverty. Thus, morally and artistically, this unknown wretch proved to himself that it was necessary to commit a crime.

He did it. And, as if fate wished to prove him right, for the first time in his life he produced a masterpiece.

II.

About ten years before the day when he became a villain, Oscar Lapissotte had roomed on the sixth floor of a house in the Rue Saint Denis. Lost in the midst of thirty or forty lodgers, known only by one of his numerous literary aliases, he had become the lover of a gossipy maid, who told him all her petty affairs. She was a servant in the house of a widow, who was old, sick and very rich. He remained in these lodgings only a few months. His thoughts of his mistress soon slipped from his mind.

Years passed. One evening he called on a friend, a house surgeon at the Hospital Pitie, and in traversing one of the wings to reach the main door, he recognized the maid, who was near to death. She said to him that she had lived with the old lady until three weeks before, that her place was temporarily filled by a housekeeper, that her mistress was too infirm to come to visit her, and that this was very distressing.

"I understand," said Oscar. "You wish to see her!"

"No, it is not that. It is that I am afraid, if I die here, that she will read the letters I have left at the house, and despise me after my death."

"But why should she despise you?"

"Listen! I will tell you the whole truth. You were my lover once; but that was long, long ago. And then you knew very well that I was not suited to you. You are an artist, a man of the world. You looked at me a moment in passing, and thought of me no more. But in the old lady's house is a man of my own station, a coachman, who, if my mistress should ever find him out, would be my ruin. I have done so many wicked things for him! Ah, the scamp! I was madly in love with him. He is the father of my child; that is why I did as he wished. He always promised to marry me. To-day I see plainly that it was a trick; but no matter! My little one will not be badly off with what I have left him; and madame will be kind enough to look after him, too, for I have written her about the child. I have the letter here under my pillow, and I want it sent to her when I am gone, but only in case my papers have been burned beforehand. Otherwise I should rather eat the letter. I do not want madame to know what I have done. She would have no pity on the boy if she knew he was the child of a thief."

"Come, come, my dear," said Oscar brusquely, "explain a little more fully. You speak so fast and so confusedly that I can make little of it. I must understand the case if I am to be of service to you."

At that moment Oscar Lapissotte had no thought of crime. He was led simply by an ordinary journalistic curiosity; he scented a story; he was after copy.

"Well," replied the maid, "I will try to be clear. I was taken sick suddenly, with an attack of apoplexy, in the street, and they brought me to the hospital. Madame left me here, because I could not be carried to her house. I have written to her and she has replied. The housekeeper came to see me in her stead. But neither to madame nor her housekeeper can I speak of that which torments me. I have a package of letters of the coachman, of the boy's father, you know. These letters are full of incriminating words about the thefts to which he urged me, or thanking me for what I had done. For I robbed her—yes, I robbed her for him, robbed my mistress! I want those letters burned, those wicked letters! But there were in them expressions of love and promises of marriage, and assurances that he would acknowledge the little one. That is why I preserved them. One day the scoundrel threatened to take them from me in order to compromise me. I refused him money and he gave me to understand that if he once got hold of the papers he would do with me as he pleased. I was terribly scared. To put them in a place of safety I asked madame to take charge of some family papers, which I was very careful of, and I put them in her desk. She gave me a drawer for myself, with a key. Of course I could send word to her that I need the papers. But I am afraid of the housekeeper, who would have to bring them to me. From some words she let drop I believe she is being worked by the coachman. He is a smooth talker, I tell you. He must be after the package of letters; he knows their hiding place. There, you know my trouble. Oh, if you would be so good! I do not deserve it, I know; but it would be so kind in you to render me this service."

"What service?"

"To bring me the letters."

"But how can I get them?"

"It is easy enough. Every night about 10 o'clock madame takes her chloral to put her to sleep; it affects her at once. The housekeeper goes away about seven, immediately after dinner. Madame has never told her that she took chloral. She told no one but me, in whom she had full confidence, the poor soul! Well, you go in there, she will not hear you; get the letters and bring them to me. You know there are two entrances to the house. By the servants' stairs the *concierge* would not hear you. Oh! do this for me! tell me you will!"

"But you are crazy. How can I open the desk? And how can I open the inside door to her room?"

"I have a duplicate key to the desk. I had it made to rob madam, shame upon me! Here it is with that of my drawer. Here is also the key to get into the kitchen from the back stairs. I beg of you, help me. I don't know why, but I have faith in you; I am sure you will do that which will help me to die in peace."

Oscar Lapissotte took the keys. His eyes were fixed. A sudden pallor covered his face. His thin lips twitched nervously. Suddenly the possibility of a crime came to him. This woman dead, the thing was easy enough to carry out.

"I am choking, I am choking," gasped the sick woman, whom the exertion of talking had weakened. "Give me something to drink."

The ward was almost dark, being dimly lighted by one night lamp. In the neighboring beds every one was asleep. Oscar raised her head a little, drew the pillow from under it and placed it over her mouth, where he held it with a firm hand for at least ten minutes. With cold-blooded boldness he waited, watch in hand.

When he uncovered the face the woman was dead from suffocation. She had neither made a movement nor uttered a sound. He replaced the pillow under her head and drew the bed clothes up about her chin. The body looked as if the woman were asleep.

The bed was not far from the door and the assassin went out noiselessly. He passed down the hall and out of the gate to the Rue de la Pitie without having been seen.

It was twenty minutes past 9.

Without losing any time, all in a fever of brutal excitement he strode toward the Rue Saint Denis. He entered the house a little before 10 o'clock.

On the way he had fully matured his plans. He went first to the stable, where he found the clothing and personal effects of the coachman. He took out a cravat, tore a strip from it and put the piece in his pocket. Then he mounted the back stairway four steps at a time. The old lady's room was on the second floor, and it was possible to reach it without being seen.

He opened the door, entered noiselessly, stepped into the madame's chamber, and in a moment more was strangling the sleeping woman. Here again he had the devilish coolness to keep his grip on her throat for a full quarter of an hour.

He then opened the secretary. In the large middle drawer there were bonds and deeds; in the drawer on the left a package of bank notes; in that on the right some rolls of coin. The total amount, including notes and drafts to bearer, was about 140,000 francs, with which he filled his pockets.

He then busied himself with the letters. He readily found them tucked away in a corner. He burned them in the fireplace, taking care to leave intact a number of fragments compromising the maid and the coachman. Several well selected bits sufficed to tell the whole story of the child, and the robberies planned and committed. He placed these near the fender, so arranged as to give the impression that the letters had been burned in haste and that the thief departed before they were entirely consumed. He twisted the piece torn from the coachman's necktie about the clutched hand of the dead woman. Then he went out, like a flash flew down the steps to the street, and cooly strolled along with the calm and distracted air of a wandering dreamer.

Truly Oscar Lapissotte was not deceived in believing himself a man of genius; he had a genius for crime, and he worked with the hand of a master.

III.

A crime is in truth a masterpiece only when its author goes unpunished; and the glory of the deed is complete only when justice has falsely condemned another.

Oscar Lapissotte was unsuspected.

Justice did not hesitate an instant about finding the assassin. Beyond a doubt it was the coachman. The fragments of letters were infallible proofs. Who but the coachman, the lover of the maid, would have been so well acquainted with the house and the old woman's manner of life? The step from robbery to murder was a natural one. Besides, the piece of necktie gave undeniable testimony. To crown his misfortune, the coachman had bad antecedents, and as a final piece of circumstantial evidence he was unable to give a satisfactory account of his actions on the fatal evening, or establish an alibi. In vain he made denials and protested his innocence; everything was against him, and not one point in his favor.

He was tried, condemned to death and executed, and the judges, jury, lawyers, newspapers and police agreed that his punishment was merited. There was only one obscure point in the whole affair; the money could not be found. It was thought that the rascal had hidden it in a safe place, known only to himself, but no one doubted that he had stolen it.

In short, if ever a criminal received a fitting punishment for his evil deeds, it was this man.

IV.

It is often said that the consciousness of well-doing brings profound peace. But few have had the boldness to say that to go unpunished for a wicked action also causes happiness.

Oscar Lapissotte was able to fully enjoy the successful issue of his double crime, and to partake of the fruits thereof with an absolute serenity. He felt neither remorse nor terror. The only thing that troubled him was his immense pride in his deed, which increased little by little.

It was, moreover, the pride of an artist. That which made him forget every moral consideration was the perfection of his work, and the feeling that he had shown himself to be marvelously ingenious and subtle. In this thought his thirst for superiority found something with which to satisfy itself, even to drunkenness.

In every other respect he remained a mediocre man, obscure and justly unknown. He made good use of his new fortune to force open the doors of the newspapers and reviews; he feted the critics; but he was unable to make the public listen to them. His verse, his prose, his dramatic attempts were stamped with the zeal of common-place mediocrity. His fellow-craftsmen were slightly acquainted with Anatole Desroses (as he now called himself), the amateur author, who had more money than talent. But readers cared nothing for his money, and all agreed in refusing him the least spark of originality. He was only convicted of absolute literary incompetence.

"And yet," he sometimes said to himself with a strange fire in his eyes, "yet, if I w—hed—! If I should describe my masterpiece—and there is no doubt it was one! Anatole Desroses is perhaps a blockhead, all right; but Oscar Lapissotte is a man of genius. It is terrible to think that a plan so well schemed, so admirably conceived, so vigorously executed and so completely successful should remain forever unknown. Ah! that day I had a real inspiration! Mon Dieu! The Abbe Prevost scribbled a hundred wretched romances, and he only wrote one, 'Monon Lescaut.' Bernardin de Saint Pierre left only 'Paul and Virginia.' There are many remarkable men of genius who produce but one great work. But what a work! It remains as a monument in literature. I belong to this family of great minds. I have done only one fine thing. Wherefore have I lived it instead of writing? If I should write it I would be famous. I should have only one book to show, but every one would wish to read it, for it would be unique of its kind. I have accomplished a masterpiece of crime!"

Ere long this idea became a monomania.

For ten years he fought against it. He was consumed by regret that he had not written the thing instead of acting it, then by the desire to narrate his deed as a piece of fiction. That which haunted him was not the Imp of the Perverse, that singular power which forced the people in Poe's story to proclaim their secret; it was only a literary prepossession, the hunger for renown, the *pruritus* of glory.

Like a cunning counsellor, who refutes one objection after another and makes plausible the most specious arguments, this fixed idea pursued him with a thousand seemingly rational syllogisms.

"Why should you not write the truth? What have you to fear? Anatole Desroses is safe. The crime was done long ago and is forgotten. The doer of the deed is known, he is dead and buried with his head between his legs. You will appear to have given an artistic setting to an old incident of the law courts. You can put in all the obscure thoughts, all the motives which drove you to the murder, all the ingenious means employed in accomplishing it, all the peculiar circumstances, supplied by that marvelous inventor, whom we call chance. You alone are in the secret of the work, and no one will divine that you in reality committed the crime. They will see in your tale the effort of an extraordinary imagination. And then you will be the man you wish to be, the great writer who developed late, but produced a masterpiece. You will make such use of your crime as no criminal has ever done before. You will win not only a fortune but the laurel. And who knows? After the first success, when you have gained a name, your other books will be read, and people will no doubt correct the unjust opinion which they have of you. On the road to fame it is only the first step which is difficult. Courage! Show a little of that wonderful daring which you had at least one day of your life! See how it led you to success! It can do so again! You have but to seize the opportunity which is at hand to-day. Will you let it pass? You know how skillfully the thing was done. Well, then, tell the story without fear, without circumlocution, proudly, in its majestic horribleness. And, if you are willing to take my advice, satisfy your pride, be outrageously bold, and renounce the pseudonym, which passes as your name, and sign it with your real name, which will pass as a pseudonym. It is not Jacques de la Mole, Antoine Guirland, or even Anatole Desroses, those creatures without talent, whom it should render illustrious; it is yourself, it is Oscar Lapissotte."

And one fine evening Oscar Lapissotte seated himself before a pile of writing paper, his head on fire, his hand feverish, like a great poet who feels himself ready to give birth to an immortal work, and he wrote with fierce unfettered rapidity at one sitting, the story of his crime.

He related the miserable attempts of this Oscar Lapissotte, he described his Bohemian life, his repeated failures, his established mediocrity, his terrible bitterness, the ideas of suicide and of crime which danced in his brain, the revolts of a heart deceived by its own visions and eager to avenge itself upon the crushing realities of life, a romance of subtle psychology, the anatomy of his own soul. Then with bold strokes and terrible fidelity he sketched the scenes at the hospital, what happened at the Rue Saint Denis, the death of the false assassin and the triumph of the true murderer. Then, with a curious and satanic subtility, he analyzed the motives which led the author to publish this account of his crime. He closed with an apotheosis of Oscar Lapissotte, who put his name to the confession.

"The Masterpiece of Crime" appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and had an enormous success. One can get an idea of the furor it caused from the following extracts from critical articles:

"Every one knows that under the pseudonym of Oscar Lapissotte is concealed an author who takes pleasure in this sort of disguises, M. Anatole Desroses. After having for a long time wasted his talents in trifling newspaper work, M. Desroses now gives us his true measure. The story is drawn from a judicial drama, which took place ten years ago in the Rue Saint Denis. But the imagination of the romancer has transformed a vulgar assassination into a striking work of literary skill. Poor Gaborian himself could scarcely have devised the complications which M. Anatole Desroses has so ingeniously invented." (Philippe Gilli.—*Figaro.*)

"This leads me to say a word about the creeping feeling that came over me in reading 'The Masterpiece of Crime.' There is in the analysis of emotions a metaphysical skill which spoils for me the extraordinary imaginative power of the tale. The oddity of these subtle details is like an agreeable *ragout*. The author will be the most celebrated among the forgotten and despised of our times." (Charles Monselet.—*Evenement.*)

"The author of this story is not a lyrical poet, we take it; no more is he a realist. His fantastic genius has the wings of tragedy. One might say that Anatole Desroses is rather a foster-child of the Furies, those bloody hounds that howled upon the footsteps of Orestes, the murderer of the great Clymenestra, than a nursling of the white-throated Graces. But what matters the field so long as the laurel grows therein?" (Theodore de Banville.—*National.*)

"No remorse! It is, then, the crime of an atheist. If a ray of Christian faith penetrated the shadows, M. Anatole Desroses would pass for the Dante of the modern Inferno. As it is, he is only the Lisderi." (Louis Veuillot—*Univers.*)

"A masterpiece in truth, this 'Masterpiece of Crime!' His pen has the gleam of a sword and the edge of a scalpel. It makes deep cuts into the serenity of crime and dissects it, while it throws about it an aureole of whirling flashes. One sees but the more clearly, that is all! It is the sulphurous brightness of the eye of Satan, and here is also the hand of Satan, that is, the enraged hand of M. Anatole Desroses tearing away the robe of crime and showing the human heart in its nakedness." (J. Barbey d'Amerilley.—*Constitutional.*)

Sayar gave a lecture upon the "Masterpiece of Crime" in the Boulevard des Capucines. He compared the author with Hoffmann and Poe, said a few words on dramatic art apropos of the psychological preparations which introduced the scenes of the murder and finally granted that the author had a little spark of genius, and patted him familiarly on the back.

In short, there was a chorus of eulogies, aside from the indispensable snarling of the envious, the stupid, the prudes and other small fry of journalism.

VI.

Still, in all the articles, even the most flattering, there were two things which irritated the author.

The first was that they insisted upon regarding his real name as a pseudonym and calling him Anatole Desroses.

The second was that they said too much about his imagination and did not make enough of the verisimilitude of his tale.

These two points tormented him until he lost all pleasure in his daring glory. Artists are so made that even when the critics give them a bed of roses to lie on, they suffer if a single leaf is wrinkled.

So, one fine day, when some one congratulated the great man who had written "The Masterpiece of Crime," and was swinging the censer before him with might and main, the great man answered to his face:

"But, sir, you would congratulate me in a different manner if you knew the last word about this thing. My story is no romance; it happened. The crime was actually committed as I have told it, and I am the man who did it. My true name is Oscar Lapissotte."

He said this coldly with a lofty air of conviction, separating his phrases as one who wished to be believed.

"Charming! charming!" cried his acquaintance. "This jest is startlingly somber; it is equal to Baudelaire's best."

And the next day the newspaper told the incident. It was thought very clever, this attempt in mystification, by which Anatole Desroses wished to pass himself off as an assassin. Decidedly, he was original and worthy to live in wicked and witty Paris.

Oscar Lapissotte became furious. In making the terrible confession he had acted in a way mechanically. Now he had an irrepressible feeling that he must be believed by someone, he cared not by whom.

He renewed his confession to all his friends whom he met on the boulevards. The first day this was droll. The second day they found the farce monotonous, and the third day he was put down as a bore. In the course of a week he began to pass for a veritable imbecile.

He was unable to maintain his reputation as a great man. His most jealous partisans now chaffed him.

The beginning of this downfall irritated him.

"This is too much," he said to the nonchalants in a crowded cafe. "So no one will believe what is the bare truth; no one is willing to admit that I have not only written but committed the 'Masterpiece of Crime.' Well, I am not discouraged. To-morrow all Paris will know who Oscar Lapissotte is!"

VII.

He found the judge who had tried the case of the murder of the Rue Saint Denis.

"Sir," he said, "I come to give myself up as a prisoner. I am Oscar Lapissotte."

"It is useless to continue, sir," replied the judge with an amiable air. "I have read your story, and I compliment you. I am also aware of the eccentricity with which you have amused yourself for the past week. Another than myself would be angry perhaps to see a jest carried so far. But I am fond of literature and I shall not blame you for trying upon me your clever farce since it gives me the pleasure of making your acquaintance."

"But, my dear sir," said Oscar, irritated at this politeness, "this is no jest! I swear to you that I am Oscar Lapissotte, and that I have committed a crime; I will prove it."

"Very well, sir," said the magistrate, "you will see that I am good-natured. For curiosity's sake, I will take a part in this little comedy. I anticipate a great deal of pleasure in hearing a clever man like yourself prove to me an absurdity."

"Absurdity! But that which I shall relate is the absolute truth. The coachman was not guilty. It was I who arranged——"

"I believe I told you, dear sir, that I have read your story. If you are pleased to repeat it to me yourself, I shall be delighted, I am sure. But that will prove nothing to me, since that which has already been demonstrated to my satisfaction is that you have a singularly rich and strange imagination."

"I have only had imagination enough to commit a crime!"

"Not to commit it; to write it, my dear sir, to write it, and wait, let me tell you what I think about it. You have a little too strong an imagination; you pass the limits prescribed to the fancy of a writer; you have invented circumstances, which sin against probability."

"But when I tell you that——"

"Allow me one moment! You will admit that I know something about crime and criminals. Well, then, I assure you, in my conscience, that your crime is not planned out wholly according to nature. The meeting with the maid in the hospital is too much a matter of chance. The chloral (if I may use the expression) is hard to stomach. And there are other details I might speak of. Yet as a work of art, your story is charming, original, cleverly devised and absorbing; and I admit that you writers have the right to transgress reality. But your famous crime in itself is impossible. My dear M. Desroses, I am sorry to give you pain; but while I admire you as a man of letters, I am truly unable to take you seriously as a criminal."

"You shall see!" shouted Oscar Lapissotte, leaping upon the judge.

There was foam upon his lips and a mad light in his eyes, his whole body shook with passion. He would have strangled the judge if the man's cries for help had not been heard. Oscar was overpowered, bound and immediately put under lock and key.

Five days after he was taken to Charenton as a madman.

"See, then whither literature leads its votaries," said I know not what newspaper gossip the next day. "Once by chance, Anatole Desroses wrote a good thing. He was so affected by this success, that he has ended by believing in the reality of his own creation. It is the old fable of Pygmalian enamored of his statue. Poor Murger, the Prince of Bohemia, said to me one day," etc., etc.

VIII.

And what is most remarkable is that Oscar Lapissotte was not insane. He had his reason, and he was therefore the more tortured.

"Ah," he thought, "my misfortune is complete. They are willing to believe neither in my name nor in my crime. When I am dead I shall be remembered simply as Anatole Desroses, a scribbler who wrote one good story. And they will regard as a character in the tale Oscar Lapissotte, the person I really am, the man of coolness, of decision, of action, the hero of ferocity, the living negation of remorse. Oh, would that they had guillotined me, if they might only have known and admitted the truth. If only for a moment before putting my neck into the socket; if only a second, while the knife was falling; if only for the instant of a lightning's flash, I might have had the certainty of glory, the vision of immortality!"

This form of insanity is treated by alternate hot and cold baths.

At last through constant harping upon this one fixed idea and living among insane people, he became insane himself. It was then that he was sent away as cured. For Oscar Lapissotte at last came to believe that he really was Anatole Desroses, and that he had never committed murder.

He died with the conviction that he had invented his masterpiece of crime, and not performed it.

[illegible]

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The Portland National Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Accounts Kept, subject to check.
Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.
Makes Collections on favorable terms.
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID........President
JM. LOWE........Cashier

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.
Paid Up Capital........$3,425,000
Reserve........533,500
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.
A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
GEO. GOOD, Manager.

Commercial National Bank,
OF PORTLAND.
General Banking Business Transacted.
President........D. P. THOMPSON
Vice-President........R. M. WADE
Cashier........R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier........H. C. WORTMAN
Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.
Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

FRANK DEKUM, President. | D. P. THOMPSON, Vice President. | H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank,
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.
Pays Interest on Time Deposits.
Loans made on real or personal security.
Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

First National Bank,
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
President........HENRY FAILING
Vice-President........H. W. CORBETT
Cashier........G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier........H. J. CORBETT
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.
Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.
Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

BANKS—Continued.

The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, L'd,
MORTGAGE LOANS
On CITY and FARM property, repayable by installments if desired.
Building Loans made.
MACMASTER & BIRRELL, Agents,
40 Second St., cor. Ash.

BONDS WANTED Issued by Cities, Counties, School Districts, Water Companies, &c. We are in the market for the purchase of round amounts of such bonds.
Correspondence solicited.
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers,
115-117 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.
56 Devonshire Street, BOSTON.

MONEY TO LOAN
—BY THE—
German Savings and Loan Society
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
H. GOLDSMITH, Agent,
Rooms 5 and 8. - - - - ABINGTON BUILDING

MORTGAGE LOANS.
The Oregon Mortgage Company (L'd)
LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property. Office in Abington Building.
H. LIVINGSTONE, Manager.

Lombard Investment Company,
Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,750,000.
Loan Money on Improved Farms and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho on long time in sums to suit.
E. S. KING, General Manager for Pacific Coast, Tacoma, Washington.
C. H. LOMBARD, Manager for Oregon,
78 Stark st., Portland, Or

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

Portland and Vancouver Railway Co.

LEAVE PORTLAND.	LEAVE VANCOUVER.
7:15 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
10:50 A. M.	11:45 A. M.
1:15 P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
3:15 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.

TICKETS For sale on transfer boats at Vancouver and Stark st., Portland, or at Ticket Office, L and Water sts., East Portland.
C. C. GRIMES, Superintendent.
FRANK DEKUM, President.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. ALASKA ROUTE.

[illegible]

The steamers Ancon and Corona start from Tacoma and the steamer George W. Elder from Portland.

For further information about Alaska, see pamphlet "All About Alaska," published by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., which can be had at all agencies.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. P. R. R., Portland, Or.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

FOR ASTORIA—FAST TIME!
Steamer Telephone
(Leaves foot of Alder st., Portland.)
Leave Portland daily (except Tuesday) at 7 A. M.
Leave Astoria daily (except Tuesday) at 8 P. M.

FAST TIME
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.
STEAMER LURLINE
Leave Portland, foot of Taylor st., daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.
Leave Astoria daily, except Monday, at 7 A. M.
Leaves Astoria Sunday at 7 P. M.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
Strs. Lurline or Undine.
Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor street.
Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.
For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at Ft. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

INSURANCE.

"PACIFIC"
[illegible]
Portland, Oregon.
Capital Stock........$500,000 00
Cash Assets........107,431 45
F. F. BEACH........President
E. HUGHES........Vice-President
WM. MOFALL........Treasurer
W. I. BROWNTON........Secretary
OFFICE—NO. 9 WASHINGTON STREET.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Agency in Portland at No. 5 First
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.
Capital........£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)........375,000
Deposit in Oregon........10,000

Removed to 50 Stark St.
UNION INSURANCE CO.,
Fire and Marine,
Of San Francisco.
CAPITAL - - - $750,000.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. OF GREAT Britain.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Connecticut,
Combined cash assets exceed $25,000,000.
Fire insurance written in these companies by their agents in Portland,
THOMPSON & RIGGEN, 48 Stark st.

MARKETS.

SPAULDING, PAPWORTH & CO.,
(Successors to O'Shea Bros.)
Wholesale Butchers and Packers.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.
Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON.
Central Market........32 First Street.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

T. J. UHLMAN,
Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer.
Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.
51 North West Park street, corner D. Portland, Or

W. W. SPAULDING,
(Successor to J. B. Keller & Co.)
Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily leaving Fifth and H sts. at 7:45 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. The 7:45 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla, connecting at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 8:00 P. M. train runs through to Rockford, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union, La Grande, Baker City; connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 6:10 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland, Leaving at 12 Midnight.	From San Francisco, Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
Columbia...Apr. 1, 13, 25	Oregon....Apr. 1, 12, 24
Oregon....Apr. 5, 17, 29	State....Apr. 4, 16, 28
State....Apr. 9, 21	Columbia...Apr. 8, 20

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamboats leave at 8 P. M. every night except Sundays and daily at 7 A. M. every day except Tuesdays for Washington side, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M., for Oregon side. O. R. & N. boats leave Ash st. dock. Steamer Telephone leaves foot Alder st.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and North Pacific between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 7:00 A. M.; leave Victoria at 8 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 8:00 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak Streets.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
THE TRUE
TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
The Pacific and Atlantic.

[illegible]

The quickest and most serviceable route offered, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern Cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:
C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.,
E. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W. T.,
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.,
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
Correspondence respectfully solicited.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Southern Pacific Company's Line.
THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.
Time between Portland and San Francisco, 39 hours.
California Express Trains Run Daily between
PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave | Arrive
Portland........4:00 P. M. | San Francisco..7:45 A. M.
San Francisco...7:00 P. M. | Portland........10:15 A. M.
Local Passenger (daily, Except Sunday.)
Leave | Arrive
Portland........8:00 A. M. | Eugene........2:40 P. M.
Eugene........9:00 A. M. | Portland........3:45 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.
For accommodation of second-class passengers attached to Express Trains.

The S. P. Co.'s Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.
WEST SIDE DIVISION.
Between Portland and Corvallis.
Mail Train Daily, Except Sundays.
Leave | Arrive
Portland........7:30 A. M. | Corvallis........12:25 P. M.
Corvallis........1:30 P. M. | Portland........6:20 P. M.
At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.
Express Train Daily Except Sunday.
Leave | Arrive
Portland........4:50 P. M. | McMinnville........8:00 P. M.
McMinnville........5:45 A. M. | Portland........9:00 A. M.
Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's office, corner Front and Second streets.
Through tickets for all points in California and the East can be secured at city office, No. 134, corner First and Alder streets. Depot office, corner F and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.
OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMERS
SHORT LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
FREIGHT AND FARES THE LOWEST!

Steamer Sailing Dates.
For San Francisco—Steamer Willamette Valley—Sunday, April 28; Monday, May 6; Tuesday, May 14.
From San Francisco—Steamer Willamette Valley—Thursday, May 2; Friday, May 10; Saturday, May 18.
The company reserve the right to change sailing dates without notice.
Trains connect with the O. & C. R. R. and River Boats at Corvallis and Albany.
ON THE WILLAMETTE RIVER.
The Elegant Steamers "Wm. M. Hoag," "N. S. Bentley" and "Three Sisters."
Southbound—Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 A. M. Leave Salem Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, 6 A. M.
Northbound — Leave Corvallis on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 A. M. Leave Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 A. M.
Freight and Ticket Office, Salmon street wharf, Portland.
C. H. HASWELL, Jr., General F. & P. Agt.
34 Montgomery st., San Francisco,
C. C. HOGUE, Act'g F. & P. A. O. P. R.,
Corvallis, Or.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS!
SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO
And all points East via
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.
Is the only line running
Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c).
From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 7:45 A. M. and 10 P. M., daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6:05 P. M.
Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11:45 A. M. and 10 P. M.; arrive at Tacoma at 7:10 P. M. and 6:10 A. M., arrive Seattle 9:35 A. M. and 9:55 P. M.
Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, elegant day coaches, finest palace dining cars between Portland, Tacoma and Seattle direct. Daily service.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, 121 First st., cor. Washington st., Portland, Oregon.
Depot, corner First and G Streets.

UNION LABOR

SUITS

Made to Order and Fit Guaranteed

AT LOW PRICES

FOR FINE WORK

[illegible]

But I go to

KOHN'S

For my

Boys + Clothing

EVERY TIME

When I get good suits for $6 to $10 for boys 12 to 14 years of age.

AN UNLIMITED STOCK

GIVES THE BUYER

An Unlimited Choice

However commonplace this statement sounds, it is worth your consideration. When you go shopping you have an idea of what you want to buy and what you can afford to pay. Suppose you go to a store whose stock is limited. It may be a showy stock, but it's a shallow stock, being deficient in variety of grades and prices. The salesman knows his stock is limited; he intends to sell you something; to sell you what you want if he has it, and what you don't want if he has not got what you are seeking. He goes to work artfully. Tries a line or two as a feeler, finds out that what you want isn't in his stock; speaks disparagingly of that class of goods, and so on, until you buy something he makes you think you want, but something you did not want when you left home, and and something you don't want when you are at home again with your purchase. Don't blame the man too much. He wants to sell and does what he can with his stock.

WE CLAIM THIS ADVANTAGE.

We can offer our customers the choice from a practically unlimited stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing, so that they get what they want. We do not have to talk them into buying something else because we don't have the goods they are trying to find, but our large stock enables us to give them the very article they were looking for. We give them the grade of goods they want, the style they want, the pattern they want, the price they want. We match their taste as closely as we could match a piece of cloth.

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

Customers are satisfied; they are pleased. Instead of wearing something which they dislike and feeling a grudge at us because we over-persuaded them to buy! they wear the thing they wanted. It pleases them and leads them to praise us to their friends saying; If you want to be perfectly suited go to

KOHN'S

Nos. 3[illegible], 33 and 35 Morrison Street, and 14[illegible] Second Street,

Portland, - - - Oregon.

Samples of Clothing Will be Mailed to Those Who Can Not Call and See Us.

Gentlemen's

[illegible]

Ladies' Silk Hats.

English Cloth Helmets.

OUR NEW STOCK

CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS,

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS,

JERSEY AND CORDUROY SUITS,

CHEVIOT AND WORSTED SUITS.

Elegant Lines to Select From.

THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

The Rapid, the Masculine, the Learned, and the Fashionable.

But Dearer Than All These Is the Sweet Domestic Maiden to Whom the Family Looks in Time of Trouble.

New York Star.

Just now it is fashionable to declare that the girl of the period is typical of the woman of the future. What is the typical girl of the period? And what is the period? It is a period of rapid advancement in every way; there is but little time to sit down and think, or to fold the hands and rest, if one would keep up with the world. There is so much to see, to do, and to hear, that repose is not to be thought of. No one rusts out; one wears out.

This, then, is a fast period, and we have a "fast girl" that it has produced. But is she the prototype of the woman of the future? Not alone; for there are many varieties of this American girl of the period. For the period is not only fast, but it is also complex, and this complexity produces more than one type of girl. We have the fast girl, and her opposite, the domestic girl; there are, also, the learned girl, the masculine girl, and the fashionable girl.

THE FAST GIRL

Is wide awake and jolly. She is always going about intent on pleasure. If she does not find it close at hand, she goes far to seek it, and she does not search in vain. She is not content with what she calls humdrum amusements, such as afternoon teas, concerts, or even quiet dinners. She likes a theater party, with a supper afterward; and does not insist on a chaperon. She will walk or drive with men who are casual acquaintances, and her voice is likely to be as loud as her dress. She smokes cigarettes and drinks a cocktail with great relish, and she receives unlimited attention from her male friends.

THE DOMESTIC GIRL

Is another type. She is brought up carefully at home, where all her thoughts are centered. She sympathizes with her brothers in their little troubles, and takes care of them when they are ill. She helps in the housekeeping, superintends the servants, takes charge of the household mending, and is perfectly happy in so doing. Her manner is quiet and affectionate, her smile ready, and her disposition cheerful. Her amusements are in her home, and for outside excitements she has her church, her Sunday school, and her Dorcas Society. But even these do not interfere with her home duties. She is always ready in every emergency to do what is nearest, and it is to her that the family looks in time of trouble. The domestic girl is sweet and kind. She is not brilliant, nor beautiful, perhaps, but you love her just as much as if she were.

THE LEARNED GIRL

Is also a product of the period, and, since the period has produced her we ought to be fond of her. We are fond of her in a way, but sometimes she knows just a little too much. She wants to go to college, and after she gets there she makes the best of her opportunities and graduates with honors. She is clever, hard-working and ambitious. She is inclined to look down upon girls who know less than she does, and she rarely indulges in anything so frivolous as a flirtation. She has views, and she longs to express them. Frequently these views are swallowed up in matrimony; but occasionally they are expressed from the lecture platform, or printed in a magazine devoted to showing woman's superiority over man.

THE MASCULINE GIRL

Is sorry that she was not born a boy. But as it is too late to waste much time over that unalterable fact, she goes to work to be as mannish as possible. She wears the most masculine-looking hat that is in keeping with the fashion, and tilts it just a little on one side. She has her coats and jackets cut like a man's, and frequently walks with her hands in her pockets. If she carries an umbrella she uses it as if it were a cane, and wishes it were. She affects to dislike girls and their amusements; she assumes masculine attitudes, uses slang and whistles. But at heart she is a genuine girl, sincere and amiable, and enjoys what other girls enjoy. Her assumed masculine airs are amusing, and we like her for them.

THE FASHIONABLE GIRL

Has perhaps been more seriously considered as the typical girl of the period, and more severely criticised than the types mentioned above. And yet she is no worse than they are. She occupies the niche for which she was born, as they do, and fills it as creditably. She has been accused of heartlessness, artificiality and selfishness, because these things are inculcated from her youth. Then surely, it is not her fault. She goes from a luncheon to a tea, from that to a dinner, and afterward to the opera and a ball. The greater part of her life is given to dress and society. She has little time to cultivate her mind, for one entertainment follows another in such rapid succession that her life is one of constant excitement. Often the heart becomes a little hardened and the mind dulled to much that is best and beautiful in life; but that this is not always so we have ample proof among the many happy homes of the fashionable girls, both before and after marriage.

WHERE THEY MAY BE FOUND.

These are all girls of the period, and their types may be found in every city and town in the United States. They represent different phases of the American character, and are each admirable and interesting. Who can say that one of these types is more representative of the American girl of the period than another? If we are going to criticise them and say that the fashionable girl is inclined to be heartless, do we not sometimes find the domestic girl a little dull and commonplace, despite her many virtues? Does not the fast girl occasionally shock our sense of refinement? Is not the learned girl a little pedantic and didactic? And do we always like a girl who tries to be manly? But, after all, is this not criticising them too severely? We do not want our girls to be all alike.

THE VARIETY IS CHARMING.

It is the variety that is so charming. We must like them for what they are, not for what they are not. The grace and tact of the fashionable girl are, in their way, as admirable as the most sterling qualities of her domestic sister; the high spirits of the fast girl are breezy and refreshing for their naturalness; the learned girl is to be respected for her energy and perseverance in her studies and for her earnest views of life; while the masculine girl is not uninteresting.

From these girls we shall have our women of the future, and who shall say that the promise is not good? For underneath the gay spirits, artificiality, pedantry and affectation of manliness are to be found sincerity, fearlessness, independence, and the native tact and brightness that make the American woman the most charming in the world.

Girls of All Kinds.

There's the pretty girl and the witty girl,
And the girl that bangs her hair;
The girl that's a flirt and the girl that is pert,
And the girl with the baby stare.
There's the tender girl and the slender girl,
And the girl that says her prayers.
There's the haughty girl and the naughty girl,
And the girl that puts on airs.
There's the [illegible] girl and the fool-you girl,
And the girl that bets on the races.
There's the candy girl and the handy girl,
And the girl that has two faces.
There's the well-bred girl and the well-read girl,
And the girl with a sense of duty.
There's the dainty girl and the fainty girl,
And the girl that has no beauty.
There's the lazy girl and the daisy girl,
And the girl that's a merry joker.
There's the girl that's shy and the girl that's fly,
And the girl that bluffs at poker.
There's many others, O men and brothers,
[illegible] in this narration.
There are girls and girls, and they're all of them pearls,
They're the best thing in creation—
That is, American girls are. —*George Brown.*

The Flower Idea at Weddings.

New York World.

There are to be half a dozen swell weddings immediately after Easter, and in honor of the vernal season most of them are to be flower weddings, for which, as it happens, the names of the prospective brides give the cue. One of these young women is known to her friends as Lily, and the lace of her beautiful gown and veil is made in patterns of wreaths of lily of the valley. She will carry in her hand a great nosegay of the little odorous white blossoms tied with long floating white satin ribbons. The six bridesmaids will be all in green and white, the first one wearing green of the delicate tint of the lime leaves, and each one after her wearing a slightly darker shade, so that the dress of the last will be of the clear dark lily leaf green. The dresses will be made with underskirts of green silk over which falls a straight full skirt of white lace, the green moire Directoire coats opening over lace waistcoats and trimmed with big silver buttons; the hats are of white Leghorn with green feathers, and the gloves and slippers are of white suede; there will not be a touch of color about the whole party except white and shades of green, and all of them will carry lilies of the valley set in their own green foliage. Another one of these brides is named Margaret, more commonly known by the diminutive Daisy, and hers is to be a wedding of field flowers. All the floral decorations at the house and church are to be of daisies, and she herself will wear diamonds made in this form and carry the real blossoms in her hand. Her bridesmaids number ten and will go in couples as to dress, the first two wearing Josephine gowns of the palest pink China crepe, with huge sashes tied under their arms, and on their heads wide hats wreathed with wild roses, their gloves and shoes will be suede of the same tint, and on their arms they will carry baskets full of these hedgerow blossoms. The next couple are to wear pale lilac the color of the wood violet, and will have their baskets filled with the pale scentless flowers of the early spring. Following them come two in pale green, a wreath of ferns upon their hats, and their baskets filled with ferns, grasses and vines; next are two buttercups, with the little yellow satiny flowers as their decoration, and last two handsome brunettes dressed in the scarlet of the poppy and carrying the flowers of slumber. Another of the coming brides, who is not named after any flower, but who has a passion for roses, will make hers a rose wedding, she herself carrying white ones, the first two bridesmaids being in pink of the shade of the Catherine Mermet buds of their bouquets, the next following in the deeper pink of their Gloire de Paris roses, with the last two dressed in the deep shade of the Jacqueminot.

The Accordion-Plaited Skirt.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

The woman who has discovered the secret of lifting gracefully the accordion-plaited skirt has achieved one of the triumphs of the age. Already it is voted a nuisance—and no wonder—for its fan-like plaits are never satisfactory unless upon the promenade. Below are a few rules to be strictly followed when wearing this impish skirt:

Never attempt to lift the skirt when going upstairs, but walk all over it.

Always choose a horse car with a low step and a gallant conductor.

If the fortunate possessor of a coupe, supply without delay a footman to assist in managing the yards of waste material.

If unhappily obliged to walk keep on going.

In the drawing room do not make the fatal mistake of sitting down unless you wish your friends to think you are falling to pieces.

Be careful that you measure at least forty-five inches below the waist line before investing in one of these skirts.

If longing for revenge upon your bosom friend persuade her to adopt the accordion plait.

If anxious for a fortune patent without delay an instantaneous accordion-plaited skirt-lifter.

Sloping Shoulders and Square.

New York Mail.

Of all the changes which have taken place in the hundred years of the life of the republic one which is marked is never spoken of—the revolution in the fashionable shape of women's shoulders. Look at Blythe's portrait of Mrs. John Adams, painted when she was 22, the one with triple string of pearls about the throat. The shoulders are curved downward in a full oval. Girls in her day were trained to let their arms hang pendant, to depress the shoulders and to poise the head high up on a swan-like neck. Look at the painting of Lady Kitty Duer, the friend of Mrs. John Jay, and one of the belles of the inauguration ball. The points of her shoulders drop downward until the line of the arms seems only a continuation of the line of the neck and shoulders. Look at Mrs. John Jay herself, the wonderful American beauty who looked so much like Marie Antoinette that the audience in a Paris theater once rose to their feet to do her royal honor. She had sloping shoulders, and so had pretty Mrs. James Beekman, who served President Washington with lemonade made from fruit gathered in his presence from her own lemon trees.

Could you find a sloping shoulder to-day? Fashion no longer considers the long drooping line elegant or beautiful, and fashion within a comparatively recent period has evolved, by accelerated development, the full, square, high shoulder, bigger framed, smacking of the gymnasium, which is the present ideal. Square shoulders are almost universal, shoulders like Mrs. Langtry's or Mrs. Cleveland's, the wife of the ex-president being a passable type of the well built American girl. Square shoulders are classic, and we are in the midst of a Greek revival. Square shoulders, in short, have won the day.

Women Workers in Maine.

Miss Flora E. Haines has been employed during the last year by the Maine Labor Commission together statistics concerning women wage earners. She finds in that state over fifty different employments in which women are engaged, ranging from cotton and other manufactures to the professions. By far the greatest number are employed in manufacturing, there being about 7000 thus employed. The average weekly salary is $8, and one maker of portraits in crayon gets $1600. One woman is the proprietor of a prosperous newspaper; another owns an extensive orchard; there are a dozen regularly indorsed physicians in practice, and three are ordained ministers, all Universalists.

A Useful Instrument.

Philadelphia Record.

Musical visitor—"What a handsome piano!"

Mrs. Tiptop—"Yes, I do not know of any single piece of furniture I have that I am more proud of than of my piano. It was made to order at a cost of $5000."

"O, I must—why, it's locked."

"Yes. I lost the key some months ago and have forgotten to get another."

Knew She Wasn't a Bostonian.

Boston Gazette.

A charming and thoroughly cosmopolitan woman who came to Boston a year or two ago tells the following suggestive incident: "I was introduced the other day to a naive person who greeted me cordially and exclaimed: 'Ah, Mrs. Bienvenu, I have seen you at church and in the street car often. You are from the South, are you not? I knew that you were not a Bostonian, because I noticed that you always smiled when you bowed.'"

The Club Is Broken Up.

An Old Maids' Club was enthusiastically started in Berlin in 1880, and was for some years a great success. One of its provisions was that any of its members marrying must pay a fine of 1000 marks (about $250), and at the time of the annual meeting this year but a solitary member was left, with an accumulation of 28,000 marks in fines paid. She took the advice of the ex-members, divided the sum between a hospital and herself, and is just as likely as not married herself by this time.

The Rage for Miniatures.

Jewelers and bric-a-brac dealers report a revival of the liking for miniatures of all kinds. The smaller ones are in vogue for brooches, shoe-buckles, bracelets, necklaces, hair-pins, and the like. Empire and directoire gowns and the revival of the relics of Washington's time are responsible for it, they say.

Gossip About Women.

Tinsley's Magazine.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is soon to begin housekeeping in Brooklyn.

Olive Logan thinks that the domestic economy of the French consists in doing without things.

Mrs. Wanamaker, in Paris, is said to receive flowers from her Philadelphia home each week.

Mary Kyle Dallas, who has been writing serials for a quarter of a century, has just published her first book.

Fiery tongued gossip says there is jealousy between Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Lady Randolph Churchill.

The entertainments given jointly by Mrs. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) and Miss Story are most successful.

Thirty-five thousand dollars has been collected for the widow and daughter of Matthew Arnold by Lord Coleridge.

Mrs. Mary A. Lathrop, of Michigan, has been dubbed by her admirers "the Daniel Webster of the feminine world."

In the Santa Clara (Cal.) gold mines there are women who work by the side of the men hunting for the glittering nuggets.

Empress Victoria of Germany and the queen of Italy are said to be the two cleverest and most highly educated women of Europe.

The display of women's work at the coming International Exposition in Paris will include exhibits from over thirty countries.

Baroness Vetsera and Mlle. Loesinger are the latest in the long line of women who have infatuated the rulers and magnates of the world.

In her new book Mme. Blavatsky contends that Americans are destined to form a new race, which will succeed the present race of Europeans.

It is asserted that Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Burnett and Amelie Rives-Chanler have more readers than Mrs. Stowe, Charlotte Bronte or George Eliot ever had.

An establishment for teaching housewifery has been founded by Miss Forsyth, of London. It is to be known as the Forsyth Technical College Company (Limited).

Miss Emily Florence Chartres, of Manchester, England, has obtained the gold medal for violin playing in the Royal Academy of Music and has been created licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.

Miss Fannie Macaulay, the latest surviving sister of the famous statesman and historian, died early in February at her home in England, in the 81st year of her age. She has left an interesting batch of her brother's letters.

The widow of Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, is said to have a large cedar chest filled with lace handkerchiefs, all made by French manufacturers, at the special order of her husband, who disliked to have her use any other kind. Another of his whims was that she should have a quart of precious stones, and he bought and bought, until her jewel casket, made to hold just a quart, was filled. Query: Which is the more desirable, to be a queen or the wife of a newspaper man?

"It is often wondered by readers of Ouida's novels how it is that she obtains such a masculine grip of character, certainly exaggerated, but with a substratum of truth. I am told that occasionally she used to invite young officers of the guards and young gentlemen of a sporting tendency to dine with her and her mother. After dinner, when they lighted up their weeds and pipes, she would say: 'Now, gentlemen, suppose my mother and myself are out of the room. Seat yourselves; smoke and drink as if you were at the club; talk as if you were in the smoking room there; never think about us.' And they did so. Let her readers judge as to whether this is likely to have been the case or not. All I know is that I have seen the menu of a dinner for a number of persons, and at the back of the card, in Ouida's bold handwriting, is written thus: "On est prie d'attendre et de fumer.'"

MILLIONS OF METEORITES.

J. N. Lockyer, in Harper's.

Observations of falling stars have been used to determine roughly the average number of meteorites which attempt to pierce the earth's atmosphere during each twenty-four hours. Dr. Smith, of Athens, from observations made during seventeen years, found that the mean hourly number of luminous meteors visible on a clear, moonless night by one observer was fourteen, taking the time of observation from midnight to 1 A. M.

It has been further experimentally shown that a large group of observers who might include the whole horizon in their observations would see about six times as many as are visible to one eye. Prof. H. A. Newton and others have calculated that, making all proper corrections, the number which might be visible over the whole earth would be a little greater than ten thousand times as many as could be seen at one place. From this we gather not less than 20,000,000 luminous meteors fall upon our planet daily, each of which on a dark, clear night would present us with the well-known phenomenon of a shooting star.

This number, however, by no means represents the total number of minute meteorites that enter our atmosphere, because many invisible to the naked eye are often seen in telescopes. It has been calculated that the number of meteorites, if these were included, would be increased at least twenty-fold; this would give us 400,000,000 of meteorites falling in the earth's atmosphere daily.

A YANKEE IN THE FAR EAST.

Admiral Shufeldt's Description of Things in Japan.

His Weather Eye Kept Open for the Furtherance of American Commercial Interests—He Had to Return in an English Ship.

Retired Admiral Shufeldt has just returned from a three years' absence in the East, and is as hale and sturdy a man of 6[illegible] as can be found anywhere. He comes back full of enthusiastic ideas on the subject of increasing American commerce with Japan. The admiral has seen a good deal of the world in his time. Besides his services in the navy, which included a commercial tour of the world, he was the chief functionary in negotiating the first treaty with Corea, and one of the commissioners for establishing the Liberian boundary on the west coast of Africa. He was consul general at Havana twenty-five years ago, and has done some diplomatic service.

On his way to the East he stopped to inspect the De Lesseps canal, and he made up his mind that the lock system would have to be adopted, and that only about one-fifth of the work had been completed at the end of the first five years.

From San Francisco the admiral went to Japan, with authority from some Western men of ideas to investigate the question of securing the trade of Japan for this country. He found the Japanese officials quite friendly, but he also soon felt that the keen competition from Europe, chiefly from Germany, had been gradually undermining American commerce, so that, although we buy from Japan $13,000,000 worth of goods every year, we sell her only about $3,000,000. The reasons for this, the admiral thinks, are that the Germans are satisfied with more moderate profits, and that, though the Japanese government and people are friendly to us, they are naturally disposed to sympathize with a government more akin to their own. Another reason is that American capitalists appear to be timid about investing money there, while European capitalists are eager to furnish funds for new undertakings. The telegraph system, which he says supplies as good a service as ours, at cheap rates, reaches all parts of the empire, so that you can telegraph anywhere in either the English or Japanese language. This was supplied by other than American.

Admiral Shufeldt spent a year in the southern island of Japan, and had ample opportunity to study the government and people. He found there a postal service as good as our own extending to the smallest towns. He saw all over the empire signs in English, and found a system of free public schools much like our own, purely secular, and the English language taught in every one of them. He found the benefits of this free education extended to the females as well as the males. At Nagasaki he saw three schools where 400 boys were being taught by the missionaries, and three schools where 200 girls were taught.

He found that the Japanese are being civilized, although he could not say they are getting Christianized. He found the religion of Buddhism on the decline and temples replaced by schools. He found intelligent and educated Japanese men reading Darwin, Tyndale, Huxley and Herbert Spencer. He found, in short, Orientalism becoming rapidly replaced by modern ideas, and liberal ideas at that. He found the younger men disposed to take possession of the government, and preparing for that time, which the government of Japan has promised shall soon come, when there shall be a system much like that of the German empire, with one branch an elected representation of the people.

He found railroad communication with the capital was being rapidly opened. He found a system of national paper money, the counterpart of our national banking system, with circulating notes engraved and printed in New York, with even greater security than surrounds our own national currency, and it is kept constantly at par. He found a mint coining the most beautiful coins in the world. He found in the interior a system of canals, with storage reservoirs sufficient to supply water for irrigation. He found small farms, owned by the government, but leased at low rates for generations to the same family, each family building and owning its own houses.

The admiral saw few beggars in Japan and no large prisons or almshouses like ours. He saw a cleanly and healthy people; no great accumulation of wealth, but general health and prosperity. The common people can live on 3 or 4 cents a day, chiefly on vegetables and fish, and get decent clothing for $5 a year. They dress chiefly in their native cotton and silk goods. Their houses are not fortified against thieves as ours are. Their taxes are light. There is a general spirit of hospitality and good feeling and good temper. The courts are much like ours, only rather more speedy in arriving at decisions, and with the right of appeal to the capital from the decision of the local judges. By a system of district governments there is a good deal of home rule, although the government at Tokio is supreme. The Japanese have a university, he says, as perfect as any university in Europe. One detriment to the health of Japan he found to be the absence of aqueducts like ours and a failing to secure wholesome water for drinking purposes. This leads to cholera epidemics, but, strangely enough, the cholera does not seem to affect the foreigners so much as the natives.

The admiral says there is no reason except the timidity of American capitalists to prevent our having a large share of the trade of this great and growing country, soon to make itself felt among the family of nations. He cannot see why they should not have American machinery, or why there should be a fleet of fifty merchant steamships built by the English instead of by Americans. He can see no reason why our present commerce with Japan should be carried in English bottoms any more than the date crop of Persia should be brought to us by the English.

As an illustration of the way the English ships do it, the admiral says he came home in an English "ocean tramp" steamship which started at Yokohama and stopped at various ports in China and came through the Suez canal, picking up cargo for New York all the way, and arriving here with about 5200 tons of freight, realizing [illegible] for the ship at a cost of only about [illegible]. This ship was managed by a crew of about forty-three men, all told, with all the modern appliances, and needed only four men on deck to keep her running. She came through the Suez canal with nine other ships, eight of which were English.

Admiral Shufeldt has spent about nine months in Corea, and he speaks highly of the disposition of the government and people there to welcome and remunerate American capital. He deplores the obvious fact that Americans have of late years lost ground commercially in the East, but hopes that as our country gets richer and capital finds it necessary to look about for profitable investment the time will come when we shall not only regain our lost ground, but again send out the stars and stripes to every sea.

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